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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 630--77th Congress

Chapter 450--2d Session

H. R. 6430

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 630

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943. Authorizes detail of employees of executive departments to the White House. Appropriates \$1,982,000 for the Budget Bureau. Appropriates \$774,422 for the National Resources Planning Board. Appropriates \$1,093,730 for Office of Government Reports and limits supplemental funds to \$600,000. Appropriates \$25,000,000 to emergency fund of the President for payment of obligations incurred under contract authorizations, and continues during fiscal year 1943 the availability of the unexpended balance and the contract authorization. Appropriates \$119,788,628 for the Civil Service Commission, including \$105,258,000 for Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and prohibits details from executive departments to the Commission except to certain examiners boards.

Federal Loan Agency: Electric Home and Farm Authority, \$200,000 made available for administrative expenses. Export-Import Bank, \$220,000 made available for administrative expenses. Federal Housing Administration, \$14,621,499 made available for administrative expenses. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$10,311,292 made available for administrative expenses. Appropriates \$2,764,395 for the Federal Power Commission. Appropriates \$2,050,250 for the Federal Trade Commission.

Federal Works Agency: Appropriates to the Public Buildings Administration \$19,656,500 for administration of public buildings in D. C., and \$3,140,675 for administration of public buildings outside D. C. Appropriates to the Public Roads Administration \$100,000,000 for the Federal-aid highway system, \$100,000 for the Inter-American Highway, \$6,000,000 for secondary or feeder roads (including farm-to-market roads), and \$16,700,000 for elimination of grade crossings. Makes available \$75,000 for administrative expenses of the Public Works Administration.

Appropriates \$16,920,285 to the General Accounting Office and authorizes the Comptroller General to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration, after they have been paid and audited.

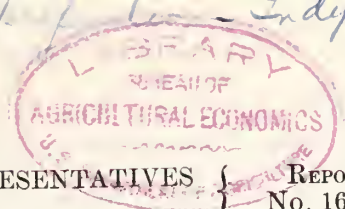
Appropriates \$9,504,192 for the Interstate Commerce Commission; National Archives, \$1,045,125; Selective Service System, \$34,745,000; Tariff Commission, \$868,200; Tennessee Valley Authority, \$136,100,000; and \$980,080,000 for the Maritime Commission.

Under Veterans' Administration, prohibits purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6430

December 4, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 6430, pt. 1. (Pt. 2 not printed)
January 22, 1942	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6430. House Report 1643. Print of the bill as reported. H. R. 6430 was debated and passed the House with amendments.
January 23, 1942	H. R. 6430 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
February 3, 1942	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6430.
March 10, 1942	Amendment proposed by Senator Vandenberg. Print of the amendment.
April 23, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6430 with amendments. Senate Report 1266. Print of the bill as reported. Amendments proposed by Senator McKellar. Prints of the amendments.
April 27, 1942	Amendments proposed by Senator McKellar. Prints of the amendments.
April 30, 1942	Senate began debate on H. R. 6430. Amendment proposed by Senator Shipstead. Print of the amendment.
May 1, 1942	Senate debate continued.
May 4, 1942	Senate debate continued. Amendment proposed by Senator McKellar. Print of the amendment.
May 5, 1942	Senate debate continued.
May 6, 1942	Senate debate on H. R. 6430 concluded. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed.
May 7, 1942	House Conferees appointed.
June 4, 1942	House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 2207.
June 9, 1942	House agreed to the Conference Report.

June 11, 1942	Senate agreed to the Conference Report, and asked for further conference on items in disagreement.
	Conferees appointed for further conference.
June 15, 1942	House Conferees appointed for further conference.
June 18, 1942	House received the 2d Conference Report. House Rept. 2259.
June 22, 1942	Both Houses agreed to the 2d Conference Report.
June 27, 1942	Approved. Public Law 630.



INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

JANUARY 22, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6430]

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent establishments of the Government, estimated for in the Independent Offices chapter of the 1943 Budget, pages 37 to 128, inclusive, the Federal Loan Agency, pages 129 to 143, inclusive; the Federal Works Agency, pages 215 to 243, inclusive, excepting the Work Projects Administration, and the Veterans' Administration, pages 245 to 252, inclusive. In addition to the above certain items for public works under the Federal Works Agency, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Veterans' Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority will be found in the General Public Works chapter of the 1943 Budget, pages 254 to 264, inclusive.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1943, the amount appropriated for 1942, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1943 total	\$2, 101, 167, 990
The committee recommends appropriations totaling	2, 096, 138, 875
This is a reduction under the estimates of	5, 029, 115
The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under 1942 appropriations of	1, 257, 899, 349

While the above comparison shows that the 1942 appropriations total in excess of \$1,200,000,000 more than the amount recommended in this bill, it should be remembered that the 1942 appropriations contain funds provided in deficiency and supplemental appropriation bills passed after the 1942 independent office bill had become law, and it is quite possible that when the totals for 1943 are compiled they will show a sum in excess of the 1942 appropriation. For example, the 1942 appropriations include \$635,000,000 for emergency funds for the President, \$300,000,000 for defense public works, and \$300,000,000 for national defense housing, for which no additional funds have as yet been requested for 1943, with the exception of \$25,000,000 recommended as an emergency fund for the President. It is fair to state in summarizing the recommendations of the committee that the pending bill, with the exception of necessary expansions in connection with national defense, including construction work on defense activities, additional funds for within-grade promotions, and additional funds for the care and operation of public buildings, provides substantially no increase in appropriations for enlargement of the so-called normal activities. In fact, several agencies will be required to operate with decreased funds.

Permanent appropriations and trust accounts.—The permanent annual appropriations and trust accounts are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that the total expenditures under these items for the fiscal year 1942 will amount to \$341,954,593, as compared with an estimated expenditure of \$375,853,363 for the fiscal year 1943, an estimated increase of \$33,898,770. A table setting forth these estimates will be found at the end of the tabulation to this report.

WITHIN-GRADE. SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

The act of August 1, 1941, Public, No. 200, has established a new policy in the matter of automatic mandatory salary advancement of civilian personnel in the Federal service. The application of the principles set forth in the act has resulted in the elimination of the so-called "average provision" heretofore contained in all general appropriation bills and substituted in lieu thereof a plan whereby personnel attaining a satisfactory efficiency rating may receive promotions at certain established intervals. Funds for the first increment under this new legislation for the fiscal year 1942 (\$3,236,327) were appropriated in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942. For the fiscal year 1943 funds have been included in the Budget estimates for all departments and agencies totaling \$11,417,318, and it is estimated that \$10,208,728 additional will be available due to turn-over in personnel and other savings. These two amounts, totaling \$21,626,046, represent the cost of pro-

motions to be made in the Federal service during the fiscal year 1943 and, also, to continue promotions made during the fiscal year 1942.

The pending bill contains new funds for the fiscal year 1943 for the several independent establishments totaling \$2,937,672, and it is estimated that approximately an equal amount will be available, in addition, through savings due to turn-over in personnel, etc., referred to heretofore. The new funds contained in this bill are as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Executive Office of the President.....	\$19, 537
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel.....	1, 403
Board of Tax Appeals.....	8, 037
Civil Service Commission.....	25, 580
Federal Loan Agency.....	241, 413
Federal Power Commission.....	47, 920
Federal Trade Commission.....	22, 124
Federal Works Agency.....	491, 125
General Accounting Office.....	255, 240
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	52, 589
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	24, 878
National Archives.....	21, 325
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	21, 263
Selective Service System.....	22, 040
Smithsonian Institution.....	32, 430
Tariff Commission.....	6, 145
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	51, 857
Veterans' Administration.....	1, 592, 766
Total.....	2, 937, 672

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES

As stated heretofore, a number of agencies are being provided for in the bill on substantially the same basis as during the current year, and several will be required to operate with less funds in 1943 than were available during the fiscal year 1942. These agencies are the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Alley Dwelling Authority, Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, National Archives, Securities and Exchange Commission, Smithsonian Institution, and the Tariff Commission. The Board of Tax Appeals is allowed an increase of three positions, which, together with reallocations and promotions, provide a net increase of \$23,637 above the current year. The committee has recommended an increase of \$234,255 for national defense activities for the Federal Power Commission and \$128,165 additional for defense activities for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Appropriations recommended for these two latter agencies, aside from increases for within-grade promotions, remain at the current year level.

In connection with the Federal Communications Commission, referred to above as one of the agencies which will operate on a diminished budget during the next fiscal year, attention is invited to pages 311 and 318 of the hearings wherein the inadequacy of funds for national defense purposes was discussed. While it has since developed that time did not permit additional funds to be included in the regular 1943 Budget it is the understanding of the committee that

the amount recommended in the bill will be supplemented by such additional funds as may be necessary. The committee has disallowed the estimate of \$10,000 to assist in the administration and maintenance of the Canal Zone biological area. It is the opinion of the committee that Federal aid for this project should be deferred until the present emergency has passed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

For this office, which includes the National Resources Planning Board, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Office of Government Reports, there is recommended \$5,135,325, an increase of \$1,076,975 in the current appropriation and \$300,705 less than the Budget estimates.

Bureau of the Budget.—An increase of \$667,000 is recommended for this agency, which is reflected in an increase of \$387,000 for normal activities and \$280,000 for national defense purposes. The actual increase for defense purposes is \$161,130, however, as \$118,870 has been allocated for the current year from funds available to the President for that purpose. The war has placed a tremendous burden on this Bureau and the committee believes that the increases recommended are fully justified. During the last 2 years this Bureau has undertaken duties delegated to it by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, which had not been so vigorously performed in prior years. The committee believe that the Bureau is doing an efficient and effective job and that adequate funds should be provided to meet the ever-increasing burden placed upon it.

National Resources Planning Board.—The committee recommend a reduction of \$300,705 for national defense activities for this agency which will provide the amount appropriated for the current year—\$400,000. This sum, together with \$705,845 allowed for regular activities and printing and binding, will provide a total of \$1,108,845, an amount slightly in excess of the sum appropriated for the current year.

Office of Government Reports.—The act of June 9, 1941, authorizes an annual appropriation of not exceeding \$1,500,000 for this Office and funds contained in the estimates for that amount are recommended by the committee. This agency has advised the committee that it will require about \$900,000 additional from emergency funds to carry on anticipated operations during the fiscal year 1943, making a total of \$2,400,000, as contrasted with a total of \$1,893,730 available during the current year. The full amount of the estimates for 1943, \$1,500,000, is recommended by the committee. In the event an allocation from emergency funds is made, the committee is of the opinion that such allocation should not exceed \$900,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—For this purpose there is recommended for the regular activities of the Commission the sum of \$5,861,527, an increase of \$336,527 in the current appropriation and \$98,490 less than the Budget estimates. In addition to the sum recommended under the heading "Regular activities" the estimates include \$7,491,908 under the heading "National defense activities," making a total of \$13,353,435 available for salaries and expenses during the

fiscal year 1943, which is \$1,436,435 in excess of current year appropriations. The defense program has placed a vast additional burden on this agency as shown by the increase in the work load during the current year. In December 1940 it was estimated that 250,000 placements would be made during the fiscal year 1942, in June 1941 the estimate was increased to 378,984, and the last estimate submitted at the time of the hearings on this bill, which were held in December, 1941, indicated total placements estimated at 997,000. Since these estimates were prepared prior to the declaration of war it can be assumed that they are most conservative. It is reasonable to assume that this latter figure, 997,000, will be exceeded during the fiscal year 1943.

The reduction, by the committee, of \$98,490 in the regular salary and expense appropriation, and the deduction of \$2,500 from the estimate of \$185,000 for printing and binding is due to the denial of funds for the Board of Legal Examiners, established under Executive Order 8743 of April 23, 1941, and a provision has been inserted in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for this purpose. The committee has given this proposition careful study and is of the opinion that the proposed method of selection of attorneys for the Federal service should not be put into effect until a plan can be devised on which there will be less divergence of opinion. In substantiation of this view, attention is invited to the fact that a majority of the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement was unable to agree on a plan, that there were three conflicting reports and that the plan finally adopted was approved by only four members of the committee of eight. (See p. 29, H. Doc. No. 118, 77th Cong.) The committee takes the position that the program should be deferred and the Congress given an opportunity to consider the subject and enact specific legislation to provide a procedure.

Pernicious political activities.—The committee has recommended \$50,000 for this purpose, which is the amount available during the current year and \$50,000 less than the Budget estimates. The committee is of the opinion that experience of the past 2 years in this field will enable the Commission so to standardize procedure that effective enforcement can be obtained with the amount recommended.

Civil-service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement disability funds.—Funds for these activities are recommended as submitted by the Budget and are in accordance with actuarial determination. An increase of \$4,346,438 over the current appropriation of \$100,911,562 is estimated by the Board of Actuaries as the Federal Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement and disability fund during the fiscal year 1943.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Electric Home and Farm Authority.—In recommending \$200,000 for the administrative expenses of this agency the committee has effected a cut of \$202,150 in the Budget estimate. The reduction proposed by the committee is due to the fact that conditions have changed to such an extent since the Budget for this activity was prepared that it is probable the work in which it has been engaged will be greatly reduced or entirely eliminated. The committee believes the amount allowed will be adequate for the next fiscal year.

Export-Import Bank.—For the administrative expenses of this activity there is recommended \$270,535, which is the Budget estimate and \$50,535 more than the current appropriation. The war has served to increase the activities of the bank and its earnings, which are set forth below, and justify the increase recommended by the committee:

Fiscal year—	Earnings
1937-----	\$797, 402. 43
1938-----	885, 673. 81
1939-----	1, 744, 630. 74
1940-----	3, 003, 186. 09
1941-----	5, 384, 623. 97

Federal Home Loan Bank Board, salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends for this purpose \$1,500,938, which is the amount of the current authorization, plus funds for within-grade promotions, and \$250,000 less than the Budget estimates. Although there has been a moderate increase in the total assets of the member banks during the past year, the number of such member banks has decreased due to mergers and consolidations, which should enable the Board to perform its duties more economically.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$15,041,343 for administrative expenses, all of which is to be provided out of income from fees and insurance premiums. This sum is \$286,890 in excess of the amount provided for the current fiscal year. Funds are provided in this bill for the first time for administrative expenses for defense housing insurance under the act of March 28, 1941, as amended. This act provides that the amount of mortgages insured under the section shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

The committee has approved the proposal of the Budget that funds for all activities under this agency be consolidated into a lump-sum appropriation. The cost of each activity depends largely on the volume of business transacted and it is impossible to tell in advance just how much will be required. It is estimated that the funds necessary for administrative expenses of the agency during the fiscal year 1943 should be allocated under four major headings as follows:

Mutual mortgage insurance fund-----	\$11, 370, 205
Title I insurance-----	1, 340, 436
Housing insurance fund-----	765, 000
Defense housing insurance fund-----	1, 565, 702
Total estimate-----	15, 041, 343

The bill also includes \$8,000,000 to cover payment of claims under title I, this amount being \$1,000,000 in excess of the sum provided for the fiscal year 1942. Of the amount recommended, \$4,000,000 will be advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and \$4,000,000 will be taken from premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the Housing Act.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—The bill contains the Budget estimate of \$450,443 for this purpose, which is \$60,569 in excess of the 1942 appropriation. The increase recommended is justified by the increase of business performed by the corporation during the last two fiscal years. During that period memberships

increased approximately 6.5 percent and assets of insured institutions increased 35 percent.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$15,153,712, which represents a reduction of \$4,246,288 below the 1942 authorization. This reduction is in accordance with the program of reducing expenditures for administrative purposes as the process of liquidation continues. The funds herein provided are derived from revenues accruing to the Corporation because of its operations and are not a direct charge against the Treasury.

The amount authorized will provide for an estimated average of 5,733 employees during the fiscal year 1943 at a cost of \$12,519,000, which is approximately 1,246 less than the number estimated for the present year.

In line with its policy of consolidating and eliminating offices as the process of liquidation continues the Corporation reports that on December 1, 1941, it had only 5 State offices left, 16 having been closed since November 1, 1940, and that since December 1, 1941, 3 additional State offices have been discontinued, leaving only two such offices to continue operations.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—The bill includes the estimate of \$10,335,292 made available from funds of the Corporation for its own administrative expenses and those of The RFC Mortgage Company, which is an increase of \$444,612 over the 1942 authorization. The increase recommended is required to enable the Corporation to carry on its expanded activities due to the defense program. The Corporation has advised the committee that nearly \$6,000,000,000 has been made by it and its subsidiaries in commitments involving defense work. Some of the defense activities to which authorizations and commitments have been made are the Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve, and so forth. The total authorizations of all classes for which the Corporation has responsibility is \$15,948,344,766, of which \$9,586,855,661 has been disbursed.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Buildings Administration.—In recommending \$1,226,540 for general administrative expenses and \$3,413,275 for repair, preservation, and equipment, the committee has disallowed \$17,420, and \$50,000, respectively, for these two activities. The reduction of these two amounts totaling \$67,420 is due to the denial by the committee of funds to decorate public buildings constructed prior to 1934. The majority of buildings which have been erected since that time have been provided with murals, sculpture, and other works of art. The sum eliminated from the estimates was intended to decorate buildings constructed before the program for decorating buildings was inaugurated. The committee recommends this program be deferred until after the emergency.

An increase of \$1,974,600 for the administration, protection, and maintenance of public buildings in the District of Columbia and adjacent areas has been allowed by the committee as proposed by the Budget and an increase of \$145,410 for a similar purpose for buildings outside the District of Columbia is also approved by the committee. These increases will provide guards, janitors, and other

custodial employees to operate buildings which are being constructed or rented due primarily to the expansion of the defense program.

The committee has disallowed an estimate of \$2,000,000 for construction of the new General Accounting Office Building. A total of \$6,992,000 has been appropriated under a total estimated cost of \$9,850,000. The committee has been advised by the Public Buildings Administration that, due to the emergency, the time schedule for this building has been disturbed, and that the estimate could be eliminated.

The committee has disallowed the estimate of \$500,000 for acquisition of a site for the Army Medical Library and Museum. The committee recommends that approval of this item be deferred until after the emergency.

Public Roads Administration.—The bill contains a total of \$88,500,000 for the construction of highways and the elimination of grade crossings, which is \$37,500,000 less than was appropriated for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1942. The amounts included in the bill will provide funds to meet contractual obligations with the States under 1941 and 1942 authorizations insofar as Federal-aid and secondary or feeder roads is concerned. The funds recommended for grade-crossing elimination are a part of the 1941 authorization of \$30,000,000, and the amount provided for public land highways is chargeable to the 1943 authorization. Funds to match Federal appropriations are not required of the States in connection with grade-crossing elimination and public-land highway appropriations.

United States Housing Authority.—The Housing Act of 1937, as amended, authorizes the Housing Authority to make loans of not to exceed \$800,000,000 and provides for annual contributions not in excess of \$28,000,000. The estimates of the Budget propose that \$4,568,430 of funds available to the authority may be used during the fiscal year 1943 for the expenses of administration in connection therewith. It is proposed that these funds will be used to administer completed projects and also 65,000 units now under construction in defense areas plus 12,000 units which may be certified as defense projects, and plus 7,500 rural units. Aside from these units there are only 4,500 units under construction in nondefense areas making a total of 89,000 units in the construction or preconstruction stages. The entire program involves the construction of 190,000 units. The committee has approved the program as provided in the estimates, which has to do with funds for administrative expenses only, with the exception of a reduction of \$41,500 in the estimates for tenant selection and community relations activities, and it has inserted in the bill a limitation of \$120,000 on the amount which may be expended for these activities. While the committee has recommended no decrease in proposed expenditures for the racial relations and labor relations activities, it is of the opinion that the value and necessity of such work is questionable and there should be no further expansion of either of these units.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for annual contributions (subsidy), together with the unexpended balance of the 1942 appropriation for this purpose estimated at \$2,000,000, making a total of \$17,000,000 available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1943. This is \$6,000,000 more than estimated requirements for the current fiscal year and \$2,000,000 less than the 1943 estimate. The increase of \$6,000,000 is due to the completion

and occupancy of additional projects. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that through economies in financing and other savings it is expected that a balance will remain in this fund at the close of the fiscal year. In view of this assurance and in the light of past experience, when large unexpended balances have occurred annually, the committee feels justified in recommending a reduction of \$2,000,000. The committee understands that these funds are to meet contractual obligations and it is willing to recommend adequate funds when the need is demonstrated, but it is opposed to recommending large sums which, later on, prove to be unnecessary.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

A total of \$16,936,490 is recommended for this Office, which is the Budget estimate and \$5,986,863 more than the 1942 appropriation. The defense program has and will continue to place a vast additional burden upon this Office. The auditing of accounts and other investigational and clerical work will be many times what it was prior to the present emergency. The committee believes that the amount recommended is the minimum amount required for the activities for which it is provided.

In addition to the amount recommended in this bill the committee was advised during hearings on the bill that additional funds would be required which would bring the total amount necessary for the fiscal year 1943 to approximately \$20,000,000. The committee was informed that the additional sums to be provided would consist of an allocation of \$2,450,000 from lend-lease appropriations, for that particular work, and that an estimate of \$823,000 would be approved by the Budget for handling Emergency Relief work on hand that will be carried over into 1943.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The present bill provides the Budget estimate for general expenses in the amount of \$8,993,328, as compared with a total for 1942 of \$6,195,465, an increase of \$2,797,863. The increase provides for necessary additional personal services \$1,648,233, supplies and materials \$264,810, equipment \$509,910, electricity \$112,740, and small increases for communication, travel, transportation, and repairs and alterations for the operation of the committee's three research stations and the headquarters office. This includes 515 additional personnel for the new aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, now under construction and which will come into operation during the fiscal year 1943. An increase from \$300,000 to \$400,000 for contracts for research in scientific and educational institutions, and an increase from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for work conducted under auspices of the Bureau of Standards, are also included.

The bill also provides \$25,000 for printing and binding, which is the same amount that was appropriated for the fiscal year 1942.

Public works.—A total of \$6,000,000 for public works is included in the bill: \$3,000,000 to continue the construction and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, Calif., and \$3,000,000 for continuing the construction and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio. The bill further provides for raising the limit of cost of the aircraft engine research laboratory from

\$13,300,000 to \$13,971,000, to permit construction of an additional wind tunnel.

The basic and applied research conducted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is vital to the national defense program. Vast quantities of aircraft alone are insufficient. They must be equal or superior to those of the enemy. To insure the highest performance, we must accelerate our research program. Adequate research requires modern and adequate facilities and trained personnel. The new research station at Moffett Field, Calif., is now in operation and the original Langley Field, Va., station is being expanded. The increases requested for 1943 are needed largely to staff and place in operation new facilities and to enable the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attack vigorously the urgent problems presented by the Army and Navy. Adequate appropriations for the expanded research program of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is the best assurance that American aircraft, for which billions of dollars are being spent, will have performance at least equal if not superior to those of the enemy.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The committee has recommended the Budget estimate of \$34,745,000 for operation and maintenance of the selective service law, which is an increase of \$1,245,000 over the current appropriation. This increase is due primarily to the gradual recruitment program during the current year in the establishment of the Personnel Division for reemployment, the Research and Statistics Division, and the new system of giving a final type physical examination prior to induction of selected men. The committee regard this latter plan as of great importance as it corrects the early practice of permitting men to sever connections in private life, only to be rejected and returned home due to failure to pass the final medical examinations by the Army doctors.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The committee has included in the bill the total Budget estimate amounting to \$136,100,000 for expenses of administration, continuation of construction, and other related activities. Funds are recommended for continuing projects heretofore undertaken and \$3,000,000 is provided for a new fertilizer and elemental phosphorus-manufacturing plant to be constructed at or near Mobile, Ala., under a total estimated cost of \$4,800,000. The bill also contains funds for continuing construction of the Fontana, South Holston, and Watauga Dams, addition to the Watts Bar steam plant now under construction and to the existing steam plant near Sheffield, Ala., and 10 hydro-electric generating units at existing projects.

The total estimated cost of all projects is \$800,000,000, of which \$501,869,270 has heretofore been appropriated, the amount in the bill bringing the total to \$637,969,270.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$980,080,000 for the Commission, to be used to replenish the construction fund.

By enabling legislation during the past year, the Commission has been assisted in handling the increasingly critical task of developing and maintaining a merchant marine adequate to meet the needs of the United States in its water-borne export and import foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, the responsibility of which is lodged with the Commission by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

The regular appropriation of \$160,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942, included in the independent offices appropriation bill 1942, allowed the Commission to meet the needs of its various activities and to proceed with the general 10-year construction program of 50 ships a year. On February 6, 1941, by Public Law No. 5, Seventy-seventh Congress, the Commission was authorized to construct 200 emergency type cargo ships known as the Liberty Fleet, and with additional funds allocated to the Commission by the President from appropriations under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, the Commission was authorized to construct 112 additional Liberty Fleet type cargo ships and more than 100 vessels of the Commission's standard types. Ships constructed under this latter act may be transferred for defense purposes under the lend-lease law.

On August 25, 1941, the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, was approved and under that act additional funds were provided to greatly expand the Commission's shipbuilding program and to cover the Commission's requirements in the acquisition by requisition, purchase, or otherwise, of vessels immediately required in the defense efforts of the United States.

As of January 1, 1942, the Commission, under its entire shipbuilding program, had contracted for the construction of 968 vessels with an additional number of awards made for which the contracts had not at that date been signed. Up to December 31, 1941, keels had been laid for 308 ships of which 178 had been launched and 129 delivered and placed in operation for use in conjunction with the armed forces of the United States or in foreign trade routes.

The United States Maritime Service, a voluntary organization for the training of licensed and unlicensed personnel of the United States Merchant Marine, established by the Commission and maintained by the United States Coast Guard under the supervision of the Commission and with its funds, has been greatly expanded since the outbreak of the European conflict in September 1939, and is to be further expanded due to the present emergency. The recent direction of the President to the Commission to build 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping in the calendar year 1942 and a minimum of 10,000,000 deadweight tons in the calendar year 1943, will require the training of citizen officer and seaman personnel to man these ships far beyond any seaman and cadet training program heretofore provided for.

The appropriations to the Commission during the fiscal year 1942, compared with the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, follow:

	1942	1943	Increase
General administrative expense--	\$7, 270, 000	\$9, 956, 734	\$2, 686, 734
Operating and construction-----	905, 247, 470	984, 410, 800	79, 163, 330
Total-----	¹ 912, 517, 470	² 994, 367, 534	81, 850, 064

¹ Appropriation (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$160,000,000; First National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, \$698,650,000), plus \$68,155,004 on hand July 1, 1941, less \$14,287,534 deferred to fiscal year 1943.

² Budget estimate, \$980,080,000, plus \$14,287,534 estimated to be on hand July 1, 1942.

The committee approves the sum of \$980,080,000 as a replenishment of the construction fund as necessary for the Commission for the fiscal year 1943 to carry out the greatly increased shipbuilding and facilities construction program and for the other activities of the Commission as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and supplemented by a number of legislative enactments during the past year resulting from the wartime emergency of the Nation.

The estimate carries no funds for construction authorized under Public, 5, or the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, appropriations having heretofore been granted for such purposes. The ship construction included in the sum of \$980,080,000 for the construction fund relates solely to continuation of the Commission's original 10-year shipbuilding program supplemented and augmented by the authorizations for construction in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Contract authorizations.—The committee has approved a contract authorization request included in the Budget in the sum of \$90,000,000 for ships. This amount is necessary due to the revision in estimated total construction costs of ships contracted for to July 1, 1941, occasioned by increases in labor and material costs and by the added expense of expediting deliveries by means of extra shifts and overtime. As of that date, 277 vessels had been contracted for estimated to cost, at completion, approximately \$830,000,000. Contract authorizations granted in various appropriation acts to and including the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, totaled only \$740,000,000 and the Commission requested further contract authorization of \$90,000,000 to meet the total cost of \$830,000,000. No additional ship construction is included in this \$90,000,000. The First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, granted total contract authorization of \$1,296,650,000 for the new construction of ships and facilities authorized by that act.

State marine schools, United States Maritime Commission.—These State schools were established under the act of March 4, 1911 (34 U. S. C. 1121, as amended, Public Law No. 191, 77th Cong.), limited reimbursement to the States being made for expenses incurred therefor.

The appropriation is for the purpose of reimbursing the States of California, \$50,000; Massachusetts, \$50,000; New York, \$50,000;

Pennsylvania, \$50,000; and \$100,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the Commission, a total appropriation of \$300,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$110,909,088. This amount covers all expenses of administration, including salaries and operating expenses of the central office in Washington, 43 hospitals, 42 combined facilities, 10 regional offices, 7 homes, and 2 supply depots; the cost of travel and examination of beneficiaries; repairs and alterations to facilities and other property housing Administration activities; payments to contract institutions and other Government hospitals wherein Veterans' Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursement to States for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes; payment of burial expenses; the cost of administration of the national service life insurance; and in general, all items of expense which are not direct monetary benefits to the veterans.

The increase of \$5,540,051 over the appropriation for similar purposes in 1942 and approximately \$11,000,000 over actual expenditures in 1941 is due to the cost of additional employees and supplies required to operate the increased number of hospital beds under construction or to be constructed which will be in operation and utilized during the fiscal year 1943; new employees required in connection with the administration of the national service life insurance; the cost of effecting administrative within-grade promotions as authorized by Public, No. 200, Seventy-seventh Congress; and the general increase in commodity prices.

Printing and binding.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$138,000 for printing and binding, which is a decrease of \$6,250 under the estimated expenditures for this purpose during 1942. This appropriation covers the printing and binding expenditures for the Veterans' Administration including the cost of applications, insurance policies, and premium record cards required in connection with the national service life insurance.

Army and Navy pensions.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$445,000,000 for compensation and pensions which is a decrease of \$8,597,000 under the amount appropriated for 1942. It is estimated, however, that there will be an unobligated balance of \$12,402,019 remaining from the 1942 appropriation at the close of the current fiscal year. This anticipated balance is due to the fact that the number of claims for certain added benefits caused by recently enacted legislation has not as yet approached the potential load as determined by the records of the Veterans' Administration. Considering this estimated unobligated balance the estimate for 1943 represents an increase of \$3,805,019 over anticipated expenditures for the 1942 fiscal year.

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$12,821,000 which is a reduction of \$3,419,000 under the appropriation granted for the fiscal year 1942. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments are now being made (1) to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the post-war period in which they carried this type of insurance; (2) to beneficiaries of soldiers who died

in service or during the post-war period in which this type of insurance was in force; and (3) to the Government life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service of persons so engaged while protected by Government life policies.

National service life insurance.—The committee has approved a budget estimate of \$27,770,000 for this purpose. This appropriation covers payments to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund on account of death claims becoming payable because of the death of the insured as the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to the extra hazard of military or naval service and the cost of the recovery of payments when waived under the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$4,557,000 for major reconditioning, replacements, and new construction. This amount indicates an increase of \$1,057,000 when compared with the appropriation granted for the 1942 fiscal year. Five hundred thousand dollars of the amount recommended has been made immediately available in order that completion of the hospital at Fort Howard, Md., may be carried on without interruption.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions, not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill, are recommended:

On page 4, in connection with defense appropriations for the Bureau of the Budget:

* * * and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$175,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation; and the payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Bureau,

On page 6, in connection with defense appropriations for the National Resources Planning Board:

payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws,

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation for emergency fund for the President:

Provided, That the unobligated portion of the said contract authorization is hereby continued in effect until June 30, 1943, and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943, including all the conditions and provisions applicable thereto, except that the date specified for the submission of the report to Congress is hereby extended to January 10, 1944.

On pages 12 and 13, in connection with the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

On page 17, in connection with defense appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission:

** * * not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements in this Act with respect to citizenship, where persons qualified to perform such work are not available, * * *.*

Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of Goodwin Watson.

On page 49, in connection with the United States Housing Authority and (b) the amount used by the Authority for personal services in connection with tenant selection and community relations activities shall not exceed \$120,000:

On page 52, in connection with the appropriation for the General Accounting Office:

Provided, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture after the said stamps have been paid by the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and audited by the General Accounting Office, either in the field or at the seat of government.

On pages 58 and 59, in connection with the appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum;

Provided, That the limitation of \$13,300,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of said aircraft engine research laboratory is hereby increased to \$13,971,000.

On page 71, in connection with the appropriation for the United States Maritime Commission:

** * * Provided, That the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out the activities and functions which the Commission is authorized to perform under title III of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 247): Provided further, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and Acts prior thereto, for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby increased by \$90,000,000.*

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1941" to "June 30, 1942"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1941" to "June 30, 1942"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1941", therein to "June 30, 1942", and "July 1, 1941", therein to "July 1, 1942". (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942.)

PROPOSED

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1, 1943". (Pages 47 and 48 of bill)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943

(NOTE.—Appropriations for 1942 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations)

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	\$75, 000		
Vice President, salary of-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000		
The White House Office:					
Salaries-----	224, 860	226, 210	226, 210	+\$1, 350	
Contingent expenses-----	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000		
Printing and binding-----	2, 700	2, 700	2, 700		
Traveling expenses-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000		
Total, the White House Office-----	307, 560	308, 910	308, 910	+\$1, 350	
Executive Mansion and Grounds-----	150, 670	145, 570	145, 570	—5, 100	
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	¹ 1, 063, 000	1, 450, 000	1, 450, 000	+387, 000	
Printing and binding-----	² 52, 000	52, 000	52, 000		

National-defense activities-----	200, 000	480, 000	480, 000	+ 280, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	1, 315, 000	1, 982, 000	1, 982, 000	+ 667, 000	-----
National Resources Planning Board:					
Salaries and expenses-----	701, 390	³ 668, 845	668, 845	- 32, 545	-----
Printing and binding-----	-----	40, 000	40, 000	+ 40, 000	-----
National-defense activities-----	400, 000	700, 705	400, 000	-----	- \$300, 705
Total, National Resources Planning Board-----	1, 101, 390	1, 409, 550	1, 108, 845	+ 7, 455	- 300, 705
Office of Government Reports:					
Salaries and expenses-----	⁴ 1, 075, 000	1, 475, 000	1, 475, 000	+ 400, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	⁴ 18, 730	25, 000	25, 000	+ 6, 270	-----
Total, Office of Government Reports-----	1, 093, 730	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 406, 270	-----
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	4, 058, 350	5, 436, 030	5, 135, 325	+ 1, 076, 975	- 300, 705
EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
To provide for emergencies through miscellaneous governmental agencies-----	100, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	- 75, 000, 000	-----
To provide additional emergency funds for the President-----	⁵ 100, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 100, 000, 000	-----

¹ Includes \$70,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.² Includes \$8,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.³ Excludes \$40,000 appropriated under this title for 1942 transferred and estimated under "Printing and binding."⁴ Contained in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.⁵ Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—continued					
To provide for emergencies relating to War Department activities-----	\$66, 000, 000	-----	-----	—\$66, 000, 000	-----
To pay contract authorizations relating to Navy Department activities-----	34, 000, 000	-----	-----	—34, 000, 000	-----
For defense-housing activities (temporary shelter)-----	\$ 300, 000, 000	-----	-----	—300, 000, 000	-----
Relief of refugees in war areas-----	7 35, 000, 000	-----	-----	—35, 000, 000	-----
Total, emergency funds appropriated to the President-----	635, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000	—610, 000, 000	-----
American Battle Monuments Commission-----	134, 250	50, 000	50, 000	—84, 250	-----
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel-----	205, 000	172, 530	172, 530	—32, 470	-----
Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation-----	\$ 346, 500	-----	-----	—346, 500	-----
BOARD OF TAX APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$ 526, 400	550, 037	550, 037	+23, 637	-----
Printing and binding-----	32, 000	32, 000	32, 000	-----	-----
Total, Board of Tax Appeals-----	558, 400	582, 037	582, 037	+23, 637	-----

Canal Zone Biological Area	10,000			-\$10,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	10 5,525,000	5,960,017	5,861,527	+336,527
Prevention of pernicious political activities	11 23,000	100,000	50,000	+25,000
Extension of Civil Service	12 781,560			-781,560
Printing and binding	13 171,900	185,000	182,500	+10,600
National-defense activities	14 6,392,000	7,491,908	7,491,908	+1,099,908
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	100,911,562	105,258,000	105,258,000	+4,346,438
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000	
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	175,000	175,000	175,000	
Total, Civil Service Commission	115,159,022	120,346,925	120,195,935	+5,036,913
The Alley Dwelling Authority	(15)	(15)	(15)	

⁶ Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

⁷ Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942 and 1941 unexpended balance reappropriated.

⁸ \$100,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942, and \$246,500 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

⁹ Includes \$4,400 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹⁰ Includes \$300,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$250,000 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹¹ Not to exceed \$25,000 of 1941 appropriation made available for 1942.

¹² Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹³ Includes \$3,900 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$8,000 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹⁴ Includes \$2,000,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$1,392,000 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹⁵ Unexpended balance reappropriated.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 315, 229	\$2, 300, 000	\$2, 300, 000	—\$15, 229	-----
Printing and binding-----	24, 500	23, 600	23, 600	—900	-----
National-defense activities-----	¹⁶ 2, 729, 000	2, 667, 619	2, 667, 619	—61, 381	-----
Total, Federal Communications Commission-----	5, 068, 729	4, 991, 219	4, 991, 219	—77, 510	-----
NOTE.—The following amounts are for administrative expenses of activities under the Federal Loan Agency and are from funds heretofore made available to such agencies. These amounts are not charged as regular appropriations from the Treasury and are not included in the totals in this table:					
FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY					
Office of Administrator-----	¹⁷ (200, 000)	¹⁷ (250, 000)	¹⁷ (250, 000)	(+50, 000)	-----
Electric Home and Farm Authority-----	¹⁸ (600, 000)	(402, 150)	(200, 000)	(—400, 000)	(—\$202, 150)
Home Owners' Loan Corporation-----	(19, 400, 000)	(15, 153, 712)	(15, 153, 712)	(—4, 246, 288)	-----
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	¹⁹ (1, 500, 000)	^{19*} (1, 750, 938)	¹⁹ (1, 500, 938)	(+938)	(—250, 000)

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(389, 874)	(450, 443)	(450, 443)	(+60, 569)	-----
Federal Housing Administration-----	²⁰ (14, 754, 453)	(15, 041, 343)	(15, 041, 343)	(+286, 890)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	(9, 890, 680)	(10, 335, 292)	(10, 335, 292)	(+444, 612)	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	(220, 000)	(270, 535)	(270, 535)	(+50, 535)	-----
Total, Federal Loan Agency (from funds heretofore made available)-----	(46, 755, 007)	(43, 404, 418)	(42, 952, 263)	(-3, 802, 744)	(-452, 150)
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	²¹ 2, 255, 000	2, 303, 125	2, 303, 125	+48, 125	-----
Flood-control surveys-----	200, 000	203, 140	203, 140	+3, 140	-----
National-defense activities-----	²² 285, 000	519, 255	519, 255	+234, 255	-----
Printing and binding-----	42, 000	42, 000	42, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal Power Commission-----	2, 782, 000	3, 067, 520	3, 067, 520	+285, 520	-----
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 300, 000	2, 252, 224	2, 252, 224	-47, 776	-----
Printing and binding-----	60, 000	50, 250	50, 250	-9, 750	-----
Total, Federal Trade Commission-----	2, 360, 000	2, 302, 474	2, 302, 474	-57, 526	-----

¹⁶ Includes \$600,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$209,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹⁷ Funds for Office of Administrator are provided by allocations from the other activities under this Agency and are not included in the total for the Federal Loan Agency.

¹⁸ \$400,000 contained in Second Deficiency, 1942, and increased to \$600,000 by First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

¹⁹ Included as an indefinite annual appropriation in tabulation at the end of this report.

²⁰ Increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453 by Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

²¹ Includes \$20,000 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

²² Includes \$135,000 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator-----	\$312, 000	\$350, 000	\$350, 000	+\$38, 000	-----
Defense public works (community facilities)	²³ 300, 000, 000	-----	-----	—300, 000, 000	-----
National-defense housing-----	²⁴ 300, 000, 000	-----	-----	—300, 000, 000	-----
Public Buildings Administration:					
General administrative expenses-----	875, 840	1, 243, 960	1, 226, 540	+350, 700	—\$17, 420
Repair, preservation, and equipment-----	3, 650, 000	3, 463, 275	3, 413, 275	—136, 725	—50, 000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia-----	²⁵ 15, 681, 900	17, 656, 500	17, 656, 500	+1, 974, 600	-----
Salaries and expenses, public buildings outside District of Columbia-----	2, 995, 265	3, 140, 675	3, 140, 675	+145, 410	-----
Total, exclusive of Public Works-----	23, 203, 005	25, 504, 410	25, 436, 990	+2, 233, 985	—67, 420
Construction of public buildings, District of Columbia:					
War Department buildings-----	(²⁶)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Site and building, west central heating plant-----	2, 400, 000	-----	-----	—2, 400, 000	-----

Site and building, General Accounting Office-----	5, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-----	-5, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Site for Army Medical Museum-----	-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-500, 000
Government Printing Office, annex buildings-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-200, 000	-----
Acquisition of property in District of Columbia-----	700, 000	-----	-----	-700, 000	-----
State Department Annex Building-----	920, 000	-----	-----	-920, 000	-----
National Archives Building, facilities-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-500, 000	-----
Purchase of sites and construction of buildings, District of Columbia-----	27 25, 000, 000	-----	-----	-25, 000, 000	-----
Total, Public Works, construction-----	34, 720, 000	2, 500, 000	-----	-34, 720, 000	-2, 500, 000
Total, Public Buildings, Administration including Public Works-----	57, 923, 005	28, 004, 410	25, 436, 990	-32, 486, 015	-2, 567, 420
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system-----	100, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	-40, 000, 000	-----
Inter-American Highway-----	(28)	(29)	(28)	-----	-----

²³ \$150,000,000 contained in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$150,000,000 in H. J. Res. 258.

²⁴ Contained in H. J. Res. 258.

²⁵ Includes \$2,750,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.

²⁶ Unexpended balance for first unit made available for plans, etc., for second unit.

²⁷ Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

²⁸ \$100,000 from Federal-aid fund made available for this purpose.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued					
Public Roads Administration—Continued.					
Secondary or feeder roads.....	\$15,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	—\$9,000,000	-----
Elimination of grade crossings.....	10,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+12,000,000	-----
Public-land highways.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	—500,000	-----
Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.....	-----	(29a)	(29a)	-----	-----
Access roads.....	27 28 74,600,000	-----	-----	—74,600,000	-----
Flight strips.....	27 5,000,000	-----	-----	—5,000,000	-----
Total, Public Roads Administration.....	205,600,000	88,500,000	88,500,000	—117,100,000	-----
Public Works Administration, administrative expenses.....	(30)	(31)	(31)	-----	-----
U. S. Housing Authority:					
Salaries and expenses.....	(32)	(32)	(32a)	-----	-----
Annual contributions.....	8,000,000	33b 17,000,000	33b 15,000,000	+7,000,000	—\$2,000,000
Total, Federal Works Agency.....	871,835,005	133,854,410	129,286,990	—742,548,015	—4,567,420
Foreign Service pay adjustment.....	975,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	+375,000	-----

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries-----	34 10, 547, 747	16, 326, 490	16, 326, 490	+5, 778, 743	-----
Contingent expenses-----	319, 880	498, 000	498, 000	+178, 120	-----
Printing and binding-----	82, 000	112, 000	112, 000	+30, 000	-----
Total, General Accounting Office-----	10, 949, 627	16, 936, 490	16, 936, 490	+5, 986, 863	-----
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
General administrative expenses-----	35 2, 730, 940	36 2, 908, 012	2, 908, 012	+177, 072	-----
Regulating accounts-----	840, 000	850, 052	850, 052	+10, 052	-----
Safety of employees-----	506, 000	510, 955	510, 955	+4, 955	-----
Signal safety systems-----	126, 810	133, 780	133, 780	+6, 970	-----
Locomotive inspection-----	475, 000	475, 000	475, 000	-----	-----
Valuation of property-----	640, 000	652, 405	652, 405	+12, 405	-----
Motor-transport regulation-----	3, 690, 000	37 3, 586, 240	3, 586, 240	-103, 760	-----

27 Contained in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

28 And contract authorization of \$50,000,000.

29a Unexpended balance made available for purchase of land.

30 \$620,000 of funds appropriated by Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 made available.

31 \$75,000 of funds appropriated by Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 made available.

32 \$4,370,000 o. Housing Authority funds made available including \$900,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

33 \$4,568,430 made available from Housing Authority funds.

33a \$4,526,930 made available from Housing Authority funds.

33b And unexpended balance estimated at \$2,000,000.

34 Includes \$185,747 in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

35 Includes \$150,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.

36 Includes \$131,180 transferred from "Motor transport regulation."

37 Excludes \$144,920 appropriated in 1942 transferred to and estimated for under "General administrative expenses."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—con.					
Printing and binding-----	38 \$204, 000	\$203, 200	\$203, 200	—\$800	-----
Salaries and expenses, emergency-----	110, 000	238, 165	238, 165	+128, 165	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	9, 322, 750	9, 557, 809	9, 557, 809	+235, 059	-----
Maritime Labor Board-----	30, 000	-----	-----	—30, 000	-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	39 6, 195, 465	8, 993, 328	8, 993, 328	+2, 797, 863	-----
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-----	-----
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.-----	40 1, 136, 425	-----	-----	—1, 136, 425	-----
Construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory-----	41 3, 409, 020	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	—409, 020	-----
Aircraft engine research laboratory-----	5, 600, 000	42 3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	—2, 600, 000	-----
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	16, 365, 910	15, 018, 328	15, 018, 328	—1, 347, 582	-----

NATIONAL ARCHIVES			
Salaries and expenses-----	43 1, 065, 822	1, 134, 325	+ 68, 503
Printing and binding-----	12, 400	12, 400	
Total, National Archives-----	1, 078, 222	1, 146, 725	+ 68, 503
National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	1, 300, 000	900, 000	- 400, 000
Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in former naval reserves-----	25, 850		- 25, 850
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 380, 000	5, 380, 000	
Printing and binding-----	60, 000	60, 000	
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	5, 440, 000	5, 440, 000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			
Operation and maintenance-----	33, 500, 000	34, 745, 000	+ 1, 245, 000

³⁸ Includes \$4,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.

³⁹ Includes \$465,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$1,162,575 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

⁴⁰ Includes \$875,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$261,425 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

⁴¹ Limitation of \$10,000,000 specified in Third Deficiency Act, 1939, increased to \$16,207,500 by Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

⁴² And limitation on total cost increased to \$13,971,000.

⁴³ Includes \$11,382 for Ramspeck Act promotions, and \$73,500 for salaries and expenses, in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

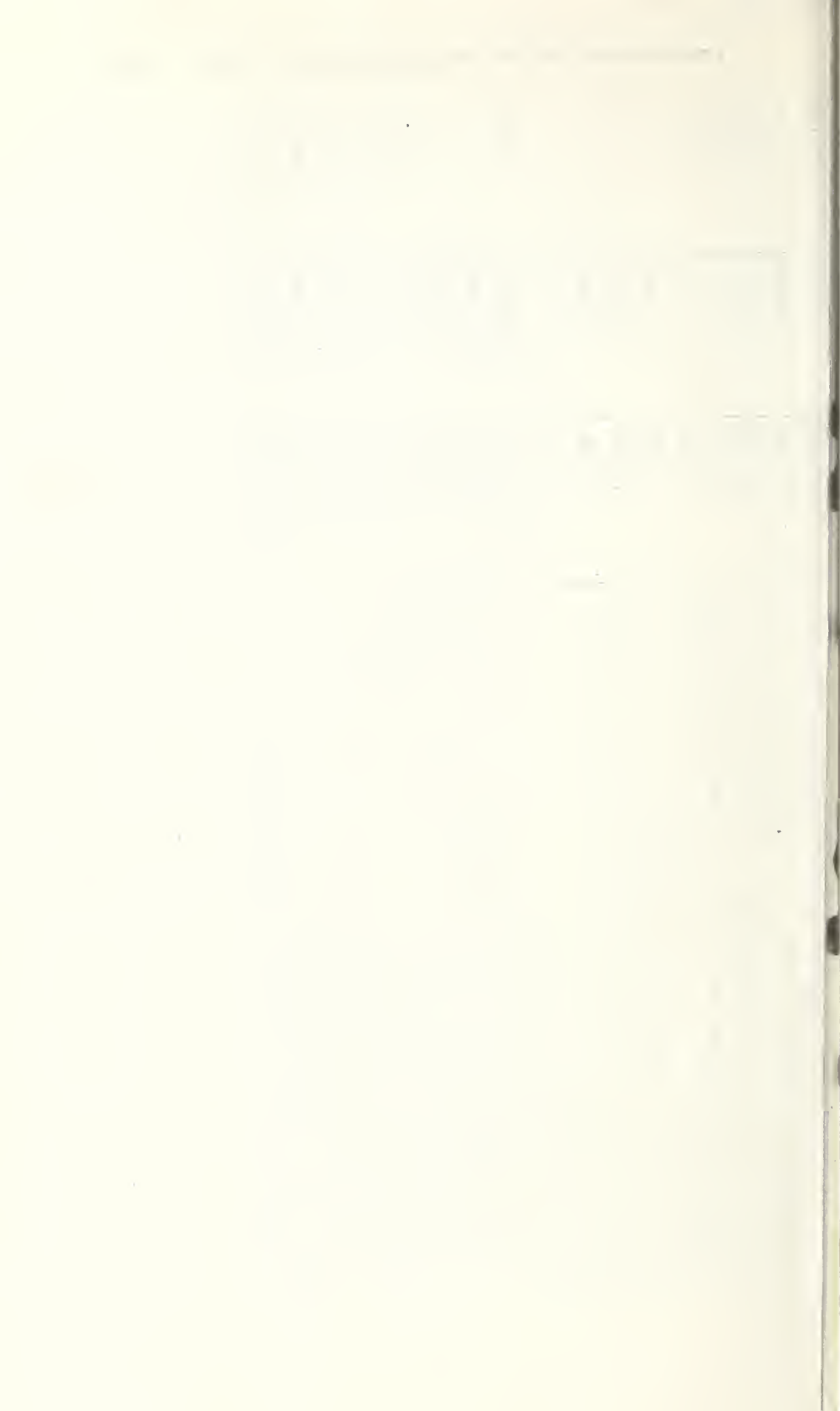
Object	Appropriations, 1942	Budget estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	44 \$390, 404	\$394, 334	\$394, 334	+\$3, 930	-----
Preservation of collections-----	45 636, 118	646, 206	646, 206	+10, 088	-----
Printing and binding-----	88, 500	88, 500	88, 500	-----	-----
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	533, 300	541, 365	541, 365	+8, 065	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	1, 648, 322	1, 670, 405	1, 670, 405	+22, 083	-----
TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	905, 000	900, 000	900, 000	-5, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Total, Tariff Commission-----	920, 000	915, 000	915, 000	-5, 000	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	46 166, 800, 000	136, 100, 000	136, 100, 000	-30, 700, 000	-----
U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION					
U. S. Maritime Commission, construction-----	47 858, 650, 000	48 980, 080, 000	48 980, 080, 000	+121, 430, 000	-----
State marine schools, reimbursement of-----	190, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+110, 000	-----
Total, U. S. Maritime Commission-----	858, 840, 000	980, 380, 000	980, 380, 000	+121, 540, 000	-----

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

(These appropriations are not included in the accompanying bill. They exist by reason of permanent statutes previously enacted, and are set forth below as a matter of information only)

Object	Appropriated, 1942	Estimated, 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Canal Zone Biological Area, donations-----	\$8, 000	\$8, 000	-----
Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	191, 761, 202	211, 137, 575	+\$19, 376, 373
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	2, 637, 000	2, 687, 000	+50, 000
Alaska retirement and disability fund-----	450, 000	515, 000	+65, 000
District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority:			
Loan by U. S. Housing Authority-----	3, 000, 000	2, 603, 000	--397, 000
Operation and maintenance, completed projects-----	300, 000	550, 000	+250, 000
Langston Management Fund-----	80, 000	80, 000	-----
Federal communications:			
International Telecommunication Settlements-----	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Federal Loan Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, from assessments upon home-loan banks and other receipts-----	1, 500, 000	1, 750, 938	+250, 938
National Archives:			
Collection of Indian sound recordings-----	30, 000	-----	--30, 000
Collection of Civil War photographs-----	500	-----	--500
F. D. Roosevelt Library-----	31, 800	36, 000	+4, 200

National Housing Act, amended, unearned collections, title I-----	3, 300	4, 200	+ 900
Expenses on real properties, title I-----	3, 500	4, 500	+ 1, 000
Federal Power Act, payments to States under-----	26, 250	27, 750	+ 1, 500
General Accounting Office, amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935-----	19, 641	25, 000	+ 5, 359
Interstate Commerce Commission, unearned permit fees-----	400	400	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Smithsonian Institution, interest account-----	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Veterans' Administration:			
U. S. Government life insurance fund-----	91, 326, 000	90, 946, 000	- 380, 000
Personal funds of patients-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
General post fund-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	723, 000	564, 000	- 159, 000
National service life insurance fund-----	41, 812, 000	56, 372, 000	+ 14, 560, 000
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Welfare and Recreational Association-----	5, 400, 000	5, 700, 000	+ 300, 000
Total, permanent annual and trust account appropriations-----	341, 954, 593	375, 853, 363	+ 33, 898, 770



Approved by Special Officers



Union Calendar No. 582

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6430

[Report No. 1643]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,

1 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1943, namely:

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

5 For compensation of the President of the United States,
6 \$75,000.

7 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
8 States, \$15,000.

9 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

10 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
11 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
12 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
13 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$226,210:
14 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
15 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
16 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
17 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
18 as may be deemed necessary.

19 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
20 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
21 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
22 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
23 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
24 the discretion of the President, \$50,000.

25 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

1 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-
 2 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
 3 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
 4 certificate solely, \$30,000.

5 Total, The White House Office proper, \$308,910.

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
 8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
 9 power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion, the Executive
 10 Mansion greenhouses, including reconstruction, and the Exe-
 11 cutive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
 12 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
 13 provisions of any other Act, \$145,570.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite
 16 for and incident to the work of the Bureau of the Budget,
 17 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 18 elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, travel-
 19 ing expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings
 20 when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the
 21 Budget, streetcar fares, lawbooks, books of reference, peri-
 22 odicals, and newspapers, purchase, including exchange of
 23 one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of three pas-
 24 senger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed
 25 \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-

tions by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,450,000.

For printing and binding, \$52,000.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$175,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation; and the payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Bureau, \$480,000.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the National Resources Planning Board, to perform the functions transferred to said Board on July 1, 1939, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic

1 reporting services; purchase of books of reference, and
2 periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
3 with development, conservation, and use of the resources
4 of the Nation; traveling expenses; payment of actual trans-
5 portation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
6 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while
7 away from their homes without other compensation from
8 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board;
9 purchase of office equipment and supplies, without regard
10 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount
11 involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed
12 \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organ-
13 izations by contract or otherwise without regard to said
14 section 3709, or classification laws, \$668,845.

15 For printing and binding, \$40,000.

16 National defense activities: For expenses necessary for
17 the planning activities of the National Resources Planning
18 Board in the interest of national defense, including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract
20 stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of refer-
21 ence and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings
22 concerned with development, conservation, and use of the
23 resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of
24 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
25 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;

1 payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
2 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of
3 persons serving, while away from their homes without other
4 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
5 to the Board: purchase of office equipment and supplies
6 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when
7 the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and
8 not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of per-
9 sons or organizations by contract or otherwise without re-
10 gard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$400,000,
11 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for print-
12 ing and binding.

13 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
15 the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions
16 prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expendi-
17 tures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive
18 Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
20 contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of
21 reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clip-
22 pings; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying
23 automobiles, \$1,475,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
24 appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation
25 to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person

1 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
2 consent of the Senate.

3 For printing and binding, \$25,000.

4 Total, Executive Office of the President, \$5,135,325.

5 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
6 PRESIDENT

7 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

8 For the payment of obligations incurred under the con-
9 tract authorization of \$25,000,000 under this head in the
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000,000:
11 *Provided*, That the unobligated portion of the said contract
12 authorization is hereby continued in effect until June 30,
13 1943, and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under
14 this head for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby continued avail-
15 able until June 30, 1943, including all the conditions and
16 provisions applicable thereto, except that the date specified
17 for the submission of the report to Congress is hereby ex-
18 tended to January 10, 1944.

19 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

20 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

21 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
22 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
23 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
24 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
25 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for

1 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order
2 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
3 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
4 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment of
5 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
6 including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living
7 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the
8 Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ; purchase
9 and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries
10 and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500;
11 travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign
12 countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
13 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
14 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
15 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
16 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
17 and typewriting, including the publication of information con-
18 cerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and
19 cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects
20 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
21 promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by
22 the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of em-
23 ployees when transferred from one official station to another,
24 and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission
25 between places in foreign countries or between foreign coun-

tries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; \$50,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

1 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

2 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
3 Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel established
4 by the Act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134), including wit-
5 ness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the
6 Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including wit-
7 nesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal
8 services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, in-
9 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at
10 meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the
11 Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract
12 stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$1,000 for
13 newspapers, books, and periodicals, \$172,530.

14 BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

15 For necessary expenses of the Board of Tax Appeals as
16 authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code,
17 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
18 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
19 and exchange of typewriters, lawbooks and books of refer-
20 ence, and periodicals, \$550,037.

21 For all printing and binding for the Board of Tax
22 Appeals, \$32,000.

23 Total, Board of Tax Appeals, \$582,037.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized

1 by the Commission for library membership in societies whose
2 publications are available to members only or to members at
3 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
4 exchange, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motor-
5 cycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to
6 prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union coun-
7 tries; special-delivery stamps; \$5,861,527, of which not to
8 exceed \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
9 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
10 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
11 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
13 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to expend
14 not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial services
15 pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Rail-
16 road retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
17 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of
18 compensation as the Commission may determine to be reason-
19 able: *Provided further*, That no details from any executive
20 department or independent establishment in the District of
21 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
22 Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during
23 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but this shall not affect
24 the making of details for service as members of the boards
25 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district

1 managers: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Com-
2 mission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or
3 detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force:
4 *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this
5 Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the
6 Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Com-
7 mission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23,
8 1941.

9 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
10 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
11 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
12 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
14 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed
15 \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and
16 periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; trans-
17 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
18 October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promul-
19 gated thereunder; and witness fees and mileage, including
20 fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates
21 paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

22 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
23 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$182,500.

24 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
25 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection

1 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
2 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
3 tional security and defense, including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, and other items otherwise properly
5 chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Com-
6 mission for salaries and expenses and printing and binding,
7 \$7,491,908.

8 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 For financing of the liability of the United States, created
10 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
11 in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", ap-
12 proved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38
13 U. S. C. 11), \$105,258,000, which amount shall be placed to
14 the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

15 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

16 For financing of the liability of the United States,
17 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
18 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
19 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
20 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
21 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
23 Zone retirement and disability fund".

24 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

25 For financing of the liability of the United States created

1 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
2 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
3 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
4 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit
5 of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

6 Total, Civil Service Commission, \$120,195,935.

7 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

8 The unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the
9 "Conversion of inhabited alleys funds", established pursuant
10 to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling
11 Act, together with all accretions during the fiscal year 1943
12 to said fund under the provisions of said Act and of the
13 United States Housing Act of 1937 shall be available until
14 June 30, 1943, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions
15 of said District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.

16 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For seven Commissioners, and
18 for other authorized expenditures of the Federal Com-
19 munications Commission in performing the duties imposed
20 by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19,
21 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved
22 June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the
23 International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2,
24 p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered 3513, dated July 9,
25 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating
26 to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radio-

1 telegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety
2 of Life at Sea, ratified by the President of the United States,
3 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
4 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
5 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
6 supplies and equipment, including purchase and exchange of
7 instruments, which may be purchased without regard to
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) when
9 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25; im-
10 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not
11 to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed
12 fourteen), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in
14 the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discre-
16 tion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient dis-
17 charge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
18 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
19 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
20 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, transfer of house-
21 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
22 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated
23 thereunder, \$2,300,000, of which amount not to exceed
24 \$1,401,500 may be expended for personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, including compensation of employees
26 of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the Federal Communications Commission, \$23,600.

3 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
4 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission,
5 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to
6 perform its functions related to national defense, including
7 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
8 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
9 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
10 sion", is available; including not to exceed thirty-six passen-
11 ger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the
12 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
13 tract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act
14 of 1923, as amended, and in the case of language or other
15 experts, without regard to any requirements in this Act with
16 respect to citizenship, where persons qualified to perform
17 such work are not available, and printing and binding,
18 \$2,667,619: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
20 of Goodwin Watson.

21 Total, Federal Communications Commission, \$4,991,219.

22 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

23 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

24 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
25 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the

1 supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by sec-
2 tion 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under
3 authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939, \$250,000
4 is hereby made available to the Federal Loan Agency
5 for all the general administrative expenses for the fiscal
6 year 1943, including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$4,000);
8 lawbooks, other books of reference and periodicals; news-
9 papers (not exceeding \$500); not exceeding \$1,500 for
10 expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of socie-
11 ties or associations concerned with the furtherance of the
12 work of the Agency, when specifically authorized by the
13 Administrator; purchase (including exchange in part pay-
14 ment) of office equipment and purchase of one passenger-
15 carrying automobile at \$1,500 for the use of the Adminis-
16 trator and the rental of garage therefor, and the maintenance,
17 operation, or repair thereof; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
18 temporary employment of persons or organizations for spe-
19 cial services by contract or otherwise without regard to
20 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when
21 specifically authorized by the Administrator of actual
22 transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
23 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serv-
24 ing, while away from their home, without other compensation
25 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the

1 Agency: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by
2 this Act for administrative expenses of the Federal Loan
3 Agency and the agencies under its supervision named herein
4 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate
5 appropriation account shall have been established therefor
6 pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,
7 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited
8 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
9 amended.

10 ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

11 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
12 \$200,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm
13 Authority, established as an agency of the Government by
14 Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and
15 continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the
16 Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh
17 Congress), shall be available for the fiscal year 1943 for all
18 necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
20 where; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized
21 Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
22 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding
23 \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
24 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations pro-
25 mulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and

1 books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, news-
2 papers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
3 services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-
4 saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided, That*
6 all necessary expenses (including legal and special services
7 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
8 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care,
9 repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held
10 or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority
11 shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the
12 purposes hereof.

13 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

14 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-
15 penses: Not to exceed \$270,535 of the funds of the
16 Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency
17 of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 6581
18 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until
19 January 22, 1947, by the Act approved January 31,
20 1935, as amended by the Act of September 26, 1940
21 (Public, Numbered 792), shall be available during the fiscal
22 year 1943 for all administrative expenses of the bank,
23 including personal services in the District of Columbia
24 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
25 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act

1 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
2 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference;
3 not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps;
4 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; type-
5 writers, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices,
6 including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000
7 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-
8 tions for special services by contract or otherwise, without
9 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of
10 household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of
11 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
12 rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary
13 expenses (including special services performed on a contract
14 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
15 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
16 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
17 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including
18 expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be con-
19 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

20 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

21 For the administrative expenses of the Federal Home
22 Loan Bank Board, established by the Federal Home Loan
23 Bank Act of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725), including per-
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-

1 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; expenses (not to exceed
3 \$2,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
4 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board;
5 printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not
6 to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; typewriters,
7 adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including
8 their repair and exchange; payment, when specifically author-
9 ized by the Board, of actual transportation expenses and not
10 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
11 expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes,
12 without other compensation from the United States, in an
13 advisory capacity to the Board; transfer of household goods
14 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
15 and regulations promulgated thereunder; use of the services
16 and facilities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and
17 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and
18 all other necessary administrative expenses, \$1,500,938, pay-
19 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and
20 receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other
21 sources for the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That all necessary expenses (including services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
24 personal services) in connection with the sale, issuance, and
25 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,

1 under said Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
2 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
3 hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitations in
4 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect
5 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other
6 obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
7 in accordance with the provisions of said Act of July 22,
8 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449).

9 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 Administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$15,041,343
11 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration,
12 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
13 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
14 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
15 authority of section 2 (f) title I of the National Housing
16 Act as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the defense
17 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure,
18 in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
19 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
20 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
21 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-
22 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
23 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may
24 be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4
25 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for

1 the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel
2 tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property
3 may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile
4 for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within
5 the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is
6 performed in connection with such inspection; printing and
7 binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
8 \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500
9 for contract actuarial services; procurement of supplies, equip-
10 ment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of
11 two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
12 only for official purposes; payment, when specifically author-
13 ized by the Administrator, of actual transportation expenses
14 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and
15 other expenses to persons serving, while away from their
16 homes, without other compensation from the United States,
17 in an advisory capacity to the Administration; not to exceed
18 \$2,000 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
19 ized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the
20 work of the Administration; typewriters, adding machines,
21 and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and
22 exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; transfer of house-
23 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
24 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and all other
25 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all neces-

1 sary expenses of the Administration (including services per-
2 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
3 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
4 tection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
5 disposition of real or personal property of the Administration
6 acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said Na-
7 tional Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative
8 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That,
9 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified
10 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the admin-
11 istrative expenses and other obligations, including nonad-
12 ministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
13 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provi-
14 sions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
15 1701): *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$180,000
16 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the
17 District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations
18 and Education Division: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
19 ceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for ad-
20 ministrative expenses may be transferred to the National
21 Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the
22 Administration, upon the request of the Administrator, for
23 studies of the properties and suitability of building materials
24 with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-
25 rent housing, including the construction of such experimental

1 structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing,
2 binding, and disseminating the results of such studies.

3 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the
4 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
5 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
6 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
7 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
8 \$4,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for administrative
9 expenses as authorized under the heading, Administrative
10 expenses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account
11 in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
12 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
13 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sec-
14 tion 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

15 FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

16 Not to exceed \$450,443 of the funds of the Fed-
17 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, estab-
18 lished by title IV of the National Housing Act of June
19 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), shall be available during the
20 fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the
21 Corporation, including personal services in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with
23 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
24 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
25 expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically
2 authorized by the Board of Trustees; transfer of household
3 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
4 and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and bind-
5 ing; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for
6 periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies,
7 equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and
8 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
9 change; use of the services and facilities of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, Federal
11 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as au-
12 thorized by said title IV; and all other necessary admin-
13 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
14 in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions
15 under said title IV shall be considered as nonadministrative
16 expenses for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That,
17 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified,
18 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the ad-
19 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Cor-
20 poration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
21 with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended
22 (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732).

23 HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

24 Not to exceed \$15,153,712 of the funds of the Home
25 Owners' Loan Corporation, established by the Home Owners'

1 Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128), shall be available during
2 the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corpo-
3 ration, including personal services in the District of Columbia
4 and elsewhere; transfer of household goods and effects as
5 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations pro-
6 mulgated thereunder; travel expenses, in accordance with the
7 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
8 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); ex-
9 penses (not to exceed \$3,500) of attendance at meetings
10 concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically
11 authorized by the Board of Directors; printing and binding;
12 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for
13 periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equip-
14 ment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of
15 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
16 for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other
17 labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange;
18 rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and
19 facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal
20 home-loan banks, and Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That
21 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
22 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
23 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
24 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
25 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or

1 in which it has an interest, shall be considered as nonadmin-
2 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*,
3 That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available
4 hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the
5 National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of
6 the Corporation, upon its request, for studies of the properties
7 and suitability of building materials, with particular reference
8 to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the
9 construction of such experimental structures as may be neces-
10 sary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating
11 the results of such studies: *Provided further*, That except for
12 the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the re-
13 strictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
14 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
15 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
16 of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12
17 U. S. C. 1461-1468).

18 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

19 Not to exceed \$10,335,292 of the funds of the Recon-
20 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
21 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available
22 during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses
23 of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company,
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia
25 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the

1 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
2 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; print-
3 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to
4 exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement
5 of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding
6 machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their
7 repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; trans-
8 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
9 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
10 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
11 banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the
13 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
14 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
15 Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which
16 they have an interest, including expenses of collections of
17 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
18 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
19 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except
20 for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and
21 the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administra-
22 tive expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall
23 be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provi-
24 sions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended (15
25 U. S. C. 601-617).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes" (52 Stat. 1215), including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; supplies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$2,303,125; of which amount not to exceed \$1,217,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

1 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
2 work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by
3 the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An
4 Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on
5 rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes"
6 (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract steno-
7 graphic reporting services; maintenance, repair, and opera-
8 tion of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; sup-
9 plies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments;
10 transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the
11 Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated there-
12 under; \$203,140, of which amount not to exceed \$184,000
13 shall be available for personal services in the District of
14 Columbia.

15 In all, salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission,
16 \$2,506,265.

17 National-defense activities: For all necessary expenses
18 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
19 Commission to perform additional functions or activities in
20 connection with the national security and defense, includ-
21 ing activities under the provisions of the Federal Power
22 Act and activities directed by the President under the author-
23 ity of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President"
24 contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, such
25 expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the

1 appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses,
2 Federal Power Commission", are available, \$519,255: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addi-
4 tion to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national
5 security and defense, from other appropriations available to it.

6 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
7 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
8 lithographing, \$42,000.

9 Total, Federal Power Commission, \$3,067,520.

10 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

11 For five Commissioners, and for all other authorized
12 expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing
13 the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including
14 secretary to the Commission and other personal services, con-
15 tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-
16 ment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
17 rentals, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
18 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
19 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
20 Federal Trade Commission, for newspapers not to exceed
21 \$500, foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in ac-
22 cordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission
23 Act; \$2,252,224: *Provided*, That no part of the funds ap-
24 propriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall
25 be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by

1 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
2 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
3 finance the cost of such investigation.

4 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Com-
5 mission, \$50,250.

6 Total, Federal Trade Commission, \$2,302,474.

7 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the Office of the
10 Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the sal-
11 ary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per annum, and other
12 expenses of said office, including printing and binding (not
13 to exceed \$10,000); actual transportation expenses and
14 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
15 expenses to persons serving, while away from their homes
16 without other compensation from the United States, in an
17 advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including
18 exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, and
19 periodicals; preparation, shipment, and installation of photo-
20 graphic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials;
21 not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when spe-
22 cifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or
23 conventions relating to the work of the Agency; not to
24 exceed \$10,000 for the employment of persons or organiza-
25 tions by contract or otherwise, for special services determined

1 by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws,
3 \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,000, as item-
4 ized in the Budget schedules for the fiscal year 1943 under
5 the Office of the Administrator, of funds available to the con-
6 stituent units of the Federal Works Agency, may be trans-
7 ferred to this appropriation for the purposes thereof: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That the Administrator may transfer to this
9 appropriation from funds available for administrative expenses
10 of the constituent units of the Federal Works Agency such
11 additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of
12 the Administrator of any of the administrative functions
13 of said constituent units; but no such transfer of additional
14 funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative
15 functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary
16 and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by
17 savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Works Agency,
18 which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose
19 but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

20 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

21 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
22 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
23 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
24 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
25 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-

1 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
2 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
3 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
4 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
5 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
6 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
7 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
8 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
9 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia.

10 General administrative expenses: For architectural, en-
11 gineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other per-
12 sonal services; traveling expenses, including expenses (not
13 exceeding \$1,000) of employees directed by the Federal
14 Works Administrator to attend meetings of technical and
15 professional societies and educational exhibits in connection
16 with subjects related to the work of the Public Buildings
17 Administration, and for transfer of household goods and effects
18 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
19 promulgated thereunder; printing and binding (not to exceed
20 \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books
21 of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles,
22 services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Pub-
23 lic Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of
24 the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent
25 of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Co-

1 lumbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in ad-
2 vance; expenses necessary to wind up the affairs of the United
3 States Housing Corporation and effect its dissolution; \$1,-
4 226,540, of which amount not to exceed \$707,090 may be ex-
5 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 not to exceed \$356,070 for personal services in the field:
7 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
8 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
9 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
10 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
11 against the construction appropriations of the respective
12 projects to which they relate.

13 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
14 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
15 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
16 of completed Federal buildings (including Marcus Hook),
17 the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, to-
18 gether with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care
19 and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired
20 for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the
21 use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and
22 insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equip-
23 ment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, plat-
24 form scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment
25 in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary

1 safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the
2 Federal Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and
3 changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-
4 tube system in New York City installed under franchise of
5 the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June
6 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising there-
7 under in accordance with the provisions of the Acts ap-
8 proved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
9 (45 Stat. 533), \$3,413,275: *Provided*, That the total ex-
10 penditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of
11 buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for
12 buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
13 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not
14 exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

15 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
16 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
17 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
18 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
19 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
20 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
21 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
22 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
23 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
24 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
25 departments and establishments in connection with the as-

1 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
2 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
3 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
4 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition
5 for the guard force; not exceeding \$91,290 for purchase,
6 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
7 elevator conductors; and the purchase of two motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$17,656,500: *Provided*, That
9 where quarters or maintenance or other services are furnished
10 on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such
11 activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check
12 upon the written request of the Commissioner of Public
13 Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been
14 furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation,
15 of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the
16 case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the
17 actual cost shall be made for services paid for in advance.

18 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
19 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
20 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
21 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
22 and equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather
23 and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
24 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled
25 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure

1 requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and
2 operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
3 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Pub-
4 lic Buildings Administration, \$3,140,675: *Provided*, That
5 all furniture now owned by the United States in other
6 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States
7 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
8 sponds with the present regulation plan for furniture:
9 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
10 for contracts for telephone switchboards or equivalent
11 telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case
12 two or more governmental activities in buildings operated
13 by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found
14 that joint service is economical and in the interests of the
15 Government, and any Government activity receiving such
16 service shall pay promptly by check upon the written
17 request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either
18 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
19 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of
20 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
21 and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost
22 shall be made for service paid for in advance.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
24 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
2 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
3 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
4 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal
5 Works Administrator.

6 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

7 General administrative expenses: For the employment
8 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
9 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
10 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
11 to exceed \$32,000), purchase (including exchange) of law-
12 books, books of reference and periodicals, and the prepara-
13 tion, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Wash-
14 ington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
15 and investigational studies, either independently or in coop-
16 eration with State highway departments, or other agencies,
17 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
18 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
19 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
20 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
21 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
22 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
23 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
24 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
25 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-

1 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
2 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
3 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
4 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
5 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916
6 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

7

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
9 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in
10 the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
11 approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts
12 amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be ex-
13 pended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as
14 amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
15 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 \$60,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
17 available until expended, which sum is composed of
18 \$20,000,000, which is the remainder of the amount author-
19 ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by section
20 1 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and
21 \$40,000,000, which is a part of the amount authorized
22 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of
23 the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867):
24 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall

1 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
2 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
3 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
4 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
5 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
6 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
7 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for carrying out the
9 provisions of said Act, including the replacement of not to
10 exceed one such vehicle for the use of the Commissioner,
11 Public Roads Administration, at a cost, including the ex-
12 change value of the vehicle to be replaced, of not to exceed
13 \$1,200: *Provided further*; That, during the fiscal year 1943,
14 whenever performing authorized engineering or other services
15 in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
16 or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the
17 charge for such services may include depreciation on engineer-
18 ing and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
19 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
20 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
21 fiscal year 1943 the appropriations for the work of the
22 Public Roads Administration shall be available for meet-
23 ing the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the pro-
24 curement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and

1 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
2 the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for
3 sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost
4 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-
5 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to
6 be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
7 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
8 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
9 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
10 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
11 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
12 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
13 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
14 tration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the
15 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
16 for the transfer of household goods and effects as provided
17 by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promul-
18 gated thereunder; for necessary expenses (not exceeding
19 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of high-
20 way departments, associations, organizations, and other agen-
21 cies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the tem-
22 porary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
23 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of
24 the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway between the United States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolution, approved March 4 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal

1 year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
2 1940 (54 Stat. 868).

3 ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

4 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
5 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at
6 crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing
7 structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade
8 crossings, \$22,000,000, to be immediately available and to
9 remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the
10 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
11 1941 by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52
12 Stat. 634).

13 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

14 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and main-
15 tenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved
16 public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reser-
17 vations other than the forest reservations, under the provi-
18 sions of the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$500,000,
19 to be immediately available and to remain available until
20 expended, which sum is a part of the sum authorized for the
21 fiscal year 1943 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
22 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

23 MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

24 The unexpended balance of \$89,839.23 of the appropria-
25 tion made by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 27.

1 1930 (46 Stat. 427), for constructing the Mount Vernon
2 Memorial Highway, in the State of Virginia, is hereby made
3 available for expenditure by the Federal Works Administrator
4 for the purpose of acquiring such additional lands adjacent
5 to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway as he may deem
6 necessary for the protection and preservation of the memorial
7 character of said highway.

8 Total Public Roads Administration, \$88,500,000.

9 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the funds appropriated by the
11 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
12 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Ad-
13 ministration, including personal services and rent in the
14 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

15 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
16 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief
17 and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved
18 June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency
19 Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices
20 Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as
21 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
22 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by
23 changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section
24 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to

1 "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1,
2 1943".

3 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

4 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$4,526,930 of
5 the funds of the United States Housing Authority, estab-
6 lished by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
7 amended (42 U. S. C. 1401) shall be available for all
8 necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in car-
9 rying out the provisions of said Act, including personal serv-
10 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
11 purchase of two passenger-carrying automobiles; transfer of
12 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October
13 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing
14 and binding; reproducing, photographing, and labor-saving
15 devices and office appliances; not to exceed \$5,000 for the
16 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and other books of refer-
17 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,500 for
18 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
19 Administrator, at meetings or conventions concerned with the
20 work of the Authority; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
21 preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits;
22 not to exceed \$25,000 for employing persons or organizations,
23 by contract or otherwise, for special reporting, engineering,
24 technical, legal, and other services determined necessary by
25 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the

1 Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as
2 amended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under
3 this paragraph (a) the amount used by the Authority in
4 connection with its informational service functions, including
5 press and related activities, photographic displays, exhibits,
6 and other educational or descriptive pamphlets or materials,
7 printing, binding, and reproduction of materials involving
8 informational service functions, shall not exceed \$90,000,
9 and (b) the amount used by the Authority for personal
10 services in connection with tenant selection and community
11 relations activities shall not exceed \$120,000: *Provided*
12 *further*, That all necessary expenses of providing con-
13 struction advisers and their staffs at the sites of non-Federal
14 projects, and of paying the accrued annual leave of such
15 construction advisers and their staffs (including annual leave
16 accrued prior to the enactment of this Act), in connection
17 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
18 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be
19 reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the
20 Authority from such receipts shall be considered nonadmin-
21 istrative expenses, and so much of all such receipts (including
22 such receipts prior to the enactment of this Act) as is neces-
23 sary to accomplish the purposes of this proviso, shall be
24 immediately and continuously available until June 30,
25 1944: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of

1 the amount made available for administrative expenses may
2 be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry
3 out specific projects of the Authority, upon the request of the
4 Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability
5 of building materials, with particular reference to their use
6 in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction
7 of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor,
8 and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of
9 such studies.

10 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
11 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
12 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
13 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$15,000,000, together
14 with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
15 this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That
16 except for payments required on contracts entered into
17 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall
18 be available for payment to any public-housing agency for
19 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
20 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
21 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or
22 occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
23 States.

24 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
25 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency

1 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
3 District of Columbia and in the field.

4 The Federal Works Administrator or other official des-
5 ignated by him may exchange motor-propelled vehicles,
6 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving office devices,
7 and accessories in whole or in part payment for vehicles,
8 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving devices, and
9 accessories.

10 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

11 Foreign-service pay adjustment of officers and employees
12 of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of
13 foreign currencies: For the purpose of carrying into effect
14 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize an-
15 nual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and
16 employees of the United States in foreign countries due to
17 appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the
18 American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March
19 26, 1934 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 118c), and
20 for each and every object and purpose specified therein,
21 \$1,350,000.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For Comptroller General, Assistant Comp-
24 troller General, and other personal services in the District
25 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$16,326,490, of which amount

1 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available:
2 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of
3 the Act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Comptroller
4 General of the United States is hereby authorized, in his dis-
5 cretion, to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Sur-
6 plus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agri-
7 culture after the said stamps have been paid by the Division
8 of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and audited by
9 the General Accounting Office, either in the field or at the
10 seat of government.

11 Contingent expenses: For traveling expenses, materials,
12 supplies, equipment, and services; procurement and exchange
13 of books, lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, type-
14 writers, calculating machines, and other office appliances, in-
15 cluding their development, repairs, and maintenance, includ-
16 ing one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and mis-
17 cellaneous items, \$498,000.

18 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
19 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
20 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
21 \$112,000.

22 Total, General Accounting Office, \$16,936,490.

23 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 General administrative expenses: For eleven Commis-
26 sioners, secretary, and for other authorized expenditures

1 necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce,
2 including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one
3 director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings,
4 traveling expenses, and contract stenographic reporting serv-
5 ices, \$2,908,012, of which amount not to exceed \$2,565,000
6 may be expended for personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expen-
8 diture shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for
9 purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, news-
10 papers, and periodicals.

11 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
12 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and
13 other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended
14 by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act,
15 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940,
16 including the employment of necessary special accounting
17 agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$850,052, of
18 which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
22 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
23 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
24 common carriers to make reports of accidents and author-
25 izing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Com-

1 merce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended
2 to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by
3 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
4 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved
5 May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test
6 experimentally, and report on the use and need of any ap-
7 pliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
8 way operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses,
9 \$510,955, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be
10 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
12 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
13 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
14 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
15 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
16 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
17 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifi-
18 cations and requirements prescribed by the Commission, in-
19 cluding investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and
20 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
21 approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including
22 the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling
23 expenses, \$133,780, of which amount not to exceed \$32,600
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
2 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
3 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and trav-
4 elers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged
5 in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe
6 and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C.
7 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending
8 "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and
9 appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C.
10 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27),
11 providing for the appointment from time to time by the
12 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
13 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
14 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C.
15 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C.
16 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and
17 clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of
18 locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and
19 for traveling expenses, \$475,000, of which amount not to
20 exceed \$71,915 may be expended for personal services in
21 the District of Columbia.

22 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
23 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
24 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
25 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all

1 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
2 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and se-
3 curing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
4 securities”, approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
5 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the “Emer-
6 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933” (49 U. S. C.
7 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
8 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
9 traveling expenses, \$652,405.

10 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
11 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
12 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
13 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
14 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
15 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one direc-
16 tor at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in
17 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses;
18 supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed \$1,000 for
19 purchase and exchange of books, reports, newspapers, and
20 periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
21 chase (not to exceed thirty-one), exchange, maintenance,
22 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; not to
24 exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with
25 investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$3,586,240:

1 *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government
2 transportation requests when traveling in connection with
3 their duties as Joint Board members.

4 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
5 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
6 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at
7 meetings concerned with the work of the Commission, and
8 not to exceed \$5,000 for transfer of household goods and
9 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public,
10 Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

11 In all, salaries and expenses, Interstate Commerce Com-
12 mission, \$9,116,444.

13 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
14 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
15 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
16 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
17 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
18 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$203,200.

19 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary
20 expenses to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for
21 the purpose of promoting the national security and defense,
22 to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equip-
23 ment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement
24 of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities,

1 \$238,165, of which amount not to exceed \$87,500 shall
2 be immediately available.

3 Total, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$9,557,809.

4 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
5 AERONAUTICS

6 For scientific research, technical investigations, and spe-
7 cial reports in the field of aeronautics, including the necessary
8 laboratory and technical assistants; contracts for personal serv-
9 ices in the making of special investigations and in the prepa-
10 ration of special reports; traveling expenses of members and
11 employees, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses,
12 except membership fees, of attendance upon meetings of
13 technical and professional societies; transfer of household
14 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940
15 and regulations promulgated thereunder; office supplies and
16 other miscellaneous expenses, including technical periodicals
17 and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and opera-
18 tion of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the
19 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine re-
20 search laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and main-
21 tenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase, maintenance, oper-
22 ation, and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles; personal services in the field and not to exceed
24 \$274,273 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to
26 exceed \$10,000 per annum; in all, \$8,993,328.

1 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
 2 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
 3 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
 4 bia, and elsewhere, \$25,000.

5 Construction and equipment: For continuing construction
 6 and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
 7 Moffett Field, California, \$3,000,000, to remain available
 8 until expended.

9 Aircraft engine research laboratory: For continuing con-
 10 struction and equipment of the aircraft engine research
 11 laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
 12 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation of
 13 \$13,300,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
 14 ment of said aircraft engine research laboratory is hereby
 15 increased to \$13,971,000.

16 Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
 17 \$15,018,328.

18 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in car-
 20 rying out the provisions of the Act of June 19, 1934 (40
 21 U. S. C. 231) ; the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301) ;
 22 the Act of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062) ; the Act of
 23 August 5, 1939 (44 U. S. C. 351) ; and the Act of
 24 September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958) ; including personal
 25 services in the District of Columbia; supplies and equipment,

1 including scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other
2 apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring,
3 repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and au-
4 thentication of photographic and other records (including
5 motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the
6 custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books,
7 including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts;
8 contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of news-
9 papers, and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in
10 advance when authorized by the Archivist for library mem-
11 bership in societies whose publications are available to mem-
12 bers only or to members at a price lower than to the general
13 public; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
14 the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
15 furtherance of the purposes of the said Acts; exchange of
16 scientific and technical apparatus and labor-saving devices;
17 repairs to equipment; and maintenance, operation, and repair
18 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$1,134,325.

19 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
20 \$12,400.

21 Total, The National Archives, \$1,146,725.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

23 COMMISSION

24 For all expenses necessary for the work of the
25 National Capital Park and Planning Commission in carry-

1 ing into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
2 for the acquisition, establishment, and development of
3 the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the
4 Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the
5 Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the
6 District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Vir-
7 ginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and
8 playground system of the National Capital", approved May
9 29, 1930; personal services, including real estate and other
10 technical services, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Com-
11 mission and not exceeding those usual for similar services
12 and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as
13 amended; travel expenses; expenses of surveys and search-
14 ing of titles, purchase of options, and all other costs incident
15 to the acquisition of land, operation and maintenance of
16 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use, \$900,000, to re-
17 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum to be
18 immediately available for carrying out the provisions of
19 section 1 (a) of said Act and \$700,000 to be available
20 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said Act.

21 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

22 For five Commissioners, and other personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, and for other authorized expendi-
24 tures of the Securities and Exchange Commission in per-
25 forming the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law,

1 including employment of experts when necessary; contract
2 stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of
3 lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals, and
4 newspapers; travel expenses, including the expense of attend-
5 ance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at
6 meetings concerned with the work of the Securities and Ex-
7 change Commission; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage
8 and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase, including
9 exchange, of one, and operation, maintenance, and repair of
10 two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of
11 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
12 October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promul-
13 gated thereunder; purchase of rubber gloves; and other
14 necessary expenses; \$5,380,000.

15 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
16 Exchange Commission, \$60,000.

17 Total, Securities and Exchange Commission, \$5,440,000.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 For all expenses necessary for the operation and main-
20 tenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by
21 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public,
22 Numbered 783); including personal services in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, lawbooks, periodicals; news-
24 papers (not to exceed \$2,700); books of reference; payment
25 of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per

1 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons
2 serving while away from their homes, without other com-
3 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
4 to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a
5 total of \$25,000); and purchase and exchange, and
6 hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled
7 passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding,
8 \$34,745,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be
9 necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and
10 operation of a program of work of national importance under
11 civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with
12 governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assign-
13 ment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be con-
14 scientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or
15 naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may in-
16 clude the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money,
17 services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovern-
18 mental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of
19 the work; and including also the pay and allowances of such
20 individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
21 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
22 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the ad-
24 ministration of the Selective Service System, including com-
25 missioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy,

1 Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered
2 by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and
3 persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and
4 subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates author-
5 ized by law.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of the general ad-
8 ministrative office; for the system of international exchanges
9 between the United States and foreign countries; for con-
10 tinuing ethnological researches among the American Indians
11 and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preserva-
12 tion of archeologic remains; for maintenance of the Astro-
13 physical Observatory, including assistants, and making nec-
14 essary observations in high altitudes; for cases, furniture,
15 fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-
16 keeping of collections; and for administration of the National
17 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services, purchase
18 of books of reference and periodicals, traveling expenses,
19 including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the work of the Institution when
21 specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian
22 Institution; uniforms for guards, supplies and equipment,
23 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, sup-
24 plying of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and tele-

1 phone service, repairs and alterations of buildings, shops, sheds,
2 and approaches, and other necessary expenses, \$394,334.

3 Preservation of collections: For continuing preservation,
4 exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and
5 exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other
6 sources, including personal services, traveling expenses, in-
7 cluding not exceeding \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
8 meetings concerned with the work of the National Museum
9 when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smith-
10 sonian Institution, purchasing and supplying, repairing and
11 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors,
12 postage stamps, and foreign postal cards, and all other neces-
13 sary expenses and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
14 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications, and
15 not exceeding \$4,000 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and
16 periodicals, \$646,206.

17 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
18 the Smithsonian Institution, including all of its bureaus, offices,
19 institutions, and services located in Washington, District of
20 Columbia, and elsewhere, except the National Gallery of
21 Art, \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be avail-
22 able for printing the report of the American Historical
23 Association.

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
25 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the

1 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
2 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
3 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
4 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
5 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
6 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
7 sec. 4 (c) of such Act) not to exceed \$400,865; traveling
8 expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of
9 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
10 National Gallery of Art, when specifically authorized
11 by the treasurer of the gallery; streetcar fares; supplies;
12 equipment including labor-saving machines and devices and
13 the rental, repair, and exchange thereof; periodicals, news-
14 papers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and books of refer-
15 ence; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when au-
16 thorized by the treasurer of the gallery for library member-
17 ship in societies whose publications are available to members
18 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
19 public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
20 and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas
21 masks for the protection of public property and employees;
22 not to exceed \$11,000 for printing and binding; purchase
23 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
24 and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of
25 buildings, approaches, and grounds, \$541,365: *Provided,*

1 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classifica-
2 tion Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restora-
3 tion and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of
4 Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

5 Total, Smithsonian Institution, \$1,670,405, of which
6 amount not to exceed \$1,310,369 may be expended for
7 personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 TARIFF COMMISSION

9 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
10 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
11 elsewhere, purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices,
12 the purchase and exchange of professional and scientific
13 books, lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other pro-
14 tective equipment for photostat and other machine operators,
15 subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and contract
16 stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330
17 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930
18 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), \$900,000, of which amount not
19 to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for expenses, except
20 membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with
21 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
22 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including
23 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June
24 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for
25 any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
2 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
3 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
4 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
5 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
6 acted as attorney or special representative.

7 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
8 \$15,000.

9 Total, Tariff Commission, \$915,000.

10 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

11 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
12 Act entitled "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933",
13 approved May 18, 1933, as amended by the Act approved
14 August 31, 1935, and by the Act approved July 26, 1939
15 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued
16 construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky;
17 Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam
18 (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little
19 Tennessee River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee
20 Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fon-
21 tana Dam; a dam on the south fork of the Holston
22 River; a dam on the Watauga River; and an additional unit
23 at the Sheffield steam plant; and the beginning of construction
24 immediately of a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus manu-
25 facturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisi-

tion of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts, and for printing and binding, law-books, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$136,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943", to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942": *Provided further*, That purchases may be made by the Authority during the fiscal year 1943 without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Author-

1 ity Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board
2 of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite
3 the completion of projects determined by the President to
4 be essential for defense purposes.

5 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

6 To increase the construction fund established by the
7 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", \$980,080,000, of which not
8 to exceed \$9,956,734 shall be available for administrative
9 expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, includ-
10 ing the following: Personal services in the District of Co-
11 lumbia and elsewhere; travel expenses in accordance with
12 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
13 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, including not to exceed
14 \$2,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
15 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
16 cerned with work of the Commission; printing and binding;
17 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$6,000 for
18 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
19 services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services,
20 including telephone, telegraph, radio, and teletype services;
21 purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$2,500), mainte-
22 nance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automo-
23 biles for official use; typewriting and adding machines, and
24 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
25 change; expenses (not exceeding \$60,000) for transfer of

1 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
2 October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations
3 promulgated thereunder; necessary expenses (not exceeding
4 \$6,000) incident to the education and training of personnel
5 of the Commission detailed at institutions for scientific edu-
6 cation and research as authorized by the Act of August 4,
7 1939; compensation as authorized by said Act of August 4,
8 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or
9 Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; allowances for
10 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
11 by the Act of June 26, 1930; and including not to exceed
12 \$255,000 for the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of
13 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special
14 services, including accounting, legal, actuarial, and statistical
15 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
16 Statutes: *Provided*, That the said construction fund shall be
17 available for carrying out the activities and functions which
18 the Commission is authorized to perform under title III of
19 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
20 1942 (Public Law 247): *Provided further*, That the
21 amount of contract authorizations contained in the Inde-
22 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and Acts prior
23 thereto, for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant
24 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby increased by
25 \$90,000,000.

1 STATE MARINE SCHOOL ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911

2 To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State
3 of Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;
4 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
5 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
6 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-
7 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
8 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121; Public Law 191,
9 Seventy-seventh Congress); and for the maintenance and
10 repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said
11 States for use in connection with such State marine schools,
12 \$100,000; in all, \$300,000.

13 Total, United States Maritime Commission, \$980,-
14 380,000.

15 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

16 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
17 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
18 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation
19 of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans'
20 Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and func-
21 tions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained
22 in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to
23 consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting
24 war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f),
25 and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration

1 is now or may hereafter be charged with administering,
2 \$110,909,088: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this
3 amount shall be available for expenses, except membership
4 fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans'
5 Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of
6 medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices
7 and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*,
8 That this appropriation shall be available also for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including
10 traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations
11 in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per
12 diem allowance in lieu thereof; transfer of household goods
13 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
14 and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing and
15 laundering of such wearing apparel as may be pre-
16 scribed for employees in the performance of their
17 official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
18 reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-
19 carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, main-
20 tenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more
21 than two passenger automobiles for general administrative
22 use of the central office in the District of Columbia; and
23 notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary,
24 the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
25 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'

1 Administration employees located at isolated stations to and
2 from school under such limitations as he may by regulation
3 prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
4 contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to
5 exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services per-
6 taining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained
7 by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of
8 compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for
9 allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public
10 Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments,
11 for disbursement by them under the various headings of their
12 applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for
13 the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Ad-
14 ministration, including minor repairs and improvements of
15 existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such
16 care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the mainte-
17 nance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and
18 facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Admin-
19 istration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing
20 employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other
21 expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans'
22 Administration accruing during the year for which this ap-
23 propriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,*
24 That the appropriations herein made for the care and mainte-
25 nance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdic-

1 tion of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the
2 purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regula-
3 tions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe,
4 to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care
5 in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided*
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for con-
7 tinuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of
8 disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the
9 Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as
10 amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veter-
11 ans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care:
12 *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby author-
13 ized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as
14 he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classifica-
15 tion Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from
17 sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced
18 fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
19 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

20 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
21 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
22 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
23 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
24 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
25 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of

1 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
2 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

3 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
4 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
5 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$138,000.

6 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
7 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of
8 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
9 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
10 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
11 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
12 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this
13 appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$445,000,000,
14 to be immediately available.

15 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
16 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
17 fiscal years, \$12,821,000.

18 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
19 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
20 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
21 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
22 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
23 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
24 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
25 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease

1 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
2 service, and to reimburse the National Service Life Insurance
3 Fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
4 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
5 under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
6 \$27,770,000, to be immediately available.

7 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
8 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
9 expended and of which amount not to exceed \$500,000
10 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this amount
11 shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans'
12 Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any
13 of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
15 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j) :
16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this
17 amount shall be available for the employment in the District
18 of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical
19 assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications
20 for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
21 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
22 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

23 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$601,195,088: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
25 for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except

1 for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this
2 appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or exami-
3 nation of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the
4 laws bestowing such benefits to veterans unless reimburse-
5 ment of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as
6 may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

7 SEC. 2. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1943, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Inter-
9 state Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the
10 United States Maritime Commission with the exception of
11 the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present
12 incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
13 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

14 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used
16 to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the
17 Government of the United States, or of any agency the
18 majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government
19 of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental
20 United States unless such person is a citizen of the United
21 States or a person in the service of the United States on the
22 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
23 ship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
24 or who owes allegiance to the United States.

25 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
2 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
3 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
4 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
5 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
6 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
7 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
8 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
9 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
10 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
11 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
12 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
18 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
20 Offices Appropriation Act, 1943".

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77TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 6430

[Report No. 1643]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia

JANUARY 22, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

therein a bill which I have introduced and some excerpts from the Mead report.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the observation just made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], let me suggest that in the Interior Department appropriation bill last year we inserted an item for \$60,000 for the building of a pilot plant for the purpose of testing new processes to reclaim aluminum from low-grade bauxite ores. The Bureau of Mines and Minerals has been busily engaged in pursuing that matter all during the last year. About 30 days ago they made their report. They built a pilot plant and they have tested the French flotation process for reclaiming this ore from low-grade clays, and it is an entire success. It occurs to me that that process is now ready for licensing.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That is a different kind of ore; it is high in both silica and iron, and they inform me that they will have to have a different process, and for that reason they will have to have a new pilot plant to test it out.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My understanding, from discussing the matter with those in the forefront in securing development of that pilot plant, is that it will operate on any kind of bauxite ore that is found in the United States.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That is not the information they gave me.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is the information they gave me.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make the same statement that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] just made with reference to the duplication of industry in government. The duplication in bureaus, the duplication of effort, the duplication of things in which the Government is interested. It is great. Its cost is large. It is not necessary. If the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] had investigated what the Interior Department under the Bureau of Mines has been doing, he would have found out that we can test all of the bauxite that they have down in Mississippi and determine whether it is valuable without spending \$100,000 to do this kind of work. That is the trouble with the Government. We are just duplicating and duplicating and duplicating all of our efforts. And the expense is increasing and increasing and increasing. That is the reason why we have such

great cost of government as we have today, and unless and until this Congress stops this duplication of effort we will have a difficult time to prosecute the war, because we will be financially bankrupt, and we cannot continue. We must stop many things that the Members want and that the Government is now doing.

When I saw the statements made in the papers yesterday of the enormous profits being made by industries which are manufacturing boats, we ought to do something about it to stop those enormous profits. We had that up time and time again. It is time to get action. You promised the people it would not happen, but I say the New Deal promises for economy do not exist; they never did. You once promised a balanced budget; the New Deal will never have it; all they know is spend, spend, spend. Soon will be tax, tax, tax, and not long until it will be everybody broke and the Government go bust, bust, bust. I say, get some economy in government before it is too late.

[Here the gavel fell.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6430, Rept. No. 1643) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was read the first and second times, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be divided equally between myself and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and at the conclusion of debate the bill be read for amendment.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6430, with Mr. BEAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the independent offices bill for 1943 is for the amount of \$2,096,138,875.

The bill, Mr. Chairman, provides the appropriations for the so-called independent establishments, numbering 43. In the back of the bill you will find enumerated the 43 agencies and departments included in this independent offices bill. You will see by scanning the bill and the hearings that very few of the agencies of the Government, even though they are the so-called old-line agencies, have not felt the impact of the tremendous defense effort we are making. For instance, a few years ago we were quite shocked when the amount of the independent offices bill gradually approached \$1,000,000,000, but today it is \$2,100,000,000. It is interesting to note in this connection, however, that 2 agencies of the 43 account for \$1,500,000,000 of the \$2,100,000,000; that is, \$980,000,000 for the Maritime Commission, which is charged, as we know, with our vast shipbuilding program, and \$600,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration to pay pensions, benefits, hospitalization, and so forth.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has any appropriation been made for increased hospital facilities which will undoubtedly be needed to house the wounded of this war?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. General Hines testified that the Veterans' Administration has something like 5,000 hospital beds that would be available if needed. We have provided in the Army and Navy appropriations a sufficient amount to supply the needed hospital facilities in the Army and Navy for the increased strength of these establishments and take into account the fact we are in war.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have talked with General Hines several times, and my understanding is that he is making a survey for the purpose of increasing further the hospital facilities under his Bureau.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Since we are discussing the Veterans' Administration, I will insert at this point for the information of the House a chart showing the various appropriations in the bill for this activity and the purposes for which the funds are made available for the fiscal year 1943:

Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1943		
Salaries and expenses-----		\$110,909,088
01	Personal services-----	70,889,905
02	Supplies and materials-----	19,045,030
05	Communication service-----	304,860
06	Travel expenses-----	1,370,258
07	Transportation of things (service)-----	1,028,360
10	Heat, light, power, water, etc-----	2,097,850
11	Rents-----	237,250
12	Repairs and alterations-----	2,773,707
13	Special and miscellaneous current expenses-----	510,000
2200	Grants to State homes-----	1,552,800
2250	Burial expense-----	5,030,820
30	Equipment-----	1,604,025
Transfers to other Government departments-----		+4,718,223
Transfers from other Government departments-----		-285,000
		110,909,088

Printing and binding-----	\$138,000
Army and Navy pensions-----	445,000,000
Military and naval insurance--	12,821,000
National Service Life Insurance--	27,770,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	4,557,000
Total-----	601,195,088

It will be noted that the largest item of appropriation for the Veterans' Administration is for the payment of compensation and pensions and the statement following under this head shows the amounts that are included in the bill for that purpose compared with funds provided for the 2 preceding years.

Pensions

By projects	Fiscal year		
	1943	1942	1941
1. Yellow fever roll of honor-----	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
2. War of 1812-----	240	240	240
3. Mexican War-----	47,520	56,352	66,052
4. Indian wars-----	2,440,940	2,677,499	2,911,107
5. Civil War-----	17,063,520	19,780,554	23,208,855
6. Spanish-American War-----	128,019,684	128,204,978	127,416,901
7. Regular Establishment (peacetime)-----	20,426,340	18,987,021	17,680,426
8. Compensation (World War, service connected)-----	171,581,472	171,764,663	169,223,769
9. Pensions (World War, non-service-connected)-----	32,612,693	27,931,161	23,421,306
10. Emergency Officers' retirement pay (World War)-----	4,239,739	4,326,597	4,114,931
11. Death compensation (World War, service connected)-----	54,010,316	55,317,212	55,482,980
12. Death compensation (World War, non-service-connected)-----	14,542,536	12,133,704	9,780,140
Grand total obligations-----	445,000,000	441,194,981	433,321,707
1941 appropriation obligated in 1940-----			+6,215,208
Net total obligations-----	445,000,000	441,194,981	439,537,915
Estimated savings and unobligated balance-----		12,402,019	16,954,389
Total estimate or appropriation-----	445,000,000	453,597,000	456,492,304

Five of the forty-three agencies in this bill account for 90 percent of the appropriation. The balance is distributed between the remaining agencies.

Notwithstanding the large amount involved in the bill, for the reason which I have indicated, it has not presented a very fertile field for savings. We have been able to deduct \$5,029,115 below Budget estimates, but you will find as you go through these hearings and as you go through the bill that practically all of these agencies are feeling terrifically the impact of the defense program. For instance, the Civil Service Commission we all know has increased its work almost beyond comprehension because of the vast increase in the number of Federal employees, practically all of them being under civil service. We find that the General Accounting Office, because of the large expenditure of funds for defense purposes, has had to double and triple its auditing, clerical, and investigational force. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Selective Service System, the Tennessee Valley Authority engaged in the power program with this greatly extended effort which we are making have all had to be provided with increased appropriations. So as you look through this bill and read the report—and this is a very carefully drawn report—for an explanation of these various items you will find that the Budget and the committee have held down the expenditures of these regular agencies of the Government to a minimum, taking into account, as I say, the effect of this defense effort on each agency. In addition to that there are in this bill, and there will be in every other bill coming before the House, reflected sums which are added to each agency to take care of the administrative within-grade promotions under the so-called Ramspeck bill. In this bill the increase amounts to \$2,937,672.

The committee, Mr. Chairman, conducted very careful hearings for several

weeks. We went into each agency carefully, and I want to express my appreciation of the fine cooperation given by the minority members of the committee. We think we have presented a bill to the House in as good form and with as much care and pains as it is possible under the circumstances.

I believe there are not more than one or two items in the bill that will be controversial.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I notice on page 77 this language:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes.

It seems to me at this late date when almost every doctor in the world, so far as I am able to find, recommends oleomargarine for certain patients—and certainly our doctors here do—and when this material is made from vegetable oils, largely cottonseed oil, soybean oil, or peanut oil, all produced in this country, when it has no ill effects, when it is free from tuberculosis germs, free from anthrax, cholera, cancer, and other infectious and contagious diseases, I cannot understand why the Congress of the United States should forbid the doctors in the veterans' hospitals from prescribing it for their patients, when other doctors in other hospitals throughout the world prescribe it for certain classes of patients.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Less than 6 weeks ago my physician recommended that to me as a substitute for butter.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Certainly, and the physician of this House—and we have one of the best physicians in the country—has recommended it for scores

of Members of the House and of the Senate. It is recommended everywhere else, yet somebody sometime back slipped in this iniquitous provision to try to outlaw a product that some Members felt was in competition with the products of their own districts, and the provision has been carried on from year to year.

I say this as a representative of a dairy district. I represent probably more dairy farmers than any other Member from a Southern State. I am also chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. I know we have thousands of patients that, if other doctors are correct, need this food as a substitute for what they are now getting.

I hope the gentleman from Virginia and other members of the committee will agree to strike this provision from the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, unless there are further questions, I yield the floor.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in the course of his recent Budget message to the Congress the President made the following statement, which I quote:

In a true sense there are no longer non-defense expenditures.

This philosophy seems to me to be the perfect solution to the problem confronting the Congress, at least from the standpoint of many of the departments and agencies. Nondefense expenditures are not only reduced to a minimum; they are completely eliminated—all through a single sentence.

I am very much afraid that as we go along we shall find a tendency among those coming before us for appropriations to adopt this philosophy wholeheartedly. There is evidence of the adoption of this philosophy in the bill before us today. We find that many of the agencies covered in this bill, which formerly devoted themselves to nondefense activities, now take the position that they are working largely or wholly for defense purposes. This is true even in those instances where the Budget specifically sets up one fund for normal activities and another fund for defense activities.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I intended to ask this question of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, but I think it is pertinent to the remarks of the present speaker. To just what extent did it appear in the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations in connection with these numerous independent offices that there is a concerted effort on the part of all of them to undertake to make themselves national defense organizations and to be considered as engaged in national defense efforts rather than their proper and necessary legitimate functions?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Generally speaking, I think the temptation to do this is apparent in the hearings in respect to a good many of the agencies under consideration in this bill.

Mr. MAY. I realize there are many things that are actually national defense that we have not heretofore considered to be such.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is, of course, true.

Mr. MAY. However, I got the impression from hearings of my committee—and I am unfortunate enough not to have time to read these hearings—that there is a general effort in all the agencies of the Government to try to make themselves instruments of national defense in order to get appropriations. I think that is true.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Generally speaking, my impression is the same as the gentleman's impression, from the hearings we have had in connection with this bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Was there any agency whatever that came before the committee that did not in some large degree attempt to justify its request for funds on the ground that it is doing national defense work?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It may not have been unanimous. It certainly was the general rule.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I wonder whether I may inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky whether he meant to infer that many of the needless agencies of the Government that have been created since 1933 are presently trying to assume the cloak of national defense in an effort to continue their existence? I rather got that inference from the pointed inquiry he made. I have had the same impression but have hesitated to express it. I am gratified to know that my very distinguished friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is just as much concerned as I am about this needless effort on the part of some of these useless agencies to perpetuate themselves at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. MAY. If the gentleman will yield, I should like to respond very briefly to the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Some 60 days ago, I think, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, issued a statement in which he said we ought to begin to curtail expenditures for solely nondefense activities to the extent of about \$1,000,000,000. Knowing this great committee of the House of Representatives has the great task it has, I feel that its members are constantly being bedogged, bedeviled, and maybe bedamned a little by these agencies, just as we are. I think it is time we begin to look into the question of how to save some of the expenditures that are not necessary.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to hear the gentleman from Kentucky take that position. I express the hope that in spite of the enormous appropriations we are called upon to make for defense activities, and in spite of the extreme rapidity with which we are called on to make these appropriations, we shall not lose sight of our duty to the people to reduce nondefense expenditures to the minimum and eliminate waste and extravagance from all expenditures. It seems to me particularly important in view of the findings which have been made by our Military Affairs Committee, by our Naval Affairs Committee only a day or two ago, and by the so-called Truman committee over in the other body.

The TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Very briefly.

Mr. TREADWAY. I wanted to call the gentleman's further attention to what I am sure he is aware of, that this effort to secure economy in nondefense items has been reported upon to a certain extent by the so-called Byrd committee, of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is a distinguished member. I hope the House, under the leadership of such able men as the gentleman now speaking, will be able to fall into line with the report of that committee. The preliminary report brings out items totaling \$1,300,000,000 where a saving can be made in nondefense appropriations.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that I think it is vital to eliminate all possible nondefense expenditures.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Briefly.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Most of this saving that is mentioned in this report comes out of the different emergency appropriations that have been made in other ways. I notice here \$610,000,000 from the emergency funds appropriated to the President, and yet we have probably appropriated more money to the President in the last few months than at any other time in all history.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Let me say to the gentleman in that connection that the statement from which he is reading, in my judgment, is misleading. The bill carries with it a total in appropriations of about \$2,100,000,000. In addition to that, it carries \$47,600,000, or thereabouts, in authorizations, and over and above that it carries about \$375,000,000 for indefinite and permanent appropriations, giving us a total over-all figure of about \$2,520,000,000.

When you compare that with the total in last year's bill, at the time that it passed the House, you will find the totals carried here are more than last year's totals. They exceed last year's appropriations by about \$700,000,000. They exceed last year's over-all figure by \$730,000,000.

If you compare the totals here with last year's totals including all supplemental and deficiency items you will find according to my figures a saving in respect to appropriations amounting to

about \$42,900,000 and in respect to the over-all figures amounting to about \$12,900,000.

I may point out in this connection that the saving of \$42,900,000 is more than accounted for by two items, that for Public Buildings Administration construction amounting to \$34,700,000, and that for Public Roads Administration construction amounting to \$36,500,000, a total of \$71,200,000.

Of the 40 agencies covered by this bill, one shows no decrease, receiving exactly the same appropriation as last year, while 23 show actual increases. The chief reductions will be found in the Public Buildings Administration and the Public Roads Administration items just referred to; in the item for the President's emergency funds, as to the future of which no prediction can now be made; in the T. V. A. item solely because of the enormous supplemental appropriations made for T. V. A. after the passage of this bill last year, and in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Public Works Administration items, both agencies being in the process of liquidation.

The committee reductions amount to about \$5,000,000 in appropriations and something less than half a million dollars in authorizations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, because of the position taken by many of these agencies in respect to alleged defense activities, it is difficult to bring about major reductions in the items now before us. There are various items, however, which, in my judgment, can be reduced or eliminated without hurting anyone and I hope that action to this effect will be taken under the 5-minute rule.

This bill covers, as always, a tremendous territory and develops, in the course of its consideration, a lot of information. Time, of course, does not permit me to go into detail, but I do want to take some time today to refer to some of the information developed by the committee in the course of the hearings.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The recommendation for the General Accounting Office amounts to \$16,900,000 as compared with \$10,900,000 for the current fiscal year. The request to the Budget by this agency was about \$20,000,000, the Budget seeing fit to reduce the request by about 25 percent, at the same time indicating that possibly at some time in the future further funds might be received out of lend-lease funds, and in respect to the relief work of the agency.

The cut is emphasized by the fact that there have been appropriated many billions of dollars since the estimate was submitted, and by the increase from about 11,000,000 vouchers in 1941, to an estimated 38,000,000 vouchers in 1943.

The General Accounting Office indicates that it is content to wait for further consideration from the Bureau of the Budget. Personally, however, I do not like to see the difficulty experienced by this agency is obtaining what seem to be essential funds either this year or in previous years. It seems to me the work of this agency is absolutely vital to Congress and to the people. It is the best assurance we have against waste and the

illegal use of the people's money. The Congress I know has every confidence in the agency and its leadership. If there is any agency of the Government which, in my judgment, ought to be absolutely independent from Executive influence of any kind it is the General Accounting Office.

I point out incidentally that the report of this agency shows a suspension of accounts for the United States Maritime Commission to the extent of about \$4,900,000 and for the W. P. A. to the extent of about \$11,000,000.

The record indicates in connection with the latter that material was sent by this agency to the Department of Justice as a result of the W. P. A. investigation, with the anticipation that criminal action for embezzlement and conversion of materials would result. Up to the time of the hearings that action had not been taken.

The report also shows an abuse to a considerable extent of the use of Government automobiles, and brings out also the matter referred to on the floor 2 or 3 days ago, namely, the practice of taking persons not on the Federal pay roll at all and placing them on the rolls of this or that agency for the purpose of working and working solely for congressional investigating committees. This practice is condemned by the General Accounting Office and also by your committee.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Passing now to the Bureau of the Budget, for which the recommendation is \$1,982,000, as compared to \$1,315,000 for the current fiscal year, as a result of the enormous increase of work for this agency, I want to speak for a moment on the cost of informational and propaganda work in the Government. As the members of the committee know, for a number of years I have done what I could on this floor to hold down this cost.

Two years ago in December 1939 I asked the Budget Bureau to give me a statement showing the cost in this connection by departments and agencies. I renewed that request in December 1940. The statement finally arrived about the close of the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes more.

I anticipated that I would receive a few typewritten pages. When the document arrived, it was 164 pages in length, and here it is.

It is prepared on the thinnest possible paper. It is about 15 inches wide, 20 inches long, and about half an inch thick. It shows a total expenditure for the fiscal year 1941 of \$27,700,000, broken down into 14 items, which I shall insert in the RECORD at this point.

Publications.....	\$13,751,800
Press service.....	1,170,700
Radio broadcasts.....	435,600
Group contacts.....	2,573,000
Paid advertisements.....	13,500
Exhibits.....	839,600
Motion pictures.....	600,600
Lantern slides and lecture materials.....	146,200

Photographs.....	\$380,900
Correspondence.....	3,118,600
Individual contacts.....	3,577,300
Educational cooperation.....	510,800
Posters.....	99,600
Miscellaneous and other.....	551,800

Of this sum, the Department of Agriculture anticipates expending \$11,887,700, or 42.9 percent of the total.

Of the total, \$19,400,000 is for salaries and expenses and \$8,300,000 for other obligations. It indicates full-time employment of this character for 2,995 people, and part-time employment of this character for 31,618 people, or a total of 34,513 people.

I think, Mr. Chairman, the report is all right as far as it goes. I am confident, however, that it does not give us anything like a complete picture in this connection.

For instance, it specifically states that the Office of Emergency Management is not included, because that agency was then in the formative stage. We all know that Mr. Horton, of the O. E. M., runs one of the largest publicity set-ups in the entire Government. In 1942 he has an organization of something like 240, at a cost of something like \$685,000 annually. There are other agencies under O. E. M. which should be included here.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Do I understand from the gentleman's figures that there are approximately 35,000 people now engaged in the information services of the various branches of the Government?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On full or part time, yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I notice in the hearings that the Office of Government Reports proposes from the funds requested, to increase the number of employees considerably, and to add employees in States where they are not now operating?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Just what is the nature of the information that these 35,000 people gather and disseminate?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is supposed to include information, propaganda, promotion, publicity, reporting political trends or whatever other description you want to use for that type of work. It is supposed to refer to approximately all the agencies of the Government for the fiscal year 1941.

Mr. MICHENER. In other words, then, if a new agency is set up by act of Congress or by executive order, that new agency sells itself to the Government, to the people, through this propaganda agency? Is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, I think that is a fair interpretation in many instances.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact that many of the people throughout the country write in to these agencies and ask for information, and because of that they publish certain information that is distributed?

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Is it not a fact that this agency does not answer any private correspondence other than to say that it is an agency of the Government and furnishes information to the various branches of the Government and puts out in behalf of the Government such propaganda information as the agency feels is most apt to sell the policy of the Government?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It is information that has been requested by the people of the country and because of that they have sent it out.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Of course, there is a certain amount of legitimate expenditure in this field, but this figure I am giving is for the entire Government, and in my judgment is a preposterous figure and not entirely justified for the work in question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. On page 1154 of the hearings I note that "personal services in the Office of Government Reports" for the current year includes 531 employees, and it is proposed to add 404. Further, that offices are now maintained in 32 States. A table that follows indicates the present employment in different States and what is proposed to be added during the balance of the fiscal year 1942 and the fiscal year 1943. The Office of Government Reports will be expanded from 32 States to all of the States with a considerable increase of personnel in the offices where they already have offices.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The expansion requested is very great.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I would like to ask two questions: First, is this a new development and, if so, how long have we had this system of public relations, press agents, and so forth, to distribute propaganda? The second question is, Is this set-up similar to the one operated by Goebbels in Germany and, if not, in what way is it distinguishable?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman in answer to the first question, that when I was in the Treasury Department, if the Secretary of the Treasury had some information for the press, he rang for a stenographer and dictated what he wanted to give out. The development of this enormous publicity set-up all through the Government, has been a development almost exclusively of the past 9 years, with a view to advising the people as to—

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. As to how to vote?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This has no doubt been one objective. To a large extent, the work has been sheer propaganda, as distinguished from legitimate

information in my judgment. Of course, it has been carried on by an enormous staff of expert writers and radio commentators placed in this or that agency or department of the Government and paid for by money of the taxpayers.

As to the second question, I am afraid I am not sufficiently versed as to the set-up in Germany but the objectives sought would seem to be similar.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. Does the gentleman have time to permit of an observation in reply to the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly to my colleague.

Mr. DITTER. As the gentleman from New York was trying to make that excuse for the existence of this over-all agency, I was reminded of that story when the woman was asked who broke the beautiful mantel mirror that adorned her living room. She said, "Why, my husband. He ducked when I heaved a large vase at him." I think the effect of my friend from New York to try to justify this thing is just the ducking, so to speak, that is breaking the mantel mirror.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I do not have to justify it, because many Members of Congress receive letters from their constituents asking for those reports. No doubt the gentleman who just spoke has often taken advantage of the same service.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. I understood the gentleman to say he considered the total of this item preposterous; that a certain amount was legitimate, but that much was preposterous. How does the gentleman differentiate between that which is necessary and that which is preposterous?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is a pretty difficult question to answer. I believe it is an expenditure which could largely be eliminated without impeding the proper functions of the Government to the advantage of the taxpayers of the country.

In this connection, let me point out that in the statement which was furnished by the Budget nothing is included for expenditure of mailing under the penalty privilege of this mass of propaganda.

The total cost of penalty mail in the year 1940 amounted, I am advised, measured in terms of loss of revenue, to \$41,500,000.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot yield; I have not the time.

Adding a fair amount for the cost of mailing and the amount expended by O. E. M. in this connection to the total of \$27,700,000 in the survey by the Budget, it seems to me that the over-all total might well amount to as much as \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000 for the year in question.

It should be noted in this connection that the Budget specifically reports that

none of the departments or agencies keep any records segregating costs for these activities; that they are found in various complex patterns, making it difficult for many of the agencies to arrive at any clear segregation of the expense involved.

It seems to me that at this time, when the legitimate press of the country and other paper users find themselves confronted with the prospect of not being able to obtain the paper they need, there is an added reason for curtailing this overdone activity of the Government.

I hope that the survey will help the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress to make some headway in reducing this expenditure to a reasonable point.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It appears from the report of the Post Office Department that from the year 1940 the use of the penalty privilege by all departments amounted to \$16,983,112.02; our subsidy to the second-, third-, and fourth-class users in that year was \$133,482,882.23. What is the gentleman going to do about that subsidy? Is he opposed to it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not see that that is in any way connected with this question.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; it is. It is a penalty on the taxpayers of this country of more than \$133,000,000.

For the year 1941 the penalty of these subsidies was \$124,826,996.86. How does the gentleman feel in that respect?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot yield further to the gentleman except to say that every subsidy, of course, is a burden on the taxpayers of the country. The question is whether it is justified or not justified.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT. With respect to the question raised by the gentleman from New York, I should like to inquire if this appropriation does not cover the cost of the many tons of stuff that is mailed out to the country papers of the Nation? I frequently receive letters from newspaper publishers in my district wanting to know if something cannot be done to lessen the vast amount of material sent by these departments to them. They tell me that they could not give space to one-thousandth part of the material they receive. They do give some space, which is their stock in trade, and this has something to do with the subsidy the gentleman speaks about.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman from Missouri that the objective he has in mind is the same that I have.

Mr. BENNETT. It is a waste of costly effort and paper.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I just want to add briefly that I received a letter from one of the papers in my State saying that in one mail they received five identical copies of one release from

one department. Apparently the information offices are more efficient in pouring the material out than in revising their mailing lists.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I call attention to another survey made by the Budget Bureau at my request, a brief survey, which will be found on page 1108 of the hearings. This is a survey of the cost of personnel work in the various departments and agencies with particular reference to the increase since the Executive order of 1938.

This survey shows an increase in personnel as between 1938 and 1940 of 100 percent as compared with an increase in the number of Government workers of 55 percent and an increase in per capita cost of 29 percent. The total number of workers engaged in personnel work for the year 1940 was 15,005, at a cost of \$25,400,000 or thereabouts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The Bureau of the Budget states that the increase in per capita cost is not normal, and that the reasons for it are not apparent.

The Bureau points out that its Division of Administrative Management has been making studies of individual departmental operations. Surely, there is a tremendous opportunity in this field.

We have had a mass of red tape and lack of coordination in the whole O. P. M. set-up. We have had some eight different agencies charged with responsibility in respect to priorities. We have today some 12 different outfits contributing to the defense housing picture. We have a number of activities like the Office of Education, N. Y. A., and W. P. A., all engaged in what seem to be more or less duplicated training activities. We have 100 or more statistical units which the Bureau tells us are in many cases competing. I hope the Bureau will be able to contribute substantially in this field as a result of the increased appropriation which is carried in this bill.

The Bureau also reports the creation of a defense project unit, set up in November 1940 for the purpose of investigating all defense construction projects, and that this unit as of October 1, 1941, had actually examined 1,341 projects, including cantonments, air fields, ammunition plants, shipyards, and other kinds of construction, with great savings resulting. It is very difficult to reconcile this statement with the findings of the 3 investigating committees to which I have already referred.

EMERGENCY FUND OF THE PRESIDENT

The committee will find on page 1120 of the hearings a rather complete statement of the allocation of all emergency funds appropriated for expenditure by the President. This bill carries \$25,000,000 more, plus unexpended balances, as compared with \$100,000,000 of appropriations and \$25,000,000 in contract authorizations a year ago.

My understanding of the general appropriation for this purpose is that the funds are to be expended for emergencies, and for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, and for these

purposes only. I suggest that the Members consider the tables to which I have referred. To my mind, in instance after instance there are allocations which are apparently not of emergency character and which could just as well have come to this Congress for consideration before allocation. There are other instances for which, in my judgment, there is no basis for a strictly national defense classification.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, if further funds of this character are to be appropriated it should be done on the distinct understanding that they will be spent only for emergencies, and only for those emergencies affecting the national security and defense, in accordance with the original appropriating language. To go further is simply to surrender our proper responsibilities.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

The recommendation of the committee for this agency is \$1,104,845, as compared with \$1,101,390, a reduction below the Budget estimate of \$300,705.

I have never been sold on much of the work done by this agency. A certain amount of planning is, of course, vital; but it seems to me that much of the work involves duplicating or merely coordinating that done by other agencies, and that much of it also involves invading a sphere which properly belongs to the several States.

The Budget recommendation is in two parts, \$708,845 for regular activities and \$400,000 for defense activities. The attitude of the agency in this connection affords a good example of the philosophy referred to at the opening of my remarks.

Mr. Eliot, Director of the agency, states that—

The whole thing is really one, as I interpret it; this separation of appropriation items makes a pretty artificial distinction between regular and defense where planning is concerned.

Again he says:

The major activity for the next fiscal year will be the preparation for whatever situation may confront the Nation after the present war emergency.

Again he attempts to justify the increase requested by various special tasks and for unforeseen problems, and adds that—

The only safe assumption to make is that other problems will arise and that funds should be available to cover these unforeseen requirements.

It is difficult to escape the feeling that the national emergency is resorted to as a basis for increased appropriations largely for nondefense purposes.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Let me say a word about our old friend the Federal Communications Commission, for which there is a recommendation here of \$4,991,219, as compared with an appropriation of \$5,068,729 for the current fiscal year.

Time after time I have stood in the well of this House and inveighed against the practice of the Commission of giving its approval to the transfer of stations or the control of those stations for considerations far in excess of the value of the

physical assets so transferred—a practice, in other words, involving the sale of Government licenses, with all the possible dangers to the public that we have seen involved in the capitalization of licenses in other fields. May I point out in this connection that the tables furnished on page 334 of the hearings indicate clearly that this practice still continues.

There are a number of instances in which the figures establish this fact, including one transfer station valued at \$425,000 for stock of the value of \$950,000 plus and \$175,000 in cash.

I call attention also to the authorization of the transfer of a station valued at \$74,000 for a monthly rental of \$1,125 for a period of 11½ years. This station reports a yearly profit of some \$75,000. What possible authority there is for approving a lease for a period of 11½ years under existing law, I, for one, do not know.

There are other similar examples.

Under the general topic of the monopoly which the Commission has allowed to grow up under its jurisdiction in the broadcasting field, I may point out that the record indicates that 95 percent of the available nighttime power is now controlled by stations affiliated with networks.

Furthermore, in spite of the licensing jurisdiction of the Commission, practices seem to have the Commission's approval under which the affiliates are compelled to turn over to the networks as much as 40 percent of their time and earnings obtained from charges for that time to the extent of from 62½ to 100 percent.

Mr. Fly was rather vague on this matter, but a bill of complaint filed by N. B. C. in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York sets forth a standard contract under which the affiliate is compelled to turn over to N. B. C. 100 percent of the first 16 unit hours, 80 percent of the next 25 hours, 70 percent of the next 25, and 62½ percent of all time over 66 unit hours.

Mr. Fly apparently takes the position, in spite of his licensing power, that these matters are not within the jurisdiction of his Commission.

Several times on this floor I have advocated the imposition of a reasonable tax on those engaged in this industry who are making enormous profits out of franchises for which they pay not one red cent. A year ago, as the Members may recall, the Treasury Department made a study in this connection and as a result of that study it recommended an excise tax on the industry which would have amounted to about \$10,000,000. The House approved that recommendation, but the Senate committee rejected it, after Mr. Fly had appeared before the committee in opposition to the proposed tax. It is my understanding that it was understood at the time that the Treasury and F. C. C. officials would get together and recommend a tax in lieu of that which was deleted by the Senate committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Fly, however, now apparently takes the position that it is entirely up to the Treasury, that it is hardly the job of the Federal Communications Commission to recommend revenue measures.

In a recent letter received from Mr. Fly he admits that the net profits of this industry for 1940 amounted to practically \$33,300,000 on an investment of present worth of about \$40,000,000. Therefore, even if the proposed tax of \$10,000,000 had been imposed, there would still have been a return to the industry of approximately 50 percent. It seems to me entirely illogical and unreasonable to allow this industry to continue to obtain any such return from licenses for which they pay nothing under present conditions in this country.

Attention is also invited to page 343 of the hearings, telling of the pending litigation between the three big networks, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Department of Justice. The record indicates that N. B. C. is represented by Mr. John Cahill, former United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. It indicates also the recent appointment of Mr. Samuel Brodsky as Special Assistant Attorney General to represent the Government in this connection. Mr. Brodsky formerly served as an assistant in the district attorney's office under Mr. Cahill.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Was an appropriation approved for Dr. Goodwin Watson in connection with his activity as foreign broadcast agent for this Commission?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman refers to the recent appointment of Dr. Goodwin Watson in a key position with the Federal Communications Commission. I wish every Member of this House would read the testimony before your subcommittee in this connection beginning at page 321 of the hearings conducted by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], and including the replies to his interrogations by Mr. Fly.

The evidence introduced in the RECORD by the gentleman from Alabama, unrefuted, leaves absolutely no doubt that Dr. Watson is totally unfitted for the position in question, both by reason of past subversive affiliations and by reason of past statements indicating his lack of sympathy with the American way of life and his belief in the totalitarian principles.

I may add in this connection the full committee, although opposed in general to this type of amendment, adopted this morning an amendment denying funds for the payment of any salary to Dr. Watson. This seems to be the only recourse open to the committee in view of the apparent unwillingness of Mr. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission to take any action in the matter. The testimony should be noted not only for the evidence in respect of Mr. Watson, but in respect of the statements made by

Mr. Fly, as Chairman of the Commission, in attempting to justify the appointment which he had made some 3 months ago.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Was the Chairman of the Commission put on notice regarding documentary evidence in reference to this individual to whom the gentleman refers and what he had replied to those communications?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman means Mr. Fly?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], at the time of the hearings, which I think was December 10, placed in Mr. Fly's hands file after file, a mass of information, including quotations from the writings of Dr. Watson and other documentary evidence. Mr. Fly, as I understand it, had the evidence in his possession for a month. A message was sent to him recently indicating the probability of the adoption of such an amendment as was adopted in committee this morning and requesting to hear from him in that connection if he had anything to say. A second message was sent him, I am advised, 2 days ago. Up to this morning no word had been received from him.

Mr. STEFAN. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this documentary evidence has been sent to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission along with a message requesting some information and no reply has been received from him up to this moment?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Chairman Fly was advised of the probable action of your committee and was asked to advise us if he had anything to say.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The United States Maritime Commission is to receive, under this appropriation, \$980,380,000 in addition to a contract authorization of \$90,000,000, the latter due to increased construction costs. This sum compares with an appropriation for the current fiscal year amounting to \$858,840,000.

The Commission has no less than 7 programs of ships to construct, including as of December 31, 1941, a total of some 1,422 ships. Of this total, 999 had been awarded or placed under contract, 272 had had keels laid, 154 had been launched, 123 had been delivered. The number of ships has been materially increased since the date in question.

The Commission is faced by a tremendous program of the most vital importance under present conditions.

Several times in committee the question has been raised as to the propriety of continuing to allow operating differentials. The record shows that this differential has been recently reduced arbitrarily from \$19,000,000 to about \$6,100,000. The question remains if any differential is justified hereafter under existing conditions.

The Commission has furnished the committee with many tables and statistics. As to some of these I confess that the picture is not entirely clear to me.

It is not clear to me, for example, why with a general average per termination of \$8,100 for the contemplated operating differential in the table on page 252 of the hearings, the Oceanic Steamship Co. is to receive an average differential of \$60,000 and the President Lines an average differential of \$67,000. It is not clear to me why the builders of ships for the President Lines under contract for less than \$3,000,000 per ship should be paid \$3,891,000 per ship. It is not clear why the Commission, having paid a construction subsidy of \$24,000,000 in respect to about 35 cargo ships, should reimburse itself from the Navy Department to the extent of \$75,000,000. It is not clear to me why, with excess profits realized to the extent of \$37,000,000, the Commission should have only recaptured \$1,300,000. Nor is it clear to me, in spite of a recent letter from Admiral Land, why the steamship *Seneca*, sold by the Coast Guard on September 1, 1936, to the Boston Iron & Metal Co., of Baltimore, for \$6,605, should be repurchased by the Maritime Commission on January 8, 1941, for \$45,000.

There is probably an explanation of all these matters. The closest financial supervision of large operations seems to me highly important under present conditions, particularly in the light of the findings of the three committees to which I have already referred.

The RECORD of December 9, 1941, at page 297, refers to the expenditures in the past in connection with launching ceremonies. A special release to the Herald Tribune under date of December 14, 1941, indicates the elimination of these expenses on that date.

The recent request by the President for the production by the Maritime Commission of 8,000,000 deadweight tons during 1942 and 10,000,000 deadweight tons during 1943 places a tremendous task on the Commission and on the shipbuilding industry of the Nation.

Knowing something of the shipbuilding industry and of the magnificent work done in the past and now being done by the workers in this industry in my own congressional district, I have every confidence that the ships essential in the present World War will be delivered on schedule or ahead of schedule.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I would like to ask the gentleman a question on housing in relation to the matter of cutting out nondefense expenditures. I notice here there are 77,000 units of United States defense housing and then there are 7,500 rural units and 4,500 other units. Will we have an opportunity to strike that out in a future bill? I notice this refers only to administrative expenditures. In what way can we attack the problem so as to eliminate the nondefense expenditures? It seems to me that 77,000 units is enough in the way of expenditure for low income housing.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I recall the testimony, there is a total of 89,000 units in the program, of which 12,000 have been stopped with the intention of diverting them to defense housing rather

than nondefense housing, the balance of 77,000 units being for projects either in critical defense areas or in nondefense areas so well along in construction that it seemed wiser to finish them than to discontinue them and for a small number for the so-called token program in rural areas.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. What is a token program?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought perhaps the gentleman could tell me that. I have not a very clear idea myself, but, apparently, there was some representation made that the program of this agency would be carried on both in the city and in the rural areas and, as a matter of fact, it has been largely in the city areas and these few units have been started in rural areas as a so-called token program to comply to some extent at least with the original representations.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Then I may take it that these units of nondefense housing mentioned in the report are not going to be constructed except as to those units that are so far along that it would not be economical not to finish them.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is my understanding.

Mr. KEAN. I notice on page 51 an appropriation for \$1,350,000 for Foreign Service pay adjustment. In the hearings the justification for that seems to consist of about 50 percent for payment to people in Germany. Certainly the people we have in Germany now will be back in this country before the end of the fiscal year 1942.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That item represents the loss in terms of exchange, as the gentleman probably knows, by our agents and representatives abroad. It is my impression that the specific answer to the gentleman's question is to be found in the contemplated transfer of those returning from Europe to Latin-American countries, where there is a greatly increased need for representation at this time as a result of recent developments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired. The gentleman has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I will take those 5 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. I think I can answer the inquiry of the gentleman from New Jersey. It is very doubtful when our people who are interned in Germany will come back. They might be there for a longer period. I think the justification for this amount is all right, in view of the uncertainty of the future. There is negotiation going on now to bring these people here, but I am sure that this is justified.

Mr. KEAN. And may I ask one more question in respect to the Security and Exchange Commission. I notice the gentleman was active in questioning in that respect. The amount of trading on the security markets has been going down and down and down, so that now it is probably about only one-third of

what it was 2 or 3 years ago. Yet I do not see that the appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission is going down in any way.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The total is the same as for last year. I had the same reaction as the gentleman had when this item came before us. The justification presented was based on the fact that the Commission now has, I think, seven different acts to administer, and that while the work under one or two of them has admittedly decreased, the work under the Holding Company Act, for instance, has materially increased, that the work under one or two of the more recent acts has not yet become standardized, and that the net did not warrant a reduction in the total appropriation.

Mr. KEAN. Was the gentleman satisfied with that explanation?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that the item might be somewhat reduced, in view of the obvious reduction of work under the 1933 act.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think I will take any further time. Under leave to extend my remarks I include at this point certain comments as to other agencies contained in the bill. I reserve the remainder of my time.

BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS COUNCIL

The recommendation for this agency is \$172,530, as compared with an appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$205,000. The agency expires April 26, 1943.

Minimum prices under the Coal Act were made effective October 1, 1940. The record indicates an advance of 17 cents per ton over the average selling price prior to that date, or an added burden to the consumer of about \$35,000,000 for the period from October 1, 1940, to April 1, 1941. It also states that—

It is estimated that \$33,000,000 went to the producers and \$2,000,000 went to wholesalers and middlemen. From October 1, 1940, to April 1, 1941, there was no change in the rate of pay for coal miners and, therefore, labor did not participate in the foregoing amount.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The amount recommended for 1943, exclusive of retirement funds, is \$13,585,935, as compared with \$12,895,460 for the current fiscal year. The basis offered for the increase is the increase in work in connection with the expansion of defense agencies and under the Ramspeck Act. The Commission estimates that 182,000 positions will be covered into the Ramspeck Act under title 1 of that act and that the classification system will be extended to between 281,000 and 317,000 positions in the field. It also estimates that boards of review, to be set up in connection with this act, will be called upon to pass upon 3,600 to 4,000 appeals as to efficiency ratings.

Attention is called to the fact that no one is entitled under the act as a matter of right to take the examination for civil-service status. The examination can only be taken with the approval of the Department or agency head. This would appear to be a serious defect in the law

and to open the door to injustice and discrimination.

Attention is also called to the table appearing on page 808 of the hearings, showing the steady increase in appropriations for this agency from \$1,617,805 in 1933 to the present level of \$13,585,935.

The total civil personnel in the executive branch of the Government as of June 30, 1941, is given as 1,358,150 as compared with a total of 568,345 as of December 30, 1932.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

The recommendation for this agency is \$15,153,712 as compared with an authorization for the current fiscal year amounting to \$19,400,000. The reduction would be \$1,150,000 more but for the Ramspeck Act.

The record indicates a total of about 1,000,000 loans, amounting to about \$3,200,000,000. Of this, there is outstanding about \$1,500,000,000, or 50 percent. One hundred and nine thousand loans, or 10 percent, have been repaid in full; 342,000 loans, or 33 percent, have been extended under the Mead-Barry Act or otherwise. Foreclosures as of June 30, 1941, numbered about 195,000, or 19 percent; 48 percent of the loans are delinquent to the extent of 12 months or more; 30 percent to the extent of 18 months or more. The Corporation is in the red to the extent of about \$70,000,000, having sustained a loss of about 25 percent, exclusive of commissions and selling expenses, on 140,000 properties carried at a book value of \$652,000,000 and actually sold at \$484,000,000. The properties now on hand are carried at a book value of \$283,000,000, indicating a further loss of at least \$70,000,000 on the same basis.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The recommendation for this agency is \$10,355,292, as compared with an authorization for the current fiscal year of \$9,890,680.

The Corporation gives roughly the following statement as of November 30, 1941:

Total authorizations	\$15,900,000,000
Disbursements	9,600,000,000
Repaid (68.3 percent)	6,500,000,000
Outstanding	3,000,000,000

The status of the several classes of loans is described in detail as are the defense activities through the Rubber Reserve Company, the Metals Reserve Company, the Defense Plant Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, and the Defense Housing Corporation. Total defense commitments aggregate about \$6,000,000,000. Earnings of the Corporation to date amount to about \$363,000,000.

Attention is called to the record, pages 1037 to 1038, in reference to the loan of \$30,500,000 to the Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation or its successors, in respect to which there has been recent discussion before the Truman committee in the Senate, with particular reference to security furnished and fees realized.

The security offered appears to consist chiefly of potential profits on work done for the Government.

The record indicates that the Commission attempts to regulate attorneys' fees by requiring in all applications an agreement on the part of the applicant

that no fees will be paid without its consent, that consequently bills are normally submitted to the Commission for approval. In this instance, the corporation, in executing the required applications represented that it had not "directly or indirectly paid or agreed to pay, or procured any person to pay or agree to pay any bonus, fee, or commission in any form in connection with the application for or the obtaining of the loan." It appears that the name of Tommy Corcoran was not submitted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the corporation as having rendered any services for which it had paid or agreed to pay any compensation. In this connection, the record indicates that Corcoran, whose fee to date, according to his own testimony, is \$65,000, with more to come, made this statement:

My compensation was paid to me by the lawyers who retained me to assist them and who, in turn, paid their own clients. No part of their compensation nor my compensation for my services in the enterprise was paid out of the proceeds of the loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation nor out of any other funds of the applicant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation nor otherwise out of Government funds.

Attention is also directed to the fact that the Lafayette Building, in respect to the financing of which there was so much discussion in the past, is now the property of the Federal Government. It was acquired by purchase of the guaranteed 5-percent capital stock of the corporation at a discount from the four stockholders of the corporation; namely, the contractor, the heating engineer, the architect, and the architect's associate. This is the final step in a financial program in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to previous testimony by Secretary Jesse Jones, "played almost all the instruments in the band."

In this connection, I am including at this point copy of a letter to Mr. Jones dated April 30, 1941, copy of a letter from Mr. Jones dated October 29, 1941, and a brief extract from page 1039 of the committee hearings, allowing them to speak for themselves.

APRIL 30, 1941.

Hon. JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce and
Federal Loan Administrator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Some time ago we exchanged some correspondence with reference to the financing and rental of the building on the corner of Vermont Avenue and H. Street, the details of which I was endeavoring to clarify.

Recently, the matter has again been brought to my attention. I have been informed, among other things, that The RFC Mortgage Company made two loans to the Lafayette Building Corporation in connection with the construction of the building, one in the sum of \$5,610,000, the second in the sum of \$400,000, and that subsequently the R. F. C. Corporation guaranteed the 5-percent stock of the Lafayette Building Corporation of the par value of \$100. I am further advised that to secure repayment of the loans in question, the Lafayette Building Corporation executed two deeds of trust to employees of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or R. F. C. Corporation, as trustees, under which the Lafayette Build-

ing Corporation undertook not only to repay interest and amortization on the loans, but taxes, assessments, water rents, repairs, premiums on fire insurance for the full insurable value of the building, premiums on windstorm insurance to a minimum of \$100,000, and other items in connection with the operation of the building. I am also informed that under the lease executed by the Lafayette Building Corporation as lessor and The RFC Mortgage Company as lessee for a period of 10 years from August 1940, no specific rentals were specified, but that in lieu of stated rentals, The RFC Mortgage Company obligated itself to pay all interest charges, amortization payments, taxes, assessments, water rents, repairs, insurance, servicing charges for all incumbrances on the building, operating expenses of the building and of the Lafayette Building Corporation, including executive salaries, legal and accounting expenses, all income taxes of the corporation and, in addition, sums equal to 5 percent per annum as dividends to the stockholders of the corporation.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to advise me—

1. If the foregoing information is correct; and if not, in what respect it is incorrect.

2. As to the total amount which the Federal Government, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or the R. F. C. Corporation has invested in the building.

3. As to the estimated value of the building at present and at the end of the amortization period, which is, I am told, 20 years.

4. As to the total amount paid to the Lafayette Building Corporation under the so-called rentals referred to above.

5. As to the amount of each item; taxes, assessments, insurance, etc., covered by the so-called rentals.

I should also like to have the name, address, and amount of stock held in the Lafayette Building Corporation by each of its stockholders.

With kindest regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY,

Washington, October 29, 1941.

Hon. R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WIGGLESWORTH: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 16.

I have been fairly busy since our talk, but had intended to write you again when more pressing matters were out of the way.

There is little I can add to my letter to you of July 1, 1940, and my letter to Speaker Bankhead of March 15, 1939, which was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

For your convenience, I attach copy of my letter of July 1, 1940, and quote that part of my letter to Speaker Bankhead relating to the building:

"When this loan was tentatively applied for, we were told that the property (a large plot opposite the Veterans Building, fronting the entire block on Vermont Avenue from H to I Streets) could be bought for \$3,000,000, or possibly a little less, and that the proposed building company could furnish a substantial cash equity, in addition to builders', engineers', and architects' fees. The applicants stated that they could readily rent the building for commercial purposes on a profitable basis.

"After consideration by our directors and a conference with the President, I advised the applicant that if the property could be bought for approximately \$2,000,000, which upon investigation we thought would be a conservative but fair price, and the borrower would provide \$500,000 cash equity, in addition to the builders', engineers', and architects' fees, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company would lend

the balance of the cost up to \$5,600,000, provided it could lease the building at a satisfactory rental and have an option to buy it at cost. When the space is no longer needed for Reconstruction Finance Corporation activities, it can be rented easily for sufficient to pay interest and amortization on our mortgage.

"We have been badly in need of adequate quarters for several years, occupying space in 4 buildings, none of which is very well suited for our purposes, nor convenient and economical in the administration of the Corporation.

"After several months' negotiations, the court and the trustee for the estate owning the property approved the sale at \$2,030,000, although the interested parties testified at the hearing before the court that it should be worth substantially more than this price.

"Mr. Corcoran Thom, president of the American Security & Trust Co., trustee, testified that members of the executive committee of his bank were of the opinion that \$2,500,000 was a probable value; that an offer of \$3,000,000 some years ago had been refused; and that the recent \$2,000,000 offer submitted by the prospective borrower was originally declined. Mr. Thom further stated that his committee, in view of the heavy obligations of the estate owning the property, felt that while the price was not full value, taking everything into consideration, they should recommend the sale.

"Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, committee for Edward B. McLean, filed an answer in the proceedings stating that the price offered, \$2,000,000, was inadequate. He testified at the hearing that since a trust of \$1,500,000 had been placed on the property, it must have been considered by the people who had put that trust upon it as being worth close to \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000.

"I recite these facts to show the value of the land securing our loan.

"Our directors regard the loan as a thoroughly sound investment and, in addition, it creates a substantial amount of work, both in its construction and in the preparation and fabrication of materials required, fully in keeping with the purposes of the act and the efforts of the administration.

"The architects' and engineers' fees aggregate only 5 percent of the cost of the building, which is 1 percent less than the standard rate fixed by the American Institute of Architects. The builder, one of the oldest and best-known construction companies in the country, is to have a fee of 8 percent of the actual cost of the building, which includes its overhead. This is a reasonable contractor's percentage and not all profit.

"The \$500,000 cash provided by the building company, together with all fees and services by the contractors, architects, and engineers, and the conservative price at which the land was bought, gives the Mortgage Company a margin substantially in excess of \$1,000,000.

"The rental on the building is to be sufficient only to cover interest on our mortgage, taxes, 5 percent per annum on the equity, plus approximately 1 percent per annum to cover depreciation on the building and amortization of the investment.

"The Mortgage Company has an option to buy the building at cost, the construction and cost of which will be at all times under the supervision of its engineers. Under these conditions and the terms of the trade, there can be only a moderate profit to the builders, engineers, and architects, and that will be invested in the equity of the building.

"In view of the crowded condition of many governmental agencies and the inadequate and uneconomical quarters that they are forced to occupy, we would be glad to finance the construction of other such buildings in Washington on similar terms."

After occupying the building for the better part of a year and finding it in every way sat-

isfactory, we exercised the 5-year option taken when the loan and lease were negotiated and acquired the property May 26, 1941, through the purchase of the capital stock of the building company at some discount below the option price.

Including the architects' and builder's fees, the building cost \$4,975,385.03 and the land \$2,036,616.27, making a total of \$7,012,001.30. With the saving through the purchase of the capital stock of the building company at a discount and the depreciation taken, the property stands The RFC Mortgage Company \$6,896,344.34.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation borrows its money at 1 percent per annum, which makes our space cost only \$68,963.44 a year, plus taxes and service. The building contains 272,000 square feet of choice office space, 7,200 square feet of valuable store space, and 58,000 square feet of storage and garage space.

No more efficiently planned or better constructed building can be found anywhere. This fact, together with its excellent location and reasonable cost, makes it a sound investment either for the Government or for private interests. It could be sold or rented at a very handsome profit to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

With the exception of store rentals on Fifteenth Street, which bring in about \$35,000 a year, the building is entirely occupied by the Federal Loan Agency, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the RFC Mortgage Company, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Defense Homes Corporation, Electric Home and Farm Authority, Disaster Loan Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank. Due to expanding defense activities, we are having to occupy additional space in the Department of Commerce building.

The total amount of rent paid to Lafayette Building Corporation prior to the take-over was \$407,806.94; \$79,266.78 was for taxes, \$3,361.45 for insurance, and \$214,314.28 to meet interest on the mortgage, which amount was paid to RFC Mortgage Company, and, in effect, reduced the rent by that amount less the cost of the money to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 1 percent. The mortgage carried an interest rate of 4½ percent.

The entire capital stock of the Lafayette Building Corporation was held by Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. for benefit of the contractor and architects.

As pointed out in my letter to Speaker Bankhead, the building was constructed and leased with the prior approval of the President, and he also approved the purchase.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Administrator.

JULY 1, 1940.

Hon. R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WIGGLESWORTH: The lease on the Lafayette Building calls for a rental of 5 percent on the cost of the property, plus a charge in lieu of amortization equal to approximately 1 percent of the cost of the building, which is substantially less than the depreciation allowance by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Since the law provides that rents for buildings to be occupied for Government purposes shall not exceed 15 percent per annum of the fair market value of the rented premises, obviously the RFC Mortgage Company lease is an unusually favorable one.

The loan on the building bears 4½-percent interest, and store rentals on the ground floor amount to about \$35,000 a year, so that it works out a very favorable rental arrangement for the Federal Loan Agency, the Re-

construction Finance Corporation, the RFC Mortgage Company, the Disaster Loan Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

The building is being constructed under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration. The contractors, Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., receive cost-plus-a-fee of 8 percent, which includes its overhead. The architects, A. R. Clas Associates & Holabird & Root, receive a 5-percent architect fee.

The building will be operated by the Public Buildings Administration. The tenant pays taxes, water rents, insurance, and other such assessments.

The RFC does not ordinarily send its records out, but will be glad to have you call and examine the lease if you care to do so. With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Administrator.

LAFAYETTE BUILDING

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Mulligan, coming back to the Lafayette Building, I understand that when you took over that building in May, you took it over by purchasing the stock of the company at a discount. When you revise your remarks, will you insert in the record a statement indicating why the corporation was willing to sell that stock at a discount; and also break down the sum of \$407,806.94 paid by The RFC Mortgage Company to the corporation as so-called rental during the period of occupancy, in terms of the rental agreement.

Mr. MULLIGAN. Very well.

SALE OF STOCK AT A DISCOUNT

The stock was not owned by the Lafayette Building Corporation, but by four stockholders—the contractor, the heating engineer, the architect, and the architect's associate. None of them were in the business of owning and operating office buildings. It is assumed that they deemed it preferable to sell at a discount for cash, the stock which they held in the Lafayette Building Corporation rather than retain it as an investment.

RENTAL

The lease provided that the rental to be paid by The RFC Mortgage Company to the Lafayette Building Corporation would be equal to the sum of the following items. For the period August 2, 1940, to May 25, 1941, inclusive, these items were as follows:

Taxes	\$79,266.78
Insurance	3,361.45
Interest on loans (real estate)	214,314.28
Amortization of loans (real estate)	30,105.57
Interest on notes	20,937.50
Retirement of notes	45,138.89
Dividends accrued on capital stock	13,969.97
Trustees' fees	712.50

Total..... 407,806.94

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The amount recommended for this agency is \$2,303,125 as compared with an appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$2,250,000.

This is another agency in respect to which appropriation items for normal activities and defense activities are apparently considered almost indistinguishable, although the Budget indicates a total of \$519,255 for national-defense activities.

Under its general wartime responsibility to assure an adequate and dependable supply of power during the emergency, the Commission submitted to

the President on July 16, 1941, a report embodying a complete program to provide the necessary power supply for the defense program through 1946, the program calling for an increase of 8,000,000 kilowatts to be produced by steam and 4,000,000 kilowatts to be produced by electric power.

The record indicates a total installed capacity for the Nation of 42,800,000 kilowatts, a dependable capacity of 36,500,000 kilowatts, a prospective deficit in 1942 of about 2,000,000 kilowatts and in 1943 of about 4,000,000 kilowatts. It also indicates that the percent of available power now utilized for defense purposes varies from 15 to 60 percent in different parts of the country. Under these conditions, with from 40 to 85 percent of all available power utilized for nondefense purposes, it would seem that anticipated deficits in the next 2 years could be easily supplied through proper rationing of available nondefense power with reduction of unnecessary lighting for residences, office buildings, show windows, signs, street lighting, duplication in broadcasting, and so on.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation for this agency is \$88,500,000 as compared with an appropriation for the current fiscal year for comparable items of \$126,000,000. The expenditure in respect to Federal-aid highways, secondary or feeder roads, public-land highways, and the elimination of grade crossings is all to be in respect to items deemed essential to national defense. There is at least \$50,000,000 additional available from the recent appropriation in the Third Supplemental National Defense Act of 1942 for access roads.

The record indicates a tremendous variation heretofore in the number of miles constructed and in the average cost per mile in the several States. The tables furnished your committee a year ago, for example, indicate for the preceding year that New Jersey obtained only 15 miles of Federal-aid highway construction and 12 miles of secondary roads, that Massachusetts obtained only 25 miles and 9 miles, respectively.

The tables indicate an average cost per mile for Federal-aid highway construction running all the way from \$15,000 per mile in Minnesota to \$46,000 in Illinois, \$54,000 in New York, \$117,000 in New Jersey, and \$126,000 in Massachusetts.

For feeder or secondary roads the average cost per mile runs all the way from \$7,500 in Minnesota to \$16,000 in Illinois, \$20,000 in New York, \$30,000 in New Jersey, and \$40,000 in Massachusetts.

It is difficult to understand how any such variations can be justified, particularly in the light of the statement by Mr. MacDonald, public roads commissioner, appearing on page 846 of the hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1941 to the effect that the highest type pavements of all widths of Federal-aid construction averaged then about \$37,000 per mile.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation for this agency is \$75,000 as compared with an appro-

priation for the current fiscal year of \$620,000, the amounts in question being reappropriations.

This agency is in the process of liquidation, there being only 11 projects which will not, in all probability, be completed by July 1, 1942.

Attention is called to the table appearing on page 553 of the hearings, showing during the period 1936-41 a total of 58,378 instances of kick-backs, underpayments, and improper rates involving recommended refunds to labor of over \$1,000,000.

The agency also furnishes a statement as to the wide variation, both in percent of Federal loans plus grants in terms of projects and in percent of grants in terms of total Federal aid as between the several States.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

The amount recommended for this agency is an authorization of \$4,526,500 as compared with an authorization for the current fiscal year of \$3,470,000.

The agency reports a program of 190,000 housing units, of which 89,000 units are not completed and occupied. Of the 89,000 units, 65,000 are in critical defense housing areas, 4,500 are in nondefense areas but well along in construction, and 7,500 are in rural areas and committed as a "token program." The balance of 12,000 units in nondefense areas have not yet gone into construction and have definitely been stopped.

The agency states that aside from a few rural units it is directly under control of the Office of Production Management and the Office of the Defense Housing Coordinator.

The record indicates the most detailed supervision in the field of the activities of the agency by the central office, including assisting in the selection of surveyors, appraisers, and title searchers, assisting in the negotiation of utility rates and even the maintenance of tenant selection advisers to assist in the selection of tenants. It would seem that economy and efficiency would both be served by a reduction in this detailed supervision.

The agency desires to maintain a racial-relations division at a cost of \$43,520 and a labor-relations division at a cost of \$72,180. It would seem that both might be eliminated. The racial-relations work would appear both unnecessary and un-American. The labor-relations work would appear to be a duplication of functions already provided for under the Labor Department and other labor set-ups.

Attention is directed to the table giving a recapitulation of completed land acquisitions and to the fact that in the past the amounts paid for land in instance after instance appear as very much in excess of the assessed valuations of the land for tax purposes, including land located in the larger cities of the country where assessed valuations are apt to be far in excess of market values. A more detailed explanation than is afforded by the record would appear to be necessary in this connection.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The recommendation for this agency is \$136,100,000 as compared with an ap-

appropriation of \$166,800,000 for the current fiscal year. The total is, roughly, broken down into \$53,700,000 for normal activities and \$82,400,000 for emergency activities.

The total cost for all projects is now given as \$615,000,000.

An ultimate over-all installed capacity of 2,750,000 kilowatts with 1,500,000 kilowatts of continuous power is anticipated.

The recommendation includes funds for 7 additional dams authorized during the current fiscal year; 4 on the Hiwassee River and tributaries, 2 of which will be completed in the fiscal year 1942, the other 2 in the fiscal year of 1943; the Fontano Dam to be completed in 1945 and the South Holston and Watauga Dams recently authorized, the completion of which is hoped for in the early summer of 1943. It also covers 14 additional hydroelectric units, 3 additional steam units, and a diversion dam at Fort Lowden, across the Little Tennessee River. It also includes about \$25,000,000 for transmission and other electric plant. The total for navigation, flood control, and power amounts to about \$143,600,000 as compared with about \$160,600,000 for the current fiscal year.

The amount requested for the fertilizer program is about \$7,300,000 as compared with about \$4,300,000 in the current fiscal year, the difference being accounted for by an item of \$3,000,000 for a new phosphorus plant at Mobile, Ala., considered essential for immediate national defense needs.

The related property-operations program and the development-activities program call for \$756,000 and \$1,737,000, respectively, the identical amounts provided for the current fiscal year. These programs include, among other things, provision for fish and game readjustments, the development of recreational facilities, studies of forest resources and management, the reforestation of private lands, tree nurseries for private lands, studies of local government problems and community planning. It is believed that items in both these programs could well be eliminated as nondefense expenditure.

Attention is also called to the fact that the agency still maintains an information office at a cost of \$205,691.49.

The reduction of \$30,700,000 in the over-all recommendation for this agency as compared with the appropriation for the current fiscal year is, of course, explained entirely by the very large supplemental appropriations made since the passage of this bill a year ago.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The amount recommended for this agency is \$34,745,000 as compared with \$33,540,000 for the current fiscal year.

The increase is due, for the most part, to the creation of personnel and research and statistical divisions regarded as essential to the work of the agency. It also reflects a change in the system of giving physical examinations prior to induction involving the expense of travel of the selectee from his home to the Army examining board and return and thereafter to the training center. Heretofore, between 13 percent and 25 percent of those passing local physical ex-

aminations have been subsequently rejected by the Army authorities.

The estimate was based on the induction of 688,000 men into the service during the year in question.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The over-all recommendation for the Veterans' Administration amounts to \$601,195,088 as compared with \$609,335,287 for the current fiscal year.

The over-all figure includes \$110,909,088 as compared with \$105,369,037 for administrative expenses, the increase being accounted for by additional personnel and supplies in connection with additional hospital beds, by additional personnel for the National Service Life Insurance work and by within-grade promotions under the Ramspeck Act.

The record indicates an increase in available hospital beds of 1,479 and in domiciliary beds of 14 during 1942 and 1943, making the total beds then available 63,328 and 19,120, respectively.

The over-all recommendation also includes \$4,577,000 as compared with \$3,500,000 for the current fiscal year for repair and new construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities. A list of contemplated projects appears on page 418 of the hearings.

The record indicates as of December 6, 1941, 727,000 applications for National Service Life Insurance, aggregating \$2,444,744,000. It also indicates the placement of veterans in employment during the last year to the extent of about 150,000.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I must confess difficulty in discussing a bill that contains so many agencies and such a variety of governmental interests. There are 43 agencies in this bill, and if within stated limitations of time one were to undertake a rather full discussion of every item, it is a matter that would run into days. I recognize also the difficulty on the part of the membership in wading through a thousand pages of hearings, including many tables in fine print, and of making an attempt to dig out the meaty portions of the hearings in the interest of the public welfare. That is a real problem. I remember the occasion many years ago of a debate between a celebrated divine, Dr. John A. Ryan, of the faculty of St. Thomas University, and a very eminent Socialist, Mr. Morris Hillquit, at one time a candidate for mayor of the city of New York. When they reached the rebuttal stage of this debate, Dr. Ryan said, "The arguments of my learned friend remind me a good deal of the modern diaphanous gown, which seems to be indigenous to the age of flaming youth, one of this class of gowns that touches everything and covers nothing." When it came time for Mr. Hillquit to make rebuttal he said, "The argument of my learned friend reminds me somewhat of the old Mother Hubbard gown, which covers everything and touches nothing."

So, if a person undertakes to analyze the 43 agencies that are dealt with in this bill, he will find himself on both sides of that anecdote.

I want to say what a pleasure it has been to serve on the subcommittee on independent offices under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. At best, this is arduous work, dealing with figures day after day, which embraces hearings both morning and afternoon for a long period of time. There has always obtained in that subcommittee a kindly felicity which eased the work and detail. No politics ever enter into the deliberations of that committee. I am happy today to pay testimony to him as chairman of the subcommittee, for the generous, considerate, fair, and courteous way in which he has always dealt with the minority.

I would feel derelict if I did not pay testimony also to the other members on the majority side and also to that rather winsome, genial clerk, Mr. Duvall, who does so much for our subcommittee. So today it is a privilege to pay testimony to that fine fellowship that has prevailed year after year, that makes this arduous labor a happy and interesting service.

I shall ramify somewhat in these observations, but I hope perhaps I can classify some of the agencies of this bill so that one will get a better pattern. They almost beggar classification, of course, but first on the list one might put the Federal Works Agency, which is a consolidation under the Reorganization Act of those agencies of government that deal with work and construction. It excludes the Maritime Commission, which is a construction agency largely, but which is considered separately.

The second group would be the Federal Loan Agency, also provided for by Reorganization Plans Nos. III and IV, which embraces all the loaning agencies of the Government.

Another broad distinction would be those regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and many others that deal with the regulation of such instrumentalities, as public utilities, stock exchanges, and so forth, that now come within the purview of governmental regulation by reason of legislation enacted since 1933.

The fourth broad classification would be those agencies that subserve the Government itself, Office of Government Reports, the Budget Bureau, The National Archives, and some others render service to other agencies of government.

Another separate classification would be those agencies that more nearly serve the public rather than the Government.

I think those four or five broad classifications make it possible to give at least some little grouping to the 43 agencies with which this bill deals.

The measure contains something in excess of two thousand million dollars. When we say two thousand million instead of \$2,000,000,000, I believe we get a more adequate appreciation of the astronomical figure that is here involved. Of course, it provokes sentiments of economy. I have wrestled with it as you have. The Byrd committee has wrestled with it for a long time. I find it difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion as I look into the future, and I will tell you why. If we will analyze for a moment

the heavy expenditures in this bill, we will find that 5 agencies account for 92 percent of the expenditure. The Tennessee Valley Authority calls for \$136,000,000. The Maritime Commission for \$980,000,000 for its ship-construction program. The Veterans' Administration calls for \$601,000,000. The Bureau of Public Roads, \$88,000,000. Civil-service retirement, \$121,000,000. There are 5 of the 43 agencies, yet those 5 consume 92 percent of the entire appropriation.

As we project ourselves into the future a little in the hope that we can see some light on constructive and substantial economy, there is no ready, fulsome promise in those items. So long as the war continues, the Maritime Commission will continue. So long as vessels are torpedoed and sent to Davy Jones' locker, other vessels will be built. I do not know at what point we will finally get out from under the long-range program calling for thousands of vessels, calling for hundreds of millions of expenditures, but it will not be very soon. Nor would anyone wish to curtail this appropriation, since it involves defense and efficient pursuit of our war effort.

Look for a moment at the Veterans' Administration. Year after year the estimates increase. For 1943 it will be \$601,000,000. If we examine the tables in the bill, we will find that there are on the rolls today 622,386 veterans. Just fasten that figure in mind for a moment—622,386. In addition, there are on the rolls today 237,953 dependents of veterans. There are, therefore, on the rolls as of January 1942, 860,339 veterans and dependents, and the number increases progressively as time goes by. This is grim testimony to the continuing effects of war.

Now, if there were any hope of substantial economy at that point let us not be unmindful of the fact that there will be another group of veterans fairly soon, and the boys who were in the slaughter at Pearl Harbor, those who were wounded at Wake, those who are being daily wounded in the operations in the Pacific, will have a just and legitimate claim upon the largesse of this Government, because they were willing to go forth as soldiers and patriots in the interest of the defense of this country and the preservation of the principle of democracy. In the language of Abraham Lincoln, having borne the brunt of battle, there will come a day not far distant when they will have a claim upon the beneficence and generosity of our common country. So we can figure, as we move into the future, that this amount will increase and not diminish.

A few years ago Congress assumed the responsibility of matching funds with those who were on the Federal pay roll for the purpose of retirement. In the same proportion as there is collected from the pay check of every classified employee who comes within the jurisdiction of the civil service retirement provision we as a Congress appropriate and place into that fund an equivalent amount which for the year 1943 will be \$121,000,000. As the Government pay roll expands and as more people are brought within the jurisdiction of the

merit system is there any particular hope for diminution in this item?

I made note of the number of people who were on the pay roll and it is an interesting increase over the years. When the last World War ended, November 11, 1918, there were on the pay roll of the Federal Government 917,760 people. Let me repeat that figure—917,000 plus. There were on the pay roll of the Federal Government on June 30, 1941, 1,358,000 people. The number is more than 440,000 persons over and above the peak that was reached in the first World War on November 11, 1918, and that figure, mind you, is for June 30, 1941, which was almost 7 months ago. It has been indicated to us time and time again that not only have there been generous increases in the last few months but it is proposed to bring into the Nation's Capital between now and the 1st of July another 45,000 employees and their families. Thus for practical purposes when we arrive at June 30, 1942, we shall have 500,000 more Federal servants in the executive branch of the Government than we had in the peak period of the first World War. The provisions of the Ramspeck Act will apply to many; and so, as it expands, the retirement fund will grow and the amount of money that must be appropriated for the retirement fund will increase. There is therefore no hope whatsoever for a decrease in this item for it represents a definite obligation of government.

When on occasion hands have been laid upon the appropriation for highways for grade separations and for feeder roads, Members of Congress objected and challenged the President, and told him he must not touch the highway item. In other years it was always \$150,000,000. Last year it was \$80,000,000. May I venture to say that in the event we cut the fund substantially it would be defeated in the House and in the Senate. From these large items there is little hope for broad reductions. Thus, as I analyze 92 percent of the appropriations carried in the bill I see no substantial reductions in these items in the immediate future, but, rather, I see increases in some of these items as the inexorable result of the present conflict. This does not mean however, that we should be insensible to wasteful or extravagant spending; and I will point one extravagance which I think in a rather material way might be reduced:

There is included in the items listed in this bill the sum of \$1,104,000 for printing and binding. This is for the printing and binding of books and pamphlets that go upon the reference shelves, that look so nice, but which so often are never read. They become a kind of dusty repository, and after a little while they are committed to the responsibility of those who dispose of waste and unnecessary and useless executive papers, and finally they find their way to some junk pile as waste paper. This does not include those agencies that come to justify their administrative expenditures but who utilize their own funds for printing and binding, and for whose printing and binding no separate amount is included in this total. If all the money chargeable to

printing and binding were included in one item, it would probably amount to the sum of \$1,500,000. This is an enormous sum.

Let me remind you in Washington, D. C., that in the humble city where I live and other cities in the land the school children and the Boy Scouts are going about after school gathering up paper in paper sacks and hauling it down to a central depository where it is sent away to the paper mills so they can continue to operate. The Government, however, is the most wasteful instrumentality there is when it comes to using paper. Here are great groups of patriotic youngsters with devoted hands going around to gather up paper to eke out a few cents for the school fund so they can have an entertainment or buy a flag or add a few books to their library, yet the Government wastes paper by the ton. I have assembled some figures this last week on this matter.

For the fiscal year 1939 the Government Printing Office used 91,000,000 pounds of paper, and that is by no means all. In 1941 it was 138,000,000 pounds, and when 1942 came along they entered an order for 94,000,000 pounds of paper for the first 6 months of the fiscal year. Think of it. Extend that for 365 days and it means 188,000,000 pounds of paper, or 94,000 tons. It would be possible for one to take that much paper and write a letter to every man, woman, and child of the 132,000,000 in our population on every working day in the week for an entire year.

The order was so huge that the paper manufacturers finally indicated that they can take care of only 60 percent of that order in the first 90 days of 1942. I am informed that the pulp and paper section of the O. P. M., before it felt the ax of decapitation a day or two ago, was instituting a special study to see what could be done about reducing the quality of paper so that the paper mills will have capacity to meet the needs of the country.

Paper is essential in the scheme of national defense and for the purpose of carrying on this grim conflict. Every agency ought to economize, and that includes the Congress of the United States. We can refrain from inserting some of the editorials in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We can keep the bulk of the RECORD from assuming the proportions it does. Let us be the first, by precept and example, to set a lesson for some of the other agencies of the Government.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not want this bill to pass by without my asking my usual two questions. I see you have no justification printed here for the rudderless Securities and Exchange Commission. I am wondering if they did justify their work and existence. You comment on it not at all.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My good friend from Massachusetts raises the question of whether that agency, which he denominates the rudderless Securities and Ex-

change Commission, has ustified the expenditure of some \$5,000,000 carried in this bill. Well, it is a matter of opinion. I do know that, starting with 1933, we have laid in the lap of the Securities and Exchange Commission first one type of authority and then another. Not only have we authorized them, for instance, to clean up the securities market, to provide for registration statements, to examine and explore fiscal conditions of the dealers and the brokers of the country to make them give an accounting of their fiscal stability, to investigate reorganizations of corporations and reorganization plans, but we have added a great many other duties. We expect them to get results. They come before us and say, "This is what we have done and that is what we have done. As far as the money goes, we have examined the condition of the dealers and brokers of the country. We are trying to set up a policy whereby the conditions that prevailed in the securities market in former years under which people were bilked out of their money by virtue of blue sky stock and shaky bonds will not obtain again in this country." This agency has undertaken a huge, far-reaching, and delicate task and has in many respects performed a salutary service.

Mr. GIFFORD. The assignment of jobs is all right, but have they justified what they are doing?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think they have done a good job. Let me make one further observation. I do say, however, that they have laid a tremendous burden upon the business structure of the country because of the involved statements and registration requirements they have demanded from year to year. I asked them to send to my office not so long ago some of the forms they use, and it would be a pile a foot high which must be executed and filled in before one can qualify under the provisions of some of the acts they administer now. However, the S. E. C. is cognizant of this matter and is working to simplify and streamline the required forms.

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman too much, but I still have the suspicion that they have made more trouble than their accomplishments justify. I shall drop that, however. I simply bring it up at this time to let them know we are not forgetting them.

Let me speak of this other matter, and then I am done. I notice that the F. H. A. mortgages have vastly increased, with \$300,000,000 here, and you are putting up money for administrative expenses to be taken not only from fees but from the insurance premiums. I am wondering if the insurance premiums are getting proportionately high enough to take care of that great volume. I speak of it simply to let them know that we are watching it a little bit, we are not forgetting it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me say to my good friend from Massachusetts that I did raise that question with Mr. Ferguson of the Federal Housing Administration at the time he was before the committee. We may differ with him as to how much there must be in the reserve as a sort of future cushion against the

possible dislocation of values of property. That will be a tax upon that fund. They contend that it is adequate, that it is growing progressively from year to year. The gentleman and I, who think in terms of more secure ways of financing the construction of property, may disagree, but the F. H. A. feels that the reserve is adequate.

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes; but we do not want to be fooled by appropriations for these purposes. It is supposed to take care of itself. There will be no boastful day here for me on the success of that when the figures are finally analyzed and we find we have actually appropriated money to hide those expenses, which ought to be met out of the fees and out of the services rendered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With that I agree entirely, that they ought to be self-sustaining services.

Now let me say a word about the Maritime Commission. When one reads the Truman report on defense spending, he will find under the caption of "Maritime Commission" these significant words in the last paragraph.

The Maritime Commission has done a good job.

It is one of the few if it is not the only agency operating in the field of national defense for which the Truman committee said a kind word. Those are rather significant words and a fine recommendation for the work of this agency:

The Maritime Commission has done a good job.

Certain it is that they have had a job of real magnitude, beginning with the act of 1936 for the creation of a merchant marine, then extending through three additional acts which authorized the construction of 1,422 vessels. They now have 123 vessels completed, 876 under contract, and 423 that will be under contract by the 30th of June 1942.

I have been one of the first in years past to lay the whiplash of criticism on Admiral Emory S. Land for any inefficiency in that agency, and I would do it all over again, but I do believe he is eminently deserving of commendation for the speed with which he has operated the huge shipbuilding program authorized by the Congress. I am glad to add my encomium to those that were showered on him by the Truman committee only this month.

Let me bring to the attention of the House the question of decentralization of Federal agencies. Whether or not that issue will be raised in the future I do not know, but it has been raised acutely in recent days. The subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has taken testimony on the subject; a joint committee of the House and Senate District Committees has dealt with it; and we have closely explored the wisdom and the advisability of the policy of decentralizing and removing nondefense agencies from the Nation's Capital. There are many who take a view contrary to my own, but as long ago as 2 years, when it was reported to me by the Budget Bureau that the Federal travel allowance for a single year was \$150,000,000 and that it was growing and

would probably reach \$200,000,000 as we went along, I felt that something ought to be done to bring those agencies closer to their work base, and I suggested at that time the advisability of moving these agencies from the Nation's Capital. The situation became acute as new defense agencies came in and so the President, wisely and with firmness, insisted that there be 12 nondefense agencies moved out of Washington. I hope he increases the number because there is space in Chicago, there is space in Pittsburgh, there is available space in Philadelphia, and in Cleveland. There is available space in New York City and elsewhere that can be gotten at a price much cheaper than the price that must be paid in the Nation's Capital. Besides, if another 45,000 people come into the Capital what are we going to do with them? Where shall we find housing facilities? Where will they erect the office buildings where they shall work? It becomes one of those problems that can be met only by vacating a lot of those stations and moving them to other sections of the country. If one wants some authority on the subject, he will find in the hearings a rather extended statement by Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, whom I regard as the outstanding space expert in the service of the Government. He says that it is a thing that ought to be done, and I recommend that you read Mr. Reynolds' testimony.

The other day I had occasion to observe upon a matter that I would like to suggest to the attention of the House, and that is the consolidation of Federal power agencies. I would like my friend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to listen.

It has occurred to me, since we have power agencies all through the Government, and that three separate subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee deal with these agencies, and since various legislative committees deal with the legislative authority, we will go nowhere in giving proper direction to the power policy of the country or setting up the kind of background of information that is necessary unless they be consolidated.

We have now, for instance, the National Power Policy Committee, on which there is representation from the R. E. A., the F. P. C., the T. V. A., and a great many other agencies. Then we have the Rural Electrification Administration. Then we have the Federal Power Commission, which ranges all over the country, makes studies of power development, power surveys, and handles the matter of licensing private power facilities on navigable streams. In addition we have Grand Coulee, we have Bonneville Dam in the Interior bill, and, finally, we have the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As we look at all of them, they deal, first, with power policy; secondly, they deal with the development of power sites and related interests. Next, they deal with the generation and transmission of power; and, finally, they deal with the setting up of cooperatives to take that power and distribute it among the farmers of the country.

We have under Reorganization Plans Nos. III and IV consolidated all the work agencies in the Federal Works Agency, set up an Administrator, and I believe it has worked out very well.

Secondly, the President by Executive order took the loan agencies and put them in the Federal Loan Agency under the administration of Mr. Jesse Jones. They, too, have given a good account of themselves, and I believe that that consolidation has been in the interest of economy.

I see no reason now why the Federal Power Policy Committee, the Federal Power Commission, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Dam Administration, Parker Dam, Fort Peck Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, and others should not be lumped under a Federal power agency, so that the matter gets good direction, good administration, and that we carry all those agencies in one basket.

It is my privilege as a member of this subcommittee to sit on the justifications of the Federal Power Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority. A second subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture on which I serve deals with Rural Electrification Administration. After awhile the Interior Department subcommittee will take up an appropriation bill dealing with these various dams, scattered throughout the country, and as a consequence, there is no considered appropriation policy, and no considered legislative policy whereby we deal directly with the whole power matter. I suggest a study of that matter in the belief that we will subserve that interest best, that it will be made efficient, and that it will save money and will be in the interest of better administration if these agencies are lumped into one group. I yield now to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Illinois 10 minutes more.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] left out the most important and the most dangerous one that ought to be taken over and regulated and controlled, and that is the power trust, that has assumed the prerogatives of a supergovernment, and now attempts not only to control national affairs, but tries to control all State and local affairs. Let me say to the gentleman—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, wait a moment. After all, has not the Federal Power Commission been set up to deal with that very matter?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am surprised by that question coming from the very erudite gentleman from Illinois, for the reason that Congress did not give the Federal Power Commission the right to regulate retail rates.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But the gentleman is now talking about authority that does not exist in the law.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am talking about the fact that the Power Trust has been powerful enough to pre-

vent any agency in this Government from regulating the retail rates, with the result that they are overcharging you, people a billion dollars a year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And let me remark to my friend that I would be the last to ever stand on the floor of this House and make a confession that your Government and mine is not big enough to deal with any agency in this country if it violates the law and if it does not follow certain guidelines laid down by the Government. I think a person never ought to make that kind of a confession, unless he is willing to confess that the whole democratic process is a failure—and that is what the gentleman is doing right now.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. And let me say to the gentleman that if he had waited he would have seen the step that I propose to take. It is to give to the President of the United States the power now to take over the power dams and transmission lines in this country in the name of the Federal Government, pay whatever they are actually worth—not for the watered stock, but what they are actually worth—and then see to it that this power is distributed to the American people at rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution. Will the gentleman vote for such a bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman asks about something that is not in the law. That authority does not exist, and the thing that I have been trying to delineate to the House is to take the agencies that do exist today that have authority, and lump them into one group, before you want to add to and expand their authority. That is another matter.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. And none of them would have had authority if we had waited for the gentleman from Illinois to vote that authority, as the record will show.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, let us look at that. I voted for rural electrification.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Not on a roll call.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Go back and look at it. The roll call will show that the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It will show that the gentleman from Illinois is right; and if at any time I ever opposed it, it was not the principle but some separate item which seemed unsound and unfair.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. And every time we have attempted to build a dam on the Tennessee River, on which we have had to call the roll, you will find that the gentleman from Illinois was on the opposite side—every time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Wherever it appeared to be outrageous extravagance and unsound, I have opposed it. It was never a matter of policy; it was always a matter of the abuses that crept into the expansion of power or failure to proceed on a sound and fair basis.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from Illinois can find more fault with righteous activities and do less to help to rectify wrong than any other man of his ability I ever knew.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, my good friend drags a carload of red, white, and blue herrings across the trail and seeks to divert the issue. I leave to the gentleman whether or not he will go along with a proposal that is constructive and in the interest of economy instead of indulging in opinions which he alone shares.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It will be constructive in the interest of the American people, as our power program has been from the very beginning, from the creation of the T. V. A. and the Rural Electrification Administration down to the present time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very much interested in the proposal that the gentleman makes, because anyone who has attempted to look at what we are doing in the power field today will recognize that there are not only many agencies but that there is a struggle among those agencies to see who will be the top one. I did not notice that the gentleman included the Corps of Engineers, the Army engineers. In the control that they have over navigable streams they have authority to construct dams, and in that connection they have built dams with generating equipment for power. Would the gentleman also include the Army engineers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I suppose that only those functions of the Army engineers directly relating to this matter of power and power exploitation ought to be put into an agency of that kind. As the gentleman knows, the Army engineers are used in an advisory capacity, and I doubt whether properly they should be taken out of the War Department. But every other function ought to be put into some such central authority.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. For example, take Fort Peck, that was constructed by the Army engineers. You have got related problems there, so that it seems to me if you want to coordinate you have to recognize that there is an overlapping of purposes in a multiple-purpose dam, whether irrigation, navigation, or flood control. So that the power question does enter into the normal activities of many agencies.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Let me say to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] that the Army engineers do a very splendid job building these dams. I am one of the Members who was largely responsible for retaining the Army engineers in charge of the operation of the Bonneville Dam.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not want the gentleman's reply, in saying the Army engineers are doing a good job, to infer that I might think they were not. I think they are doing a very good job. I do not want to see them eased out of the picture. That was why I mentioned them.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I did not intend to infer that. One reason why I preferred to leave the Army engineers in charge of Bonneville was that I

knew it was rather close to the Pacific coast, and I wanted somebody in charge of that dam who, if anyone attempted to sabotage it, would have the right and the courage to run a bayonet through him and turn it around. I am a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and in the pending rivers and harbors bill we provide for the Army engineers to build the dams involved. We cannot take the Army engineers off of all their work, because we are at war now. They are needed in a great many other fields. So if we have other engineers, which we have, who can do this work, we should utilize them and not take the men who are needed for Army service.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, let me allude to another matter that was stricken from the bill by the subcommittee.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield right there just before he proceeds? The gentleman a moment ago referred to the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration. I want to call attention to the fact that we are going to have to expand our hospital program if this war continues and gets worse.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not believe there is any doubt about it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. In order to take care of the load.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the gentleman.

An effort was made under an Executive order in 1939 and 1941 to set up a special committee for the purpose of qualifying lawyers who are now in the Government service or who might hereafter enter the service. That committee consists of 11 persons: 2 law-school deans, 2 practicing attorneys, 5 heads of Government legal establishments, and 2 members from the Civil Service Commission. They came before the committee this year and asked for an appropriation of approximately \$86,000 for the purpose of getting this work started. The record is rather refreshing and rather interesting if you will take the trouble to examine it. As I indicated to the full committee this morning, there is more authority and more power in that proposal than anything that has come to my attention in a long while. If I wanted to shape the policy of the Government of the United States I would ask nothing more than to be executive director of a committee or commission that will sit on the qualifications and social viewpoint of the lawyers who are taken into Federal service.

If you will examine the record you will find that a very fine young man with a very brilliant mind has been at least tentatively selected as executive director of that Commission. He has been on the faculty of the law school at Columbia University. He was for a time clerk to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He speaks with a preciseness and fluency that is positively enamoring and intriguing, but when the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] began to interrogate him about former affiliations with the international labor defense, with certain cases of one kind and another, and with the International Juridical

Association, he was frank to say that he did have some identity with them, and then he proceeded to explain how it came about and furnished a statement for the record.

It is not my particular purpose to pass upon the qualifications of the gentleman in question for this particular position, but rather to submit to the Congress that if a special agency is to be created to qualify attorneys now in the Government service or who may hereafter make application for the Government service and to keep a minute record of the training, experience, viewpoint, and education of such attorneys, such an agency would wield a vast amount of power. The attorneys in the various departments of the Government pass on questions of policy. They indicate the limit of Federal jurisdiction in given matters. They advise the administrators. They counsel with policy-making officials and it would not be difficult to disqualify or discriminate against an attorney because he failed to share the governmental philosophy of the administration or an agency of the administration. I am not unaware of the fact that this matter needs attention because lawyers of competence and ability should at all times be secured. On the other hand, the method of selection and qualification should be surrounded with such safeguards as will assure to every attorney who may wish to enter the service of the Federal Government an equal opportunity to do so, even though he may not be a graduate of a law school with an impressive name or subscribe to a definite concept of governmental philosophy. The committee therefore deleted this item from the bill in the belief that it should have further study. It is important enough to merit special legislative treatment.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Did the gentleman say this man made an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. That was the Herndon case.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Is that the same court before which Wendell Willkie argued the other day that being a Communist should not disqualify a man from becoming a citizen of the United States?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is the identical court. Does my friend from Mississippi suggest that Mr. Willkie be made executive director of this commission we are now talking about?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I mention it only owing to the prominence of the case. I do not know where the commission will be located, but distance, of course, would have a great deal to do with my answer to that question.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is scarcely necessary for me to make reply to the observation of my friend from Mississippi. I was really trying to point out to the Congress that here is a matter that really needs attention, and that if we are going to give direction to it then it is high time that we think in terms of legislation that will control that kind of situation.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HARE. Does the gentleman not believe it would be better to have an examining committee charged with the responsibility of inquiring into, you might say, the philosophy of every applicant, and determine collectively who should be chosen rather than to have them selected indiscriminately by this man or that man, or the other man as has been the case for the last few years?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I believe so. I think it is a matter which must have attention, but I want to be sure that the right kind of body is set up and that the policy that is adopted will be in the interest of the type of Government we have today and afford an equal chance to all.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I agree with the gentleman that it depends on the kind of committee. Back in the old Southwest they were trying a horse thief. The jury was composed of 12 of his friends. After the evidence was in the jury brought in this verdict: "We, the jury, find the man who stole the horse not guilty."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Illinois 10 additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is only one other matter I want to allude to and it is a little divergent from the subject matter of the bill. We are passing on administrative appropriations in this bill for the Rubber Reserve Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Rubber has assumed a very important place in the public mind today. We have heard a great deal about synthetic rubber in recent days, a great deal about the guayule plant, and about possible sources of synthetic rubber. I make so bold as to say that today in the light of recent experiments that are already in the pilot-plant stage it is not too much to believe that a portion of our rubber will be supplied by the corn fields and the soybean fields of the Middle West. One of the greatest things this Congress ever did was to make provision for the four regional agricultural laboratories in the Farm Act of 1938.

These laboratories managed to gather up the finest chemical talent in the country, men who have forsaken the laboratories of universities and industrial plants that they might delve around in research and give to the world the benefits of their findings. So, out of the laboratory in Peoria, for instance, there has come now that degree of experimentation in the field of deriving a rubber substitute or a rubber extendant from the fatty acids in corn oil, in soybean oil, and for that matter, in other vegetable oils, that gives fair promise that a good deal of the rubber substitute supply of the country might be produced in the areas of the Middle West.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I saw in the paper a day or two ago that Foreign Minister Aranha, of Brazil, said there was enough rubber in the forests of Brazil to supply the entire world at this time. Has the gentleman made any investigation of that subject and can he give us any information on it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. There is some difficulty. At the present time about 14,000 tons of para rubber are being produced in the Amazon Valley of northern Brazil. One of the difficulties there is the leaf blight. That was one of the reasons why as early as 1876 they took the seedlings of the so-called hevea tree to the Malay Peninsula and to the Dutch East Indies, because evidently the leaf blight was not a serious malady there. That is one reason why the whole rubber activity was transplanted to the expanses of the southern Pacific.

At the present time field stations are working on the development of the so-called disease-resistant type, with seeds from the Philippines and also from Liberia. That is a long way in the future. Not too much progress has been made.

In addition to that, about 7,000 tons of rubber are produced in Mexico. Less than 1,000 tons are derived from the guayule plant today. We have before us at the present time a known process for the derivation of synthetic rubber from the benzol in petroleum, which, I think, added to the expansion of the guayule culture and the other things that are now coming out of the laboratory, will ultimately take care of the rubber needs of the country.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois that, according to Mr. Aranha, these trees in Brazil are already grown?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. He said, I believe, that there are 20,000,000 of them. Perhaps he said 20,000,000 acres. I know he used the figure 20,000,000. In all the East, the rubber plantations they are trying to protect now amount only to 9,000,000 acres, if I recall correctly. If the trees in Brazil are already grown, it seems to me we could make arrangements to utilize that rubber to take up the slack, shall we say, until we can develop our synthetic rubber or grow rubber trees in Puerto Rico, in Panama, in southern Florida, or in other tropical areas under the flag.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman must not forget the inaccessibility of the jungles of northern Brazil. That is one of the reasons, in combination with the labor problem there, that they had to get extremely high prices for that rubber and when the price dropped, the Brazilian rubber industry could not compete and gradually faded to its present extent.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Aranha said in that connection, if I recall correctly, that the rubber in the jungles of Brazil could be produced for 20 or 25 cents a pound.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It has never been produced for that price before, and it would be rather interesting to see the method by which that could be achieved. The rubber can be gotten out, but we may as well make up our minds that it will be

done only at a price which is well above present levels. However, when the exigencies of the war are before us price is not a determining factor when we have to have the rubber. The action of the Rubber Reserve Corporation in moving toward an immediate expansion of the synthetic rubber capacity of this Nation plus the potentialities of the guayule plant plus the potentialities of deriving rubber substitutes from the vegetable oils derived from corn, soybeans, and other commodities gives every evidence that we shall meet this problem in a satisfactory way.

This has been a rambling discourse and let me end on the note which I expressed at the outset by expressing my appreciation and that of my minority colleagues to the gentleman from Virginia who has presided over the deliberations of this subcommittee for his considerate and courteous treatment. It has been the common aim of the committee to serve the interest of defense and war preparation, the interest of efficient Government operation, and make adequate provision for those functions of Government which the Congress has authorized.

PUBLIC POWER

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Illinois on the power question, I wish to say at the outset that we have come to a power economy in this country. There was a time when we considered ourselves as being on an agricultural economy. Later it was said that we had adopted an industrial economy. Today we are in a power economy, probably for all time to come. The industrial, the commercial, and the domestic life of every community from this day forward will be geared to a power economy. Its prosperity and its importance in the world will be measured to a large extent by the availability, the volume, and the rates the people have to pay for electric light and power.

I do not hesitate to say that I have been for public power practically ever since I have been a Member of Congress. It was my efforts in this House, in conjunction with the efforts of Senator NORRIS in the Senate, that resulted in the passage of the law creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in its present form.

If that policy had been spread to every section of the country the American people today would be saving \$1,000,000,000 on their electric light and power bills alone—even on the present load. They would be using many times the amount of electricity now consumed, and they would be enjoying the use of those appliances necessary for the comforts and conveniences of every home and every business establishment.

Last year, 1941, we used about 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity in the United States. There are 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of annual production of undeveloped water power alone in the United States that is absolutely going to waste. I am for developing every kilowatt-hour of it and using it for the bene-

fit of the American people. In the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, there is enough natural gas going to waste to generate a sufficient amount of electric power to almost supply the entire Nation, and yet the very elements in our national life that are opposed to the T. V. A. and to Rural Electrification are doing everything they can to keep the Government and the people from harnessing that gas and using it for the benefit of the people of the country.

I was largely responsible for the creation of R. E. A. It adopted the policies we had put into practice in the district I represent 2 years before the R. E. A. was created. It was my amendment that gave us the first \$100,000,000 that really started R. E. A. on its way to successful operation, and if I had my way we would expand that service until we reached every home in America, every farm home, every home, if you please, that can be found by the tax gatherer or that we can reach by the draft. When you get that far, I am willing to slow down on rural electrification; but not till then.

Power can be produced with gas in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, or Arkansas at around 1 mill a kilowatt-hour. It can be produced with water power throughout the Nation at from 1 to 2 or 2½ mills a kilowatt-hour. It can be produced with bituminous coal at the mouth of the mine at from 1 to 2 mills a kilowatt-hour. Every engineer that came before our committee who knew what he was talking about testified that you could transmit power for one-half a mill a kilowatt-hour for each 100 miles, 200 miles for 1 mill, 300 miles for a mill and a half. That included the line loss and paid for the amortization of lines. We can supply electricity to every person in this country at the T. V. A. yardstick rates. Remember that the power that is being sold by the Tennessee Valley Authority will not only amortize the power investment in those dams, but it will amortize the entire investment in the Tennessee Valley Authority within less than 50 years.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] asks about coordinating these facilities. I am willing to coordinate them and provide for a power department with the head of it in the Cabinet, provided he will vote for a law that I have introduced today to take over all the water power of the Nation, to take over the big generating plants, to take over the transmission lines, pay what they are worth, and coordinate and use them for the benefit of the people in every section of this great land, sell back the distribution systems to the municipalities or the local cooperative associations, and then sell them power at wholesale just as the Tennessee Valley Authority is doing now. But I notice that the men who are now clamoring for the centralization of these power agencies are opposing the rivers and harbors bill which provides 13,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year at a time when we are in need of more power, at a time when there is not only a scarcity of electric power, but at a time when there is little hope of meeting that scarcity except by the development of hydroelectric power in every section of this country.

The power business is a public business; it is not a private affair. These gentlemen talk about the power business being a private business. Electric power has become a necessity of life and it must be handled by a monopoly. You cannot have four or five different outfits distributing power in the same community. It must be handled by a monopoly. Being a monopoly of a necessity of life, it is a public and not a private business, especially when it is generating and distributing hydroelectric power from a navigable stream that already belongs to the Federal Government. It is a public business; and these private enterprises, these private interests, that are trying to drive out and destroy the Rural Electrification Administration, trying to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority, trying to destroy the Columbia River set-up—these great, selfish interests are not fighting to keep the Government's hands out of private business, they are fighting to keep their hands in a public business that affects the economic and social life of every person under the American flag.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. ELLIS. Is the gentleman familiar with the present fight that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. and 10 others who have united in a huge pool out there have been putting up to keep the Federal Government from delivering its own power from the Grand River Dam to its own aluminum plants in Arkansas?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes; and I congratulate the gentleman from Arkansas on the success he has had with Donald Nelson in that fight. Donald Nelson's actions in this matter justify what I said about him on the floor of the House a few days ago.

Mr. ELLIS. The House will be interested to know that the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi went with me to see Mr. Nelson.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes; and I shall be glad to go again, and if these gentlemen on the other side get religion and are willing to really serve the people they represent I will go with them. I have not been partisan or sectional in my fight for cheap electricity for the American people or for rural electrification.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I understand that my friend, Senator NORRIS, is going to retire at the end of this session. God bless him. He has been the greatest friend the common people have had in the United States Senate in your day and mine. I wish he would stay there for 20 years longer, but I say now that without his help we never would have had the T. V. A. and the American people would be paying an extra billion dollars a year for what electricity they are using at the present time, and the farmers would still be in the dark.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman discusses the great saving coming to the American people by the sale of power at reasonable prices. I think the gentleman overlooks sometimes the fact that by increasing the purchasing power of the people in a great many sections that helps business all over the country, even in those sections where the people are against public power.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Certainly; the people in my town use an average of twice as many electric refrigerators as do the people in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, because we have reduced electric rates down to where the people can afford to use refrigerators. Ninety-four percent of the people in my town have electric refrigerators in their homes. When we have cheap electricity in every home in America it will not only improve living conditions but it will give a market for these appliances, on the sale of which many enterprises must depend for their existence.

If I had my way, I would have the Government take over every dam on every navigable stream or its tributaries, and take over the great generating plants that generate power that goes into interstate commerce, take over the transmission lines and pay what they are worth, not for the watered stock but what they are actually worth, and then sell the distribution systems back to the local communities, develop the power on streams and their tributaries to the fullest extent, generate this extra 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, and distribute it throughout every community in America. I would then have these lines built into the rural districts heavy enough to run such machinery as they must have in the years to come. I would build throughout this country whatever electric facilities as are necessary not only to furnish the sinews of war without having to pay all the graft that these huge enterprises are demanding, but to furnish the sinews of war now without such tributes, and then when the war is over make America the leading nation of the earth so far as the interests, the comforts, and the prosperity of the people are concerned.

I yield back the remainder of my time and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call attention of this House to the great increase in the number of civilian employees on the rolls of our Government in order to carry on the war effort.

I shall propose a method to help alleviate the congested situation that is resulting from it, and that will help prevent a shortage of labor in the Government, as well as out of it.

The total number of Government employees, outside of armed forces, is approximately 1,800,000. It is 400,000 more than a year ago. The large group, as well as the increase, is in Washington. There are now about 210,000 persons

employed in the executive departments in Washington. This is 50,000 more than a year ago. New ones are coming at the rate of 7,000 a month. It is estimated 60,000 more will be needed this year.

In addition to the 210,000 employees in the executive departments, we have 6,200 more in the legislative and 2,600 more in the judicial departments, and then we also have in Washington about 5,000 Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers. This makes a total of about 223,000 Government workers in the District. Most of these people are white-collared workers. More than two-thirds are in clerical positions. A great share of the work is not strenuous or particularly difficult.

Until recently the employment in Washington has been 39 or 40 hours per week, the ordinary schedule being from 8:30 to 4:30, with Saturday afternoons off duty. Recently some of the departments have increased the period to 44 hours per week. The War and Navy Departments are scheduled soon to go on an 8-hour-day schedule for 6 days per week.

It is my proposal, Mr. Chairman, that all office workers employed in all departments in Washington, comprising about 180,000 of the entire 223,000, go on the 8-hour-day schedule during the war emergency. That would mean from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening, with an hour at noon. They could be paid additional wages for the added time employed.

I believe, if the Government would follow this proposal, it could save the additional employment of forty or fifty thousand new people that are being brought to a city that is already overcrowded. If the same method were employed to about 600,000 or 700,000 office employees outside of Washington, where additional help is contemplated, it is easy to see that new employment, to a great extent, could be shifted to places where it is needed.

We could thereby save the employment of a lot of inexperienced people, and in many cases people who are not really efficient. Office congestion would be relieved.

Mr. Chairman, I submit the further proposal that a complete investigation be made of the departments in our Government, with a view of eliminating, or at least reducing, during the war emergency, every activity of the Government that is not really necessary at the present time. I know you will agree with me that there are many so-called services and gadgets that may have some use but could well be eliminated, without any injury to the people of this country, and are not necessary for carrying on the war program.

I do not want to cripple or injure any department that should be maintained, but you know very well that there are a number of these activities that should be curtailed, especially right now. Employees in these places could be transferred to departments where their work is needed.

Let me direct your attention to one of the activities I have in mind. Almost

every bureau and department has its publicity division, from which tons of mail, largely propaganda, are sent every day. Some of this publicity mail may have some value, but volumes of it are certainly not needed now. There are many other places in our Government where we can economize in manpower as well as in expenditures, if we have the mind to do it. We must do it in order to carry on our war program.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that since the heads of these departments of our Government are not prone to economize or curtail their activities, that an investigation and survey be made by a group of competent persons under the direction of this Congress with a view of cutting non-essential activities to the bone.

It is my judgment, Mr. Chairman, that as much as 15 or 20 percent of the present employment in Washington could well be diverted to places where their services are really needed, and save new employment to the extent of twenty-five or thirty thousand employees. We ought to do it.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my province to require anyone in government to perform more than a fair day's work. That is all that should be expected of anyone. He should receive a decent wage for his services. But, Mr. Chairman, no injury could be inflicted by asking this group of people to work 8 hours a day for 6 days a week, especially in view of the stress of the times. And that stress is going to get worse. I am informed that during the first World War the period of working hours in many cases was even longer than 8 hours. The Government must have all help that is necessary, but we must give our attention to doing the things necessary under a war program.

Mr. Chairman, we are advised that present plans include Army increases to 3,500,000 men this year. The Marine Corps and the Navy are to be strengthened tremendously. Our arms program is to be increased beyond our comprehension. There is bound to be an acute shortage in employment everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, the President has said that all people will find it necessary to work hard and to make some sacrifice in order to bring victory at the earliest possible date. He is right in that statement. It hardly comes even within the category of sacrifice for a person in a comfortable job at a fair wage to increase his working day for an hour. I think all employees will be glad to do it. The country will benefit by it.

Mr. Chairman, since we are asking millions of our men and boys to give their time, their energy, and their lives, if need be, for the sake of our beloved country, it behooves every one of the rest of us to put forth more effort and energy and thought in the prosecution of this war. It is the obligation of every man and woman in this country to do everything possible to contribute to the successful prosecution of this war. We have got to win it, and we will win it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield for a question.

Mr. CURTIS. Does not the gentleman feel that if we eliminate some publicity agents on the part of the Government it will do a great deal to help out on the paper shortage, as well as lessen the burden on the United States mail?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] called attention to the fact that the demand for paper on the part of the Government is about 90,000 tons this year, and even the Government can only get about 60,000 tons.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN].

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations that handles this independent offices appropriation bill has done a good job in explaining the bill, and I am not going to attempt to talk on any phase of it. So I hope I will be permitted to talk about another matter that will soon be before us; that is, the conference report on the so-called price-fixing bill.

Very soon this House will have to vote upon the conference report on H. R. 5990, the so-called price fixing bill. The main controversy in that is whether or not the Price Administrator is to have the right to set prices on agricultural products without having at least a floor or a yardstick laid down by Congress. The House did put a yardstick into this bill which was not less than 110 percent of parity. The Senate evidently knows more about the way parity is figured than we do, and placed a new definition on how to figure parity by adopting the O'Mahoney amendment. That amendment should by all means be retained in the bill, and even then prices on most agricultural products would be less than the average cost of production. Really the only fair way to treat the farmer would be to provide in this bill that no ceiling shall be placed upon any agricultural product until it has reached a price at least equal to the average cost of production. Such an amendment was offered by Congressman STEFAN, of Nebraska, when the bill was up for discussion and he, as well as Congressman HULL and myself, spoke in support of that amendment. Those that opposed it gave no good reason why this should not be used as a yardstick in placing a floor under farm prices, the same as we have placed under wages. It will be worth your while to look up the debate on the cost-of-production amendment. It is in the RECORD of Friday, November 28, and I am sure that what Mr. STEFAN, HULL, and myself said that day is fair and reasonable and should be considered by all in a fair and impartial way. So many people do not seem to think that it is possible to figure the average cost of production, but I can assure you that it is just as simple to figure that as it is to figure parity; yes, I believe it is easier. The Department of Agriculture has those figures compiled each year and can be found in the Year Book statistical section. The RECORD of that day shows that by a rising vote the amendment carried 71 to 62, but then absent Members were brought in and on a

teller vote we lost by a vote of 82 to 93. Sooner or later we will have to abandon all subsidies and artificial manipulation in an attempt to aid the farmer and adopt the only reasonable and fair yardstick, namely the cost of production principle. No business large or small can operate successfully for long without receiving cost of production.

Now, who clamors for this ceiling on farm prices? Naturally, all the consumers have been led to believe that the high prices they pay for many agricultural products are directly traceable to the farmer. The fact is that the speculators, brokers, and commission men blame the rise on the farmer, and the large metropolitan newspapers have the housewife believing that unless some one sets a top price on farm products, retail prices will skyrocket. Well, let me assure the worried consumer that retail prices will keep on climbing even with a price ceiling unless the Price Administrator sets a price on every single article and every single processing stage, as well as every transaction until it reaches the final consumer. Agricultural statistics show that in 1939 the farmer received 39 cents out of the consumer's dollar. That included 58 main items of food and clothing. That, you understand, is the average for the whole country, and it includes what the farmer and his family consume on the farm, which is charged up to the farmer the same as if he had bought it. It includes all the rural communities where the consumer gets a large proportion of food nearly direct, or not more than the retailer in between. No transportation, commission, brokerage, extremely high rents, or delivery charges have been added there. Therefore I feel certain that out of every dollar the housewife pays out for food in large cities the farmer does not get more than 25 cents. Those that bought meats during the war in 1917-18 will remember that meats, especially fancy cuts like chops and steaks, were no higher than they are now, but the farmer got nearly twice as much for his live hogs then. They went up to around 22 cents, while now they seldom have been over 11 cents. Why should canned goods climb continuously, when the farmers this past season got about as little for their vegetables as they have ever received? Of course, everything has gone up that makes up the finished product, including labor and materials, but why must that be taken out of the farmer? It is amusing to be in a store where a crowd of people are shopping, and when they discover that a can of tomatoes has gone up 2 cents over the previous week, or if pork chops are a couple cents higher, to hear them say, "Darn these farmers; they certainly are making the money now." It simply shows that the average housewife knows nothing about what the farmer gets out of that product, but all she can think about is that the farmer is getting this increase.

I believe that too many social-science workers, medical associations, boards of health, and other groups have educated the city consumer to demand certain sanitary services and packages that in no

way are, or should be, chargeable to the producer. I am not arguing that they should be abandoned, but I am simply reminding the consumer that those things cost money and must be paid for by the people that demand them. Everything the large city consumer buys is put up in small, convenient, sealed packages. Butter and cheese is bought by the quarter pound or less. The wrapping and packaging of this takes as much time as it would 1 pound or more. Meats the same way; nearly everybody wants the fancy cuts. And then we have developed a system of distribution where we have altogether too many wholesalers, brokers, and commission men, all under a heavy business expense, and expecting a profit. I have stated this same thing on this floor and outside of here so many times that I hate to keep on repeating it, but a way must be found to bring producer and consumer closer together. Any one of you can look back, and you will find that gradually the farmer gets less for his product, while the consumer has to pay more and more.

We have become so used to this method of doing business that it will be hard for us to change. It appears almost impossible for us to even think that we may not have automobiles to use in a year or so, but I am sure we will find a way to get along some way. So it is with our entire standard of living we will have to find a way to serve ourselves and do away with some of the conveniences. But if we demand and get those convenient packages and services we must expect to pay for them; the farmer has not instigated them. What will happen to the national program of raising more and still more food? Yes; the farmers are as loyal as any group; but there is a limit to what the individual farmer can do. You cannot blame their sons for accepting a job in a factory at several times the wages dad could possibly pay him. Thousands of renters and small farmers are selling their livestock and accepting jobs in industry. They know that they can make some money for the next few years and are taking advantage of it. I wonder how many in the large cities that think the farmer is getting rich would change places with him, invest at least \$10,000 or more to have a medium-sized dairy farm, then get up not later than 4 every morning and work until dark, and then run the chances of drought, disease, and prices which most of the time are less than it costs him to produce. Oh, yes; you say the farmer usually has something to eat; yes; as long as he is able to keep up the payments on the farm, interest, taxes, insurance, and wages for hired help—unless he has minor children that will work for their board and a few inexpensive clothes.

But how many thousands have struggled for years and were finally evicted and are now objects of charity, being too old to enter industry or to even rent a farm again. Remember there is no retirement pay for the farmer.

I feel certain that no one would have any objection to placing a floor under farm prices if they understood what it is all about. What I fear is because of the misunderstanding of the farmers'

problems by the city folks and the lack of understanding of the workers' problem by the farmer, the two producing groups will drift still farther apart to the definite injury of both. If the laboring groups refuse to give the farmer the same protection that they enjoy—namely, a fair floor under farm prices—then agitation will continue to place a ceiling on wages; and while I am opposed to it, as my past record will prove, it may be brought in here and passed the same as the drastic antilabor bill passed not so long ago. I plead with you all to be fair, and therefore I hope you will support a provision in the price-control bill that will give the farmer the protection he is entitled to, and that is a price somewhere near what it cost him to produce the commodity.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in a press dispatch last night which quoted a statement made by one who has heretofore held high place in the Democratic Party and who, I believe, today commands the respect and esteem not only of large numbers of those identified with the Democratic Party, but who is regarded and esteemed by Republicans as well. I refer to the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Hon. James A. Farley.

The day was when Jim Farley, as he was affectionately known, had considerable influence in party councils. For some reason or other that day seems to have passed. Just when the passing was I cannot say, but I am rather inclined to think it was associated in some way with the days of the convention in Chicago in 1940.

I want to pay my personal respects to Jim Farley for the kind of things that he stands for, the principles of government that he espouses, and certainly for the declarations that he made at the Clover Club in Philadelphia a night or two ago when he said that the preservation of the two-party system of government was essential to the continuation of our representative scheme of government.

Fortified with that statement from the former distinguished chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I venture into a field today that in the past month or so has been looked upon with a degree of suspicion and characterized by some as unpatriotic. I have in mind the duty which I believe is the duty of the minority to check and audit and police the party in power. I believe today provides the opportunity for doing just that thing. In doing so I refuse to acknowledge that either patriotic purpose, devotion to country, or loyalty to its ideals can in any way be questioned by reason of constructive criticism of governmental policies. I repeat, buttressed with this very frank and positive declaration by the former Democratic national chairman, I approach this problem of critical analysis of the bill now before us.

The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] indicated 92 percent

of the amount of the funds carried in the present appropriation bill represented the needs of five establishments of government, and he seemed rather pessimistic that any possible savings might be made. I am not taking issue with the gentleman from Illinois, but I am approaching this problem of Government cost in the light of the established record of the Administration now in power.

The administration now in power has boasted, it has delighted, in carrying to the people of the country the idea that it is an easy spending outfit, that the matter of extravagances and wastefulness were secondary considerations. It seems to me that we might draw on a trite expression and apply it to the problem of today as the demand for economy presents itself. That trite expression is this: "Where there's a will there's a way." I question very much whether the administration now in power has demonstrated any real desire to bring about any economy in government. We can skim the surface, we can look at the veneer, but that means absolutely nothing until we get down underneath and determine basic philosophies which prompt the operations of the present administration. I submit the basic philosophies are not in the direction of economy. There is no will to save.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am sure every Member of the House is very much disturbed in reading the report of the Truman committee, the majority of the members of which were Democrats. According to this report profits on war contracts run all the way from 40 to 360 percent. Has the committee, of which the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania is such a valuable member, looked into these exorbitant profits that are going to result in this war's costing us perhaps 30, 40, or 50 percent more than it should?

Mr. DITTER. I am, of course, mindful of the care and scrutiny with which my distinguished friend from Minnesota approaches these problems. I recognize that as a result of his long years of experience here and the record he has established he speaks with authority. He has reached the conclusion that the load which is going to fall on the taxpayers' shoulders is a load which could have been avoided had the administration followed the admonition and suggestion of the gentleman from Minnesota and others on the minority side of the House. That Truman report will be looked into and I believe that savings will be effected because of the work of that committee.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am sure that with the gentleman from Pennsylvania a member of that committee it will be looked into and the extravagances wherever possible eliminated.

Mr. DITTER. The point I want to make today is that until there is a change and a demonstrated change in the approach to this problem we cannot expect to see any improvement. We can have these special committees of the House and the Senate, we can have the suggestions of the Brookings Institution, but

until the basic philosophy of the administration in power is changed we shall continue to be an extravagant, wasteful people in our governmental operations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I believe there is another side of this problem that we should not overlook. It is not only economy in dollars and cents we should achieve, but I think that going hand in hand with this is the possible economy in effort which can be brought about. In other words, if we eliminate useless agencies or useless activities of agencies and save the productive hours, either brain or brawn, of those who are identified with them, we are making a contribution to the productivity of the country in this war effort in which we are engaged. I believe this matter has been lost sight of entirely as these stupendous figures come to us of an ever-increasing, ever-enlarging Federal pay roll. New clerks, new stenographers, new economists, new analysts, in every category and classification people added and pyramided on others in this centralization of power.

Let us look at this Office of Government Reports. What purpose does the Office of Government Reports really serve? Some have said that it dispenses information. I recall very well when the Director of this activity was before the committee approximately a year ago. I remember that in his frank, forthright way he admitted that the real purpose of this Office of Government Reports was to get the pulse of the public, to take the pulse of the public and tell the administration what the public was thinking on controversial issues. It seems to me that we can get the pulse without the millions of dollars that are being spent for it. Is pulse taking necessary? What goes for the Office of Government Reports goes also for every one of the activities where these publicity and propaganda agencies carry on their work. I was about to say, but I will not use the word—I was going to say "nefarious activities," but probably that would be a rather hard word, and so I will not use that word; but instead I will say they are subtle, and they are very insidious activities not for the interest of the taxpayers but for the interests purely of the party now in power.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I should like to call my colleague's attention to a striking example of exactly what he is talking about. The gentleman will recall that we were attacked ruthlessly. The following day we accepted the war challenge of Japan. On that very day the President approved this great, vital project, at a cost to the taxpayers of \$254,628:

To conduct engineering field surveys and prepare photographs of parcels of real property owned by the city of New York. Work includes preparing record drawings of the information obtained and filing, indexing, and transcribing these and other relevant records.

This is a survey of property that has been owned by the city of New York for perhaps the last 200 years, to prepare records that will simply be placed on shelves to gather dust. That was the very day we entered the greatest war this world has ever seen, and that is what the people are getting for \$254,000.

Mr. DITTER. That is the tragedy of the thing. That with this problem, this critical national situation, before us, just at this time there seems to be a disregard of the principle that first things should be first and opportunities for political advantage relegated to the rear.

We are at war. Let us forget some of the things we were doing when luxury and ease and extravagance and elegance and wastefulness and prodigality characterized the operations of the present administration. Let us forget those things. Why not a complete about face? Sacrifice and extravagance do not go hand in hand.

I challenge the majority in this hour of national peril to redeem its own fair name, redeem the reputation of a Cleveland, redeem the reputation of a Wilson, redeem the reputation of—I venture into this because of the intrusion of my friend from Virginia—redeem the fair name of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia who is the chairman of this committee, none other than my friend, Mr. WOODRUM. Redeem his reputation before the country by the elimination not only of the waste in dollars and cents but the waste as well of the effort and endeavor which are necessary as a part of this profligacy, this wastefulness, and this extravagance.

I plead today for common sense and sanity, for honesty in government, and for care and caution in the expenditure not only of our money but our effort, as the peril of the country impresses itself upon us.

On December 24, 1941, the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reported to Congress and the President that about \$1,415,000,000 could be saved in nondefense expenditures during the next fiscal year. A few days later Mr. Henry P. Seidemann, of the Brookings Institution, published a pamphlet entitled "The Curtailment of Nondefense Expenditures," which asserted that \$2,035,000,000 could be saved in nondefense expenditures. The President in his Budget message submitted to Congress early this month said that close to a billion dollars could be saved in nondefense expenditures. Now we have presented to us the first appropriation bill making funds available for the fiscal year 1943. This, of course, is for the independent offices. Does this appropriation bill indicate that there are being made adequate reductions in nondefense expenditures? On the basis of one appropriation bill it is hard to say whether during the forthcoming fiscal year nondefense expenditures are going to be reduced as much as the President said they could; as much as the joint committee of Congress said they could, or as much as the Brookings Institution recommended as possible. This bill, of course, covers only a few of the items that were

set forth in the report of the congressional committee.

Expenditures of the Federal Government are classified in the Brookings report on the basis of functions, and the recommended reductions are made on a functional basis. Consequently to determine whether the recommendations of the Brookings Institution are being carried out in this bill it is difficult to say. It will not be possible to tell whether the recommendations are being followed until all appropriations for the year are in and one has a chance to classify the appropriations on the basis of function.

Of course, it is impossible to compare appropriation bills for succeeding fiscal years to indicate any actual reduction in expenditures for what might appear to be a reduction now might ultimately be an increase because of supplemental appropriations.

In the report of the Appropriations Committee it is stated that the appropriation bill for 1943 carries an appropriation of \$2,096,138,000 as against a Budget estimate of \$2,101,167,000, which is a reduction of \$5,029,000 below the Budget estimate. The report also goes on to state that the current bill is a reduction of \$1,257,000,000 less than the same appropriations for the fiscal year 1942. But it should be noted that the report itself points out that all of these reductions are in defense appropriations. In 1942, \$635,000,000 was appropriated for emergency funds for the President for national defense; \$300,000,000 for defense public works and \$300,000,000 for national defense housing. No comparable items are contained in the bill submitted for this. Consequently \$1,235,000,000 of this bill in 1942 is not comparable to items contained in the current bill.

In the report of the Budget Bureau on October 15, 1941, to the joint congressional committee it was stated that if nondefense expenditures of the Federal Government were reduced one and a half billion, executive and administrative expenses would be reduced from \$830,000,000 to \$730,000,000 or a reduction of \$100,000,000. The Brookings report asserts that if \$2,000,000,000 were saved, \$5,000,000 could be cut in executive and other general activities. How much does this present bill reduce administrative and other general expenditures?

Only a hasty analysis of the bill based upon the committee report has been made. This indicates that there is no reduction made in general executive and administrative expenditures but that actually some increases are made.

A number of agencies that have no clear connection with the defense program are permitted to have increases in this bill. For example, the Board of Tax Appeals is given an increase of \$23,637. The Federal Power Commission, on the plea of defense activities, gets an added appropriation of \$234,255. Now concerning the so-called defense activities of the Federal Power Commission the justification book for this establishment for the last previous year clearly indicates that these so-called defense activities are

nothing but ordinary nondefense activities that the Commission has desired to carry on for years, and it is now able to carry them on under the guise of national defense. The Interstate Commerce Commission is receiving \$128,165 in additional funds for 1943 on the grounds of national defense. It is hard to see how this can be justified when the President has created a special defense transportation agency with funds made available from defense appropriations.

Agencies attached to the executive office of the President are not suffering any reductions for the fiscal year 1943. An increase of \$1,076,000 over the 1942 appropriation is being allowed for these agencies. Of course this is \$300,000 less than the Budget estimate. The lion's share of this increase is going to the Bureau of the Budget which would receive \$667,000 more than it is receiving for 1942. According to the committee report \$387,000 of this is for its normal activities, that is for its nondefense activities; \$280,000 of this increase is for national defense purposes. If it is so desirable to reduce nondefense expenditures, why should the Bureau of the Budget be given \$387,000 additional funds for carrying on nondefense activities? This is certainly a bad example to set for agencies subject to the control of the Bureau of the Budget.

For the Office of Government Reports the committee is allowing \$1,500,000 which is slightly under the amount allowed for the current year but the report clearly intimates that about \$900,000 from emergency funds at the disposal of the President will be allocated to this agency during the fiscal year 1943. Consequently the slight reduction that appears in this appropriation bill from current expenditures is entirely misleading for more funds will be spent by this agency during 1943 than in 1942.

Of course, it should be remembered that in the fiscal year 1943 there will be a Congressional election. The work of this political agency has always increased tremendously during the fiscal years in which Congressional or Presidential elections take place.

Relative to the Federal lending agencies, the joint committee report recommends a reduction of \$170,000,000 in loan activities. There is nothing in the appropriation bill that indicates any reduction in the lending activities of the Federal Government. In fact the funds made available to these establishments under Federal agencies are in many cases larger than they were during the fiscal year 1942.

One agency, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, will have its appropriation cut in half, being reduced from \$402,000 to \$200,000; but certainly, when there is such a scarcity of electrical appliances as we have at the present time it does not seem that we need any Federal agency to encourage the consumption or utilization of any such instrumentalities. Consequently it would seem that the whole appropriation could be terminated rather than merely cut in half.

The appropriation for the Export-Import Bank is being increased by \$50,000, from \$220,000 to \$270,000. The Federal

Home Loan Bank Board has a very slight increase over 1942.

For the Federal Housing Administration administrative expenses, \$15,041,000 is being provided. This is \$286,890 more than expenditures during the fiscal year 1942. The amount of the defense activities of the F. H. A. is very small and it would not seem that it would be necessary to increase the appropriation for administrative expenses. One million dollars more is being provided to cover payment of claims on guaranty of loans made under title I of the F. H. A. Act. For the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation administrative expenses, \$450,000 is provided. This is an increase of \$60,500 for this agency over 1942. No claim is made that this agency has any defense activities. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, of course, is in the process of liquidation. Administrative expenses for this corporation for 1943 are \$15,153,000.

For the Reconstruction Finance Corporation an increase of \$444,612 for administrative expenses is being allowed. This brings the figure up to \$10,335,000. The plea is made that the Corporation has many defense activities but certainly at the same time that its defense activities are increasing its nondefense activities are declining.

In the field of public works it is generally believed that extensive reductions could occur. Exactly how much of these reductions should take place in the Federal Works Agency is not clear, for not all of the appropriations for public works are contained in the appropriation for this item. There are a number of increases here which seem incongruous. For general administration of the public buildings administration there is an increase of about \$400,000. For the repair and maintenance of public buildings there is practically no decline. An increase in the items for the administration of the protection of public buildings in the District of Columbia amounting to \$1,974,000 is shown. Obviously there are more buildings in the District of Columbia at present than there were a year ago and obviously the number will increase during the course of the next year. It may be doubted, however, whether this item should be increased by almost \$2,000,000. There is an increase of \$145,000 in the comparable item for buildings outside the District of Columbia.

When it comes to public roads, the report of the Brookings Institution recommended a reduction could be made in this expenditure of about \$171,000,000. Not all of the items for public roads are carried in the public roads appropriation. Some are carried in the National Parks and some in the Forestry Service appropriations. The joint committee report recommends that the amount be reduced by 50 percent, that is, by \$64,000,000. How much is actually appropriated for grants in aid to States for public roads by this bill? The sum is \$88,500,000. This is a reduction of only \$37,500,000 below the amount carried in the bill for 1942. It is quite apparent that this is only about 50 percent of the reduction provided for in the joint com-

mittee report and it is but a small part of the reduction that is recommended in the Brookings Institution report. The Brookings report recommends that practically all public roads money of the Federal Government should be withheld during 1943.

For the United States Housing Authority an increase of \$6,000,000 is provided in subsidies to local housing authorities to provide for repayment of grants made by the U. S. H. A. Of course, some of this increase is really a consequence of contract obligations. It is difficult to eliminate all increase of this item but the item should be viewed in a most circumspect manner. The Brookings report recommends that practically all public works that are not connected with defense should cease at the present time. It does not appear from the appropriation contained in this bill for the Federal Works Agency that this policy is being followed at present. Similarly, the joint committee recommends:

The committee believes all appropriations and authorizations for all public works * * * not directly essential to national defense should be deferred until after the emergency.

This recommendation, of course, is being ignored.

There is another large item in this bill for public works—that is the Tennessee Valley Authority; \$136,000,000 is being requested for this establishment. During 1942 there is available for this agency about \$166,000,000, of which it will spend about \$145,000,000. For the fiscal year 1941 there was appropriated but \$65,000,000. It is quite evident then that the appropriation for the T. V. A. has more than doubled in the course of 2 years. This agency now considers itself a defense agency engaged in producing power for manufacturing purposes. Consequently, all of its expenditures it regards as of a defense nature. On the plea of national defense its appropriations have been doubled in the past 2 years although in reality with this money the agency is only carrying out its long-time program that has been well demarcated for 5 or 6 years. Defense is but a plea for carrying out its regular nondefense activities. One thing to be noted is that an appropriation is provided for a fertilizer plant. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is made for this item and the report states that the plant will cost \$4,800,000 to complete. With our present agricultural surpluses it is hard to see how a normal agricultural fertilizer plant can be justified as a defense undertaking. Apparently the dam for this agency is being constructed at more than the normal rate despite the need of materials for defense purposes. Ten new hydroelectric generating units are being installed despite the fact that it is very difficult to secure such equipment at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, "where there is a will there is a way." If economy in government is an objective which it is sought to attain, efforts could be made to reach that end by a reversal of the policy, the free-spending policy of the administration. And it can be done in no other way.

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am not so strong for redeeming any individual's reputation as I am for saving my own and possibly that of the Committee on Appropriations. With all due respect to the distinguished gentleman who has just preceded me, and to whose remarks I add a ditto, I say that, although I may be criticized for following the recommendation of the subcommittee and full committee that we block out this man Watson by excluding him from the pay roll, although it may not be the right way, if it is the only way, then ipso facto it is the thing to do, and it should be done now.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield to my colleague the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I should just like to make the observation that I think I speak the voice of the entire membership of the House when I say that the gentleman's reputation could never be hazarded.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I trust this may be so, but am so modest I do not know just what to do or say in response to my friend. I am blushing. That should be sufficient appreciation. But, as I was about to say when I was interrupted and embarrassed, I was reading the report last night of the scientists of the Smithsonian Institution with respect to the use of sulfanilamide, a most dangerous yet most effective drug—one of the wonders of the age. In connection with many things the scientists had to say, this particularly appealed to me. It—the drug—is a preventive, they said, as against certain types of pneumonia, but they cautioned that no patient ought ever to be submitted or subjected to the medication of that drug for whom you have any—even the slightest—hopes that without its use the patient will live. Now, that theory is one justification for my voting for this amendment to save my reputation. And I also feel, although I do know that it is unusual to do as we are undertaking to do, that to arbitrarily cut this man off the pay roll is the only way for us to proceed in order to save the life of this Republic.

Insidiously, from all sources, from everywhere, we have had infiltrated into this Government, despite all our legislation to the contrary, a group which, as individuals, as a whole, and as a mass, are nothing but festers, sores, and cancers on this body politic. Desperate ills require that some desperate methods will have to be adopted to remove them from the body politic.

I am embarrassed, also, as a member of the legislative department of this Government in undertaking to do something which should have been long ago done by the executive department. I stand ready to do it, although I shall not offer an amendment to that effect, to cut this man Fly, as accessory, off the list, because in law and before a jury a man who would employ such a man as this

man Watson, who, by his own language and from his own mouth, is condemned as one who would wreck this Government, and yet, at the hands of Fly, is at the head of the system which controls propaganda as section head of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, should be continued no longer in office. This man Watson was employed by this man Fly, why, I ask any man, why? He knew or ought to have known before he employed him to what un-American ideologies he was submitting us. "How long," as Cicero said, as against Cataline, "will we submit"? The situations are not too different, though the years are long. We still could learn something if we were so inclined.

I say this man Fly either knew, or should have known, more and better, than to have employed Goodwin Watson, or else he is an accessory both before and after the fact.

Now, Mr. Fly's skirts are not clean. He has treated the chairman of the subcommittee contemptuously. That is a matter of record. You do not have to take my word for it.

In days of old, "when men were bold," many a man was charged and found guilty of conspiracy for lesser things than could be brought and proven against this man Fly, as evidenced by what he has done and said and by what he has failed to do in the premises.

I make no charges, but could it be that he purposely afforded this exponent of communism, Watson, the opportunity to destroy us, deliberately and with malice prepense? Let him answer. That is what he has declined to do up to date. And why?

Are we like dumb, driven cattle? I ask you. All this procedure as recorded in the hearings and as resulting therefrom, and as evidenced by things which speak louder than words, show the artistic way these people who would undermine us and destroy us go about their sabotage.

I say I make no charges; yet I have been doing a lot of wondering. I wonder why Mr. Watson was employed when it is common knowledge that he is what he is. I wonder why he was employed without an investigation by the Civil Service Commission, which investigation would have disclosed more incriminating facts with respect to his un-Americanism and his hatred of everything that is American and his determination to undermine everything that is American and overthrow it, than anything which I have offered or suggested, and all and every one of these things out of his own mouth, and to be found of record with the Dies committee or in the record of the hearings. Why was he appointed without investigation to this most responsible, vital position? Was it because the investigation which the Civil Service Commission might have made would have disclosed his complete unfitness for the job at a time when only 100-percent Americans should have been on guard? Let Mr. Fly answer. And up to date he has contemptuously declined to do so.

My wondering assumes the character of more than idle curiosity for that it is a serious business in which we are in-

involved, this saving of lives and liberties against the Hitler aggregation and from those who would destroy us from within. We cannot afford to have on guard those who are enemies within our gates, who can as effectually attack us as was the *Arizona* attacked by the same kind of people, although not of the same racial color.

In this bill wherein we undertake to protect ourselves by excluding this man from the Federal pay roll, we have struck a trail which should be explored and followed to the very end in order to protect the things we cherish, for all these things are at stake. While the amount involved is small, the principle is great.

We cannot afford complacently to submit to the depredations of these official saboteurs. They are the peril within our gates. Watson is certainly one, and in permitting him to remain Fly is at least an accessory. I do not care how big he is or how great or how important. That is all the more reason that he should be suspected on the basis of the facts which anyone may read.

For one, I doubt his real Americanism. I challenge him to show the Congress why he is not equally as communisticly inclined as the man he employed as his tool to do the job of sabotage of propaganda.

Now, I am not scared of free speech. I am scared of the attempt to put a man at the head of this department under consideration who can prevent free speech, who can do everything to obstruct the rights guaranteed to us because of the fact that he controls the situation, all the while not believing in our form of government or in our Bill of Rights.

As I said before, it is a serious matter. I make no charges, but this man Watson and his accessory Fly could easily be at the head of the most insidious, dangerous fifth column in this country. It is easy to believe that might be true about Watson by reason of what he says about himself and concerning his beliefs. He almost admits, and with effrontery suggests, it is true. Since this is so, we must be rid of him. We must get rid of him any way and in whatever way we may do so. We should send him to a concentration camp for the duration and watch him if we were not so complacent and so dumb as not to know enough to protect our own interests.

The peril of the Republic is found first in the fact that we are so dumb, and in just such men as this fellow Fly and his man Watson. We just cannot close our eyes to the situation any longer. This is the place and now is the time to let the ax fall; let the chips fly where they may.

So I am going to vote for this bill. I expect I will vote for any and all bills of this nature, providing this is the only way to rid ourselves of these bloodsuckers that have attached themselves to the body politic and these barnacles on the ship of state. I cannot tolerate them. I hate them.

Have not we Americans any rights in the United States, which we can protect?

(Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN.]

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

FOR WHAT IS A MAN PROFITED, IF HE SHALL GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD, AND LOSE HIS OWN SOUL?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, on Tuesday, January 20, President Roosevelt told a press conference that we were preparing to carry on war on every continent and in all the seven seas.

While a glance at a map of the world will show how far-flung this war will be; how, from our eastern coast, it crosses the ocean, skips England, overruns Europe, Africa, and Asia; crosses the China Seas, swings around the Indies, darkens Australia and comes on back around the world by way of the Philippines, Hawaii, continues eastward across the Pacific to the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington, it brings not the slightest conception of the magnitude of that war nor of its cost.

This war which we are to wage throughout the whole world, on every continent and on every island of importance, on every sea, is to be fought, we are told, to carry the "four freedoms" to the uttermost corners of the world.

On the 4th day of July 1776, more than 165 years ago, our forefathers, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence," declared the independence from British rule of the 13 United States of America and, in support of that declaration, the signers of that document mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

By sacrifices and efforts which have seldom been equaled, never surpassed, after 8 long years of suffering and of bloodshed, success crowned their efforts and their independence was acknowledged.

In the twelfth year of our independence and on the 17th day of September 1787, George Washington, President of the Convention, and the delegates to that Convention, adopted a Constitution, which, with subsequent amendments, has for 150 years guided our destinies.

Of that Constitution, the great English statesman, Gladstone, in 1878 said:

The American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

A government under that Constitution, so accurately described, the Axis Powers and those who now advocate the surrender of our independence and the establishment of a United States of the World would destroy. What difference is there between those who would destroy our independence by force and those who would do it by argument?

The spirit, the courage, the endurance, the determination of our people, following the principles laid down in our Constitution, made these United States of America the citadel of liberty. From every corner of the earth, to this land

of freedom were turned the eyes of every oppressed man, of every liberty-loving man, of every man who had thought for his children.

And so, when war came again, as come throughout the ages it always has recurrently to the people of Europe, dreamers of dreams conceived the idea, notwithstanding the lessons of the former World War, that we could accomplish the task which Christ, in 2,000 years of Christianity, had failed to accomplish—Peace on earth; good will toward men.

And so it was determined that we should carry the "four freedoms" to all the people of the earth; fight and win this war, no matter what the cost in material things or in lives and, after the war had been won, establish peace and police the world.

But what shall it profit our Nation if, in carrying the four freedoms to the world, we destroy our independence, lose all the freedoms which we have won?

Of what profit to these United States of America if, in establishing a form of representative, republican government, or a form of democracy in China or in Russia, we learn that we have established a dictatorship here at home or have surrendered our independence to the mercies of a congress of a united states of the world and a president of a united states of the world?

To the winning of this war we have, as did our forefathers, pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." But this latter pledge is no justification for the violation of the pledge made by our forefathers and to which we are parties, to maintain our independence and preserve our Government under the Constitution.

It has been said that the purpose of the Axis Powers is the destruction of our way of life and the acceptance of that statement at its face value is but added reason for the keeping of the pledge made by our forefathers and assumed by us.

Our duty now and the duty of every patriotic citizen is not only to devote our utmost efforts to the winning of this war, to the defeat of the Axis Powers, but to the preservation of our independence, of the four freedoms, and to see to it that, while spreading their blessings abroad, they are not lost to us.

Of what profit to us as a people, as a Nation if, in carrying the four freedoms to the utmost corners of the earth, they are spread so thin that here at home a free press, freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom from oppression, freedom of religion, the right and the opportunity to earn a livelihood, become as the morning mist before the rising sun and disappear in the glare of a world dictator or become submerged by the greed, by the intolerance, the quarrelsomeness, of the people of other nations?

Yes; we have enemies to fight, not only in Hawaii, in the Philippines, in Malaya, in Australia, in Japan, in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe; we not only have submarines off the Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard, but we have those

who would destroy our independence here at home.

And those who would destroy our independence by false argument, by subtle sophistry, by boring from within, are just as dangerous and against their wiles we should be just as vigilant and just as active as against the armed forces of the Axis Powers.

The thing that the American people must remember, must never forget, is that they should preserve their independence, maintain for our guidance, the principles enunciated in our Constitution. It matters not at all to us if our independence be destroyed, if the Constitution be overthrown, how that comes about. The method, the manner, is of no consequence, if once the fact be accomplished.

It is now an established fact that, in this Government of ours, in positions of responsibility, paid from Federal funds, there are Communists, who do not believe in the principles of our Government. The party to which they owe allegiance has advocated the overthrow of this Government by force and, beyond question, that party, its members and its adherents in this country, some of whom are on the Federal pay roll, are seeking, and will continue to seek, as long as the opportunity offers, to destroy our constitutional form of government.

There are others, and among them some most distinguished men, who openly advocate that we should surrender our independence, join with China and Russia and other nations, and permit those other nations to determine our course of conduct.

In the Evening Star, published here at Washington, on Monday, January 5, appeared a full-page advertisement. The caption running across the page is in these words:

In union now lies power.

The word "now" is underscored to give it emphasis.

That advertisement is in the form of a petition and the first paragraph is in these words:

That the President of the United States submit to Congress a program for forming a powerful union of free peoples to win the war, the peace, the future.

The second paragraph reads as follows:

That this program unite our people, on the broad lines of our Constitution, with the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Eire, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, together with such other free peoples, both in the Old World and the New, as may be found ready and able to unite on this federal basis.

Referring then to the Declaration of United Nations, put forth by President Roosevelt after his meeting with Churchill, and calling attention to the need of a united effort to win the war, the advertisement continues:

But in meeting this need let us, in the present formative period, take care to open—not close—the way to immediate union of the democracies within the broader anti-Axis coalition.

It further referred to the alliance between the British and French and called attention to the fact that an alliance

was not enough, and then stated, and I quote:

There already exist carefully studied concrete plans for just the kind of emergency union that we need * * *. They work out the details and assure the American people a majority in the union congress at the start.

Reference is then made to the fact that the Soviet States have a common government and, after admitting that immediate extension of our democratic Federal principles to all our war associates is impractical, these words are used:

But common sense says to unite at once with those practiced in democracy while co-operating with the others in the best way we can, until they desire and can apply our principles.

We gain from the fact that all the Soviet Republics are already united in one government, as are also all the Chinese-speaking people, once so divided.

Here are a group of men who ask us to abolish the Declaration of Independence, to surrender our independence, and to join with, among others, China and Russia in the United States of the World.

Further down in the advertisement we find this sentence:

Let us begin Now a world United States.

And "now" is capitalized.

It concludes with this statement:

Inviting you to help create now a living, growing World United States.

The advertisement is sponsored by Federal Union, Inc., and it purports to be signed by A. J. G. Priest, chairman; Clarence K. Streit, president; P. F. Brundage, secretary; John Howard Ford, treasurer; E. W. Baldof, director; Patrick Welch, acting director.

It is endorsed by Robert Woods Bliss, Grenville Clark, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Russell W. Davenport, Harold L. Ickes, Owen J. Roberts, Daniel Calhoun Roper, William Jay Schieffelin, John Foster Dulles.

Hitler and Germany, Italy and Japan, all, according to the President of the United States, seek our destruction as an independent nation. Each one, and all, would destroy our independence. They are enemies, armed and recognized as such. Their purpose, according to the President, is the overwhelming by force of these United States of America. Their purpose is to wipe out what the President terms our democracy, which, in reality, is a representative, republican form of government, where the people rule.

The purpose of this advertisement, as set forth in its terms, is to destroy our independence by surrendering it to a United States of the World, with a president of the United States of the World.

These gentlemen, whatever may have been their standing in the past, are now advocating the surrender of our independence—the independence of the United States of America, as declared in the Constitution, as maintained by our people throughout the years, and the granting to a Congress of the United States of the World of the right to rule us.

Instead of remaining a free and independent nation, as established by our forefathers, as fought for by our people, these men—one of whom is a member of

the President's Cabinet, Secretary Ickes—would surrender that independence to the tender mercies of the rulers of China, of Russia, and of other warlike peoples, who have everything to gain, nothing to lose, by the formation of a United States of the World.

What matters it to us whether our independence be taken from us by the force of Germany and Japan or stolen from us by a Streit, an Ickes, and their associates?

Let this war be fought. Let this war be won. The cost in material things the imagination of no man living can conceive. The cost in human suffering, not only to soldiers, but to widows and orphans, the cost in lives, no living man can tell. And, when that cost has been imposed, when the war has been won, when peace has been restored, shall the farmer following his plow in the furrow, as he looks to the rising sun, lift his eyes to see a world wherein there is no longer a free and independent United States of America, but, in lieu thereof, a United States of the World?

Shall the clerk behind the desk, the worker in the factory, the miner coming from the depths of the earth, all those millions who have toiled throughout the day, go to their homes at night only to remember that no longer have they a government of the people, by the people, for the people; but that perhaps in South America, in England, or on the continent of Europe, there sits a president and a world congress of the United States of the World, elected to govern us here in America—not by the votes of the people of these United States, but by the votes of the Chinaman, the Australian, the Russian, the Spaniard, the Belgian, the Englishman, and all the others who may be taken into this United States of the World?

What shall it profit us, if, in the days to come, the mothers of America, as they nurse their babies, as they rock them to sleep, as they dress their children for school, remember that we have lost our independence; that those babies and those children no longer owe allegiance to the government of a Washington or a Lincoln?

What shall it profit the fathers if, as they toil day after day to give to their sons and their daughters, as always Americans have toiled, greater opportunity for material, intellectual, and religious advancement, they are forced to remember that, however strenuously they may toil, however great their personal sacrifices, whatever they may accumulate, they must share the earnings of each day to maintain and aid the people of the other nations of the United States of the World?

What profit it the fathers and the mothers of America, if, under this new order, this United States of the World, their sons and their daughters are to march arm in arm, shoulder to shoulder, in business, in pleasure, and in religious activities, with the children of the Communists of Russia, with the Chinese, with the Indians of India, with all the peoples of Asia and of Africa and the islands of the sea, all equal as individuals in po-

litical power; all with equal voice in the unified government?

Of what profit to our people shall be all the toil and all the effort and all the sacrifices, if, in the opinion of the congress of the United States of the World or of the president of the United States of the World, another war is to be fought, and their sons must once again march forth to die wherever the warlords may play their game?

Yes, the task confronting our people is a stupendous one. It is one the magnitude of which we cannot conceive. It is one the results of which we cannot know.

The armed forces of the enemy must, and will, be courageously met and, if we do our full duty, we will nail this attempt to create now a United States of the World as the treasonable plot that it is and fight it with as much vigor and as openly as we meet the armed forces of Germany and Japan.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, within the past 2 weeks the necessity of supplementing our rubber imports by developing a synthetic rubber industry in the United States has been brought sharply before the Nation. We have on hand at this time barely a year's normal supply of the natural product. How long this will meet war needs is a problem. No one can logically question the necessity of having at all times a source from which our rubber needs can be supplied, regardless of what those needs may become and regardless of how the war terminates. At the moment the Japs are supposed to have taken over much of the rubber-producing areas in the Dutch East Indies, and apparently intend to complete their occupation of all those rubber-producing areas.

If the war program of the Allies is to be continued and the subjugation of Hitler is to precede that of the Japs, it naturally follows that our supply of outside rubber will soon depend entirely upon the amount procurable from countries to the south of us. Experts say we cannot hope to develop more than 100,000 tons a year from that source.

Today, because of the mechanization of armies throughout the world, they are moving on rubber. What the demands for rubber will be in our rapidly expanding war machine, or how long such demand will continue, no one knows.

Almost the entire population of this country moves on rubber. Motor transportation, during the past few years, has caused literally millions of our people to move from the cities into the countryside. Many of them live 10, 15, and even 30 miles or more from their work. Practically all these people are faced with loss or jobs or change of residence because of Leon Henderson's freezing of automobiles and tire supplies, now no longer available to the general public. Obviously people cannot walk 10 or 20 miles or more in the morning to work and the same distance back home at night.

The situation is an exceedingly serious one. It is aggravated by the ban on house building.

As I stated on January 8, all this rubber privation is unnecessary. That we can produce synthetic rubber in any quantity was admitted by the Secretary of Commerce in his statement of January 12, when he announced that the oil companies have perfected a process of making synthetic rubber from petroleum. He stated that he was setting aside \$400,000,000 to build plants to accomplish this.

The Secretary either forgot or was not aware that synthetic rubber of superior quality can be produced in any quantity from both petroleum and agricultural products in this country. Corn is one great raw material for rubber. For instance, there is a carry-over of 900,000,000 bushels of corn from last year's crop. The chemists can produce 10 pounds of superior rubber from each bushel of corn. There are 160,000,000 bushels of wheat in storage in this country which must be moved to make way for this year's crop if it is to be properly stored when harvested. And I may say that the same number of pounds of synthetic rubber can be produced from a bushel of wheat as from a bushel of corn. Thus we find we can produce artificial rubber from various available materials. It is now vitally necessary that we utilize those sources from which the larger quantities can be manufactured. In the situation which confronts us the first consideration, of course, is speed of production. The second consideration must be quality. The third consideration should be cost at which it can be purchased.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. GORE. Will not the gentleman also recall that in the statement of the Secretary of Commerce referred to, it was pointed out that these plants to produce synthetic rubber from petroleum would not be ready for production before the middle of 1943?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I have no means of knowing how long it will take the petroleum companies to provide the necessary facilities with which to produce rubber from petroleum. However, I do have information from sources that propose to manufacture synthetic rubber from agricultural products, that those facilities will be provided in much less time.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. FULMER. It may be of interest to state to the gentleman that we have had some witnesses before our committee stating emphatically that they have already perfected synthetic rubber, made out of corn and wheat, and that it can be done perhaps at a cheaper price than it can out of oil, and perhaps the rubber would be somewhat better than the type of rubber produced from petroleum.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I am very familiar with the situation the gentleman speaks of, and I think I am justified in saying that synthetic rubber produced from agricultural products can be had for less money than we have been paying for the natural product itself.

Mr. FULMER. And in the meantime the refuse could be used in feeding?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. That is correct.

We are assured by the scientists that the finest quality of synthetic rubber can be produced from corn, wheat, sorghum, and so forth, at not to exceed 20 cents per pound, which is considerably below the regular market price for the natural product. And I am assured by these same scientists that securing this synthetic rubber at 15 cents a pound is not among the impossibilities. Quality considered, the cost of synthetic rubber would be much below the natural product. It is obvious that the 160,000,000 bushels of wheat which we must move to make way for this year's crop would produce 800,000 tons of rubber.

The \$400,000,000 the Secretary of Commerce proposes to allocate to create new facilities may or may not be sufficient to do the job. If more is needed, it should promptly be made available and without quibbling about it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia has consumed 25 minutes; the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DRAXSEN] has consumed 2 hours and 52 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the majority has taken only 25 minutes. The minority has taken 2 hours and 52 minutes. I state that to show that we have been extremely liberal with Members who wished an opportunity to speak on the bill, and I express the hope that the committee will permit the bill to be read expeditiously. I do not believe there is any controversy that will develop, but if there is I trust the members will cooperate in permitting the bill to be read as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. I would like to say on behalf of the minority that the attitude of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia is only characteristic of his usual generosity.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his kind reference to myself.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I just wanted to endorse that statement and say to the gentleman that undoubtedly those States represented by the Republicans will pay that tax in about the same proportion as the time consumed in debate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I hope so.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, we will. We always have.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Clerk may read, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we Republicans are grateful for the time we have been allotted on this bill. I wanted to make one comment with reference to Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg which I made yesterday to the court-martial proceedings in the Record at page 529, and that my fears were all for nothing because of the fact that the court-martial has exonerated Colonel Muhlenberg and has vindicated him. So I congratulate the 10 colonels who composed that court of court-martial.

Now, the independent offices appropriation bill is before us. It contains 43 agencies of the Government. Over half of them have been set up by the present administration since they took office in 1933. This bill calls for the expenditure of over \$2,000,000,000. Two billion dollars is an awful lot of money. In a half a day we can appropriate the money, which may seem lax. I believe we should cut out a lot of the departments that have been set up since 1932. Certainly if we are going to economize in the operation of government, that is the only way to do it, because I think this committee tried to do a good job in cutting down. They will have to cut out. However, if you are going to try to keep this Government solvent you will have to eliminate a great many of these bureaus. It should be done. We have too much government today.

In 1932 the present administration said that in a couple of years they would balance the Budget. They were criticizing President Hoover, but every year since 1932 you have gone in the red on an average of three and one half billion dollars. This last year they went in the red five billion. This year they will go in the red about 15 billion. How are you going to keep this country solvent if we spend money that way? You are only wrecking our financial structure.

Now, you are going to get a tax bill shortly and you are going to tax the people of this country as they have never been taxed in all the history of this Nation. It will be one tax upon another and it will have to be so if this country is to survive. Tax! tax! tax! tax!

From July 1 last until January 19 this year you have gone in the red \$8,542,782,355.89. That is a terrible sum of money. But the year is only half gone and by the time June 30 rolls around the deficit will be fifteen or eighteen billion dollars. A new tax bill which raises \$9,000,000,000 certainly is not going to cure the situation when our expenses are growing faster and faster. Eventually they will reach such a proportion that we will not be able to go on. We will be bankrupt.

Yesterday I was talking about the Muhlenberg case and then I went down to lunch. While I was down at lunch they passed a bill granting Members of Congress and granting all government employees a pension after they had served a certain length of time. If I had been on the floor unanimous consent would never have been granted to agree to those Senate amendments and to pass that bill. I think it is terrible that you put a bill like that through, where you

give everybody a pension. How will the poor folks back home pay the bill? You will kill them all with taxes. It is unjust in my judgment.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I too, would have objected to the request for unanimous consent to agree to the conference report to which the gentleman referred which provided for the pensioning of Congressmen, had I been on the floor yesterday when it was brought up. Does the gentleman not think on an important measure like this every Member of the Congress should have been notified beforehand of the time that it was to be considered, instead of slipping it through the House as was done when apparently only a handful of Members was present?

Mr. RICH. Yes, certainly. There is too much legislation being slipped through now by unanimous consent. Members should have notice before such bills are called up. You cannot always be on the floor. It should not be. Gentlemen, you are tearing this Nation down. It is going by leaps and bounds. Unless you do something to stop this ruthless expenditure of funds, we will be wrecked. Where will you get all this money?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, at 12 o'clock noon today this volume was made available to the membership of the House. It is entitled "Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1943," and it contains over 1,160 pages. As a matter of fact, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] called attention to the fact that we consumed only 3 hours in the consideration of this bill on the floor. You know there is not very much glamor or "oomph" in a bill of this kind, yet it is so important to the people back home. As a matter of fact, most of my mail these days comes from constituents asking for a curtailment of nondefense expenditures.

Federal officials are considering a new 15-percent "withholding tax" designed to shock the Nation into the realization of gigantic defense expenditures. Once the people of America sense the magnitude of Federal spending through the direct levy upon their weekly salaries, they will stop wasteful private spending and prevent the long-feared inflation, runs the Treasury argument.

But before we get into that at all, Congress owes the people of our country a first responsibility. Before Congress passes a single additional tax measure it should demand that all nondefense spending, no matter how much it may disturb the political game being played in Washington, be cut to the bone. If we can stop unnecessary governmental waste, we may have a better argument to offer our constituents for cutting down needless private spending.

I had opportunity here today to read only a few pages of this book. I make it my business to stay on the floor of the House when appropriation bills are discussed and I try to get as much information as I can so that I could vote intelligently on appropriation measures.

The procedure of the House, in considering appropriation bills, should be changed to this extent: I believe that the bill and the hearings should be made available to the membership at least a week in advance of the time when the bill is taken up on the floor so the Members may know what is to be considered. It is difficult for one who is not a member of this committee to vote billions of the taxpayers' money without ample consideration. I listened today to members of the committee, especially minority members of the committee, criticize many of the items in the bill. I trust that these Members will submit amendments to the bill from the floor so that we might make the changes they suggest should be made in this committee print which was made available only at noon today.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The report and the hearings have been lying on the floor of the Appropriations Committee room for 3 days. I secured them myself 3 days ago.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman was extremely fortunate to get them 3 days ago. He is a privileged character. I repeat again we did not see the report until noon today.

Mr. COCHRAN. They have been lying on the floor for anyone who desired them.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The Appropriations Committee did not get this bill until 10:30 o'clock this morning. If the gentleman from Missouri knew they were there, then it was the duty of the majority to pass these reports out so the Members could have had them 2 or 3 days ahead of the time the bill was called up.

Mr. BENDER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Since this is a matter of such vital concern, I believe it is essential for the Appropriations Committee to make this information available to us so we may know what we are discussing here and what we are voting on in plenty of time.

On page 2 of the committee print occurs this statement:

It is fair to state in summarizing the recommendations of the committee that the pending bill, with the exception of necessary expansions in connection with national defense, including construction work on defense activities, additional funds for within-grade promotions, and additional funds for the care and operation of public buildings, provides substantially no increase in appropriations for enlargement of the so-called normal activities.

They are telling us, in other words, that they are very proud of the fact there is no increase, but they point out that there has been a decrease in only two or three instances in nondefense appropriations.

This bill contains defense appropriations as well as nondefense appropri-

tions. I want to vote for all defense appropriations, but I would like to see these items separated so that we can vote for defense appropriations at one time and nondefense appropriations at another time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am just as much interested in holding down the normal expenditures as any Member of this House. In view of what was said a few moments ago I want to say that Members who will take the time to go into the Appropriations Committee office several days before the bill is called up on the floor of the House, will find the hearings available there with a stamp on them, "Not to be released until the bill is reported." The hearings, I insist, are available from the Appropriations Committee and any Member can get them. The press get them and prepare their comments in advance.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. So that it may be clear in just what form appropriations are brought before the committee, let me say to the gentleman that the President sends up a Budget estimate which practically covers the language of every bill with the detailed break-down as to how each item is to be spent. This gives every Member of the House along about the 2d or 3d day of January a complete picture of what is going to be asked in the regular bills that come before the Congress. Therefore, the Members of Congress are not taken unaware when appropriation bills are brought in here, but are given notice long in advance.

Mr. COCHRAN. Certainly the gentleman is correct, and I add: Provisions are made for the printing of the Budget message at great expense, so that one copy at least is available in the Document Room for every Member of the House.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Even though the President sends the Budget here at the beginning of the session, the Members of the House do not know what the Subcommittee on Appropriations or the full Committee on Appropriations will do with the request of the President and the Budget Bureau until after the committee acts upon it. The fact is that I do not know when the subcommittee had the bill, but the full Committee on Appropriations did not get the bill until 10:30 today, and it was acted upon at 12 o'clock.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman being a member of the committee, knows just as well as I do that this subcommittee had the Budget estimate from the President of the United States in reference to this bill weeks before it was officially submitted by the President.

Mr. RICH. I made the statement that he sent it here at the first of the year, and that is the fact, but the Members do not know what any particular subcommittee will do until the bill is reported.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania know of one case where the House Committee on Appropriations or a subcommittee thereof has not given a Member of the House an opportunity to appear before it to urge an increase or a decrease or the abolition of any item in an appropriation bill?

Mr. RICH. I will say that the Committee on Appropriations will give any Member of the House an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. COCHRAN. Why, certainly.

Mr. RICH. But any member on the committee uses up about all the time he has in the work of a particular subcommittee. How in the world are the Members of the House to know anything about these matters? It is entirely up to the Committee on Appropriations to cut down these expenses if they are going to be cut down. The House will not cut them down. We have not been in the habit of cutting down expenses since 1933. We have tried it time and time again, but we get no results. I have tried it on the floor until I was blue in the face and was sick and tired of trying, but could not do it.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman knows that it is a lot of "bunk" to get up here—

Mr. RICH. No, that is not bunk. That is a fact. The records will prove it.

Mr. COCHRAN. I refuse to yield further.

It is a lot of bunk to get up here on the floor and say, "We cannot get information," when you know you had it, and so do I, in the Document Room the very day the President's message was read from the desk, because it was printed and released that day, and his committee had parts of it long before that date.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just one statement?

Mr. COCHRAN. No. I yielded to the gentleman twice.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman knows that the record is that you have not cut down appropriations.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do notice in the report that you have \$1,257,899,349 less in this bill than you had in the bill last year.

Now, I am very anxious to know if the chairman of this subcommittee, a man in whom we all have confidence and who has demonstrated here time and time again his desire to reduce normal appropriations, is satisfied that this bill is cut to the minimum right now, or does the gentleman feel there are some items in this bill that could stand a further cut?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the committee has done a good job in holding down the normal expenditures. We did not make any attempt to cut purely defense expenditures because you cannot do it. You cannot cut items like the Maritime Commission and the Veterans' Administration, and the committee did not make any effort to do it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Those are practically fixed charges, and you cannot cut them. But the gentleman feels that the com-

mittee has done a good job, and on the first regular bill brought in, and you have tried to hold it down to a minimum?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is exactly right.

Mr. COCHRAN. Then I am satisfied, and I shall go along with the gentleman, who has demonstrated his desire for economy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the act entitled "An act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President," approved June 9, 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$1,475,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 6, line 23, after "automobiles", strike out "\$1,475,000" and insert "\$760,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I believe the members of this Committee know my general feeling about this agency of the Government, the Office for Government Reports. The recommendation of your committee in this instance amounts to \$1,500,000, and in addition to that there is anticipated to be received from the President's emergency funds the sum of \$900,000, giving the agency a total of \$2,402,000. This compares with funds available for the current fiscal year of \$1,093,730 by appropriation and \$800,000 from emergency funds, making a total of \$1,893,730.

This agency has made a fuller statement of its functions in connection with these hearings than previously, but it still has failed to justify the request, in my judgment. This is the largest appropriation ever made available to this agency. It exceeds the statutory maximum contemplated by Congress by some \$900,000. It contemplates an increase in personnel here in Washington from 330 to 642, or about 100 percent, and in the field from 106 to 294, or almost 200 percent.

The field organization to which this amendment is directed calls for an expenditure of \$715,000 over and above whatever may be its fair share of the other obligations of the agency.

What is the function of this agency in the field, and why this request for an enormous increase in the field? I quote in this connection the definition given by the Bureau of the Budget 1 year ago, and which appears on page 761 of the 1942 hearings on this bill, as follows:

The Office for Government Reports is primarily concerned with channeling to the President information as to the reactions of the public to Government programs and activities.

Mr. Chairman, in my judgment, there is no justification for this increase. My amendment, if adopted, would limit the activities of the agency to those activities which are carried on here in Washington and would eliminate the unnecessary activities in the field. I hope the Committee will see fit to approve the amendment.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DITTER. I wonder whether the gentleman would tell us what particular method this activity has followed in the way of wrapping a cloak of righteousness about itself under the guise of national defense.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, I can only say to the gentleman, as I have already stated, that this is the largest recommendation ever made for this agency, and that the justification offered for the increase is based on the allegation that this agency is to be engaged in so-called national defense activities.

Mr. DITTER. But does the gentleman feel that that allegation is supported by the facts as the gentleman knows them to be out of his long experience with this activity?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot escape the feeling that this is merely a request for additional funds for the same activities that have been carried on heretofore, as the gentleman says, under the cloak of national defense.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, of course there has been some difference of opinion in the House for several years about the activities of the Office of Government Reports. It was originally set up by Executive order as the National Emergency Council and was financed by funds allocated out of the relief bill. Two years ago it was suggested by the Appropriations Committee that if the administration wished to have this agency continue, legislation should be offered and passed authorizing it as a matter of law. A bill was introduced, reported to the House, fully debated and passed both bodies, setting up the Office of Government Reports as a part of the President's set-up, and authorizing appropriations not exceeding \$1,500,000 for its functions.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOOK. As I understand, this is an information service?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. HOOK. And as I also understand, a well informed public is the best defense of America.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation made in the bill is within the legislative authority. The Office of Government Reports told us frankly about their expanded activities and stated that if the appropriation were given they expected to ask for an allocation from the President's personal fund and that it was their desire, in view of the greatly expanded war program and the far-flung activities of the Government, to set up regional or State offices in a number of States where they did not now have offices.

They also stated that in addition to their press-clipping service, which is used not only by the Government agencies, but by many Members of Congress, that they furnished reports regularly to the Chief Executive of the activities of the various departments in the several States.

Mr. Chairman, I think, in a matter of this kind, the legislative body, to some extent, has to defer to the wishes of the Chief Executive. This is a part of the President's office. The Office of Government Reports is a part of his office, just as the National Resources and Planning Board, and I believe anyone who knows the job that the Chief Executive of the United States has today, in trying to keep track in some well-informed way about what is happening in this great effort we are making, would certainly not want in any way to prevent him from having the tools and the facilities which he thinks are absolutely necessary to carry on that job, and the President does feel very keenly and very intensely that this agency furnishes him with valuable information. The information is furnished not only to the President, but to the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Department of Justice, and all of the agencies of the Government interested in the Government's program.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I think the position taken by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia is a sound one. I can recall when the wheels of political fortune were turning the other way and I took the position that I would not vote for any reduction in any appropriations that the President of the United States had asked insofar as the conduct of his own direct activities was concerned. I think the position of the gentleman from Virginia is absolutely sound and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think, sir, if you will figure what we are engaged in today and the amount of money we are spending and the program we are operating, and then figure out what is being used by the Chief Executive in his own office for the conduct of that business, you will find it is extremely small.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. When this authorization was brought before the Expenditures Committee there was one member of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. BENDER] who opposed it, and when

it was brought in here on the floor the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] opposed it, but subsequent to that time I saw the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] get up on the floor here and tell this House that he had made a mistake in opposing the authorization.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 39, noes 57.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Civil Service Commission, \$120,-195,935.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BENDER: Page 15, line 6, after the word "Commission", strike out "\$120,195,935" and insert "\$105,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Federal Communications Commission, \$4,991,219.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BENDER: Page 17, line 21, after the word "Commission", strike "\$4,991,219" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$200,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order No. 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, 77th Cong.), shall be available for the fiscal year 1943 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against the language on the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state his point of order?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 20, beginning in line 5, and reading:

Provided, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

I make the point of order upon the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 20, line 12, strike out the period and insert "*Provided*, That no part of the funds made available under this head shall be used to acquire any new securities or contracts on or after July 1, 1942."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is obviously to provide that the Electric Home and Farm Authority shall liquidate and shall not buy new securities or contracts. In the testimony before the committee in the hearings it was indicated that this would probably be the effect of the priority situation. The intent of my amendment is to make certain that that is what happens during the coming year. Lest someone might think that it is in any way directed at rural electrification, I read the testimony on page 670:

Mr. HOUSTON. Will not your activities be guided largely by the progress of rural electrification?

Mr. HOBSON. Oh, no; it has very little to do with that.

So the amendment is not going to injure the R. E. A. program. It merely seeks to wind up an agency now in liquidation. On page 672, I call attention to the further testimony of Mr. Hobson when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] interrogated him:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Outside of your purchasing, your job is merely a collection agency on outstanding contracts, isn't it?

Mr. HOBSON. That is correct. At the present time, we are collecting about a million dollars a month, and buying about \$250,000, so you see we are liquidating in the nicest way possible.

By that I mean we are liquidating while we are still in active business, and we have the cooperation of the dealers and the utilities in the collections. Once we stop purchasing paper, these people would lose interest, and we would have more trouble collecting what is coming to us.

I suggest to the committee that if the only reason for continuing the purchase of paper is to maintain the interest of

the dealers who have previously sold paper, there is no justification for the agency continuing its activities. Normally, in refinancing installment paper, the dealer endorses the paper, and when it is endorsed by the dealer he has a very definite interest in the collection of that paper. His name is on it. If the collection is not made, the dealer has to make it good. So the argument of Mr. Hobson that if he stopped the purchasing of new paper the dealers would lose interest, seems to me very weak. The activity of the Electric Home and Farm Authority is the type of activity that almost every Member of Congress has condemned in principle. It is the Government in business. If every Member of Congress who has said that he is not in favor of the Government going into business would so express himself by his vote, this amendment would be adopted.

There is no more reason why the Government should go into the business of selling electrical appliances than into selling groceries or clothing or typewriters or sewing machines or household furniture or anything else. This has nothing to do with the financing of public power projects in which a natural monopoly may exist. In this particular activity, however, the Government has ventured into a field of business which the ordinary citizen can enter. It is providing direct competition with private business. It is not regulation; it is competition.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Was it not brought out that the interest rates are about half of what the other loan companies were charging for the same service?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The testimony of Mr. Hobson was that his interest rates were lower than those of some private companies. But of course that does not take into consideration the expenses of the Government that are added to by reason of the Government going into this business and the loss of tax revenue. If the Government were to apply the same principle to typewriters, sewing machines, groceries, or clothing, undoubtedly there could be the same saving shown. But if the Government is to enter into the entire field of retail activity it simply means that we are not going to have anybody left to pay taxes. I ask for the adoption of the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am sympathetic with the objective of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], but I call attention to the fact that the Electric Home and Farm Authority had for this fiscal year \$600,000. The Budget estimate sent to us for next year called for \$400,000, and we cut it in half. So we are putting them by force into liquidation.

The Electric Home and Farm Authority does not take funds out of the Public Treasury. They operate on their own funds. They have made money, because they have sold on long-term payments electrical appliances to a great many citizens who could not have purchased the same and enjoyed the benefits of that improvement if they had to go to the regular old-line establishments. Under the circumstances it is difficult to operate that now, because of the rule that they cannot sell on time; but the amendment which the gentleman from South Dakota has offered may have a serious effect. We do not know what the effect of the amendment would be, providing that they could not take any new paper at all. It may be that there is some little operation they could carry on while in the process of liquidation that would be of great service. I think it would be unfortunate to put them out of operation by an amendment such as that offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Let me say to the gentleman from Virginia that the Electric Home and Farm Authority does not sell appliances at all, but merely finances local dealers. As the gentleman from Virginia has stated, it made it possible for untold thousands of people throughout the country to buy these appliances, and the Government not only did not lose a dollar on these transactions, but actually made money. It would be disastrous to kill this Electric Home and Farm Authority at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if the gentleman from Virginia remembers the testimony of those people in the hearing a year ago, that they had a standardized type of refrigerator which they were selling or which they were promoting?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; that is right.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia) there were ayes 39 and noes 52.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed \$450,443 of the funds of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, established by title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically authorized by the Board of Trustees; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of

October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said title IV, and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions under said title IV shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732).

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I rise at this time to ask how much has been lost by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation since its inception? I wonder if some member of the committee can advise me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not have the cumulative figure in mind, but I believe it is carried in the report.

Mr. TABER. Seven hundred and eighty-six million dollars.

Mr. BENDER. On an investment of how much?

Mr. TABER. At the present time the balance of this loan is \$2,307,000,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. A little over \$3,000,000,000.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The total loss up to the present time is \$70,000,000. That is what was testified by Mr. Fahey before our committee.

Mr. TABER. That is the net loss after reserves—

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is the net loss to date out of a loan of \$3,033,000,000 to 1,017,000 home owners. Otherwise the net loss up to date is only about \$70,000,000. They have saved 81 percent of the 1,017,000 homes whose mortgages they took over. This I consider is a very fine showing for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Mr. TABER. On page 950 it shows "unpaid balance on loans, \$2,307,000,000; balance transferred to property or other account"—that is the way they cover up the losses—"786,000,000," or over one-third of the total amount.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. On the contrary they claim they have a surplus of \$30,000,000.

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I wanted to ask the gentleman from New York, has he not heard it in the committee, it was 34,000 foreclosures, averaging \$1,700 each?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I do not know just what the average loss on the foreclosures were, but there have only been 19 percent of foreclosures and the net loss up to date is \$70,000,000 on an investment of \$3,093,000,000.

Mr. BENDER. The H. O. L. C. idea is excellent, but I have had some complaints

of the heartlessness and cruelty of this Government agency in dealing with clients. I was interested in another phase of this Corporation. I notice we are appropriating for more adding machines. If the figures are correct, we should be appropriating for subtracting machines.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The total number of foreclosures which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation reported is shown on page 983 of the hearings. Either through foreclosure or surrender they acquired 192,108 properties out of the whole number that was financed.

On page 986 of the hearings you will find that for the last fiscal year they sold 34,745 properties on which they had an aggregate loss of \$61,000,000. That is a record.

Mr. BENDER. In other words, 192,000 home owners had their homes taken away from them by the Government, and the Government resold over 34,000 at a loss to the taxpayers and is holding the bag for the rest.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The average loss on each one of the 34,745 pieces of property sold by the Government in the last fiscal year was \$1,767 plus.

Mr. BENDER. Has the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] anything to say about that?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. As I stated before, I do not know what the average loss was. I will say, however, that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation handled over a million homes in the United States and up to date they have saved 81 percent of all of these homes from being foreclosed by banks and insurance companies. I think they did a fine job in saving that many homes, as the banks and insurance companies were ready to foreclose on all of them.

It is all right for some of my colleagues to talk about a \$70,000 loss, but, as I stated earlier today, they do not object to making a contribution of \$133,000,000 as a subsidy to the newspapers, magazines, and other users of the second-, third-, and fourth-class mail, but when it comes to saving the home owners of the Nation it is a different story.

I want to say that Mr. Fahey and his organization has done a fine job in saving the homes of 81 percent of 1,017,000 home owners.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Ohio yield that I may ask a question of my friend from New York?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. What I take it then my friend from New York is pleading for is more time and some additional money in order that this large loss the gentleman from Illinois has given to us by exact figures can be further accumulated and the miserable record of mismanagement made all the more positive and emphatic.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. On the contrary, this money comes out of their own funds, and there is a comparatively small net loss.

Mr. DITTER. Let us get away from this bugaboo of "their own funds." They have not any funds except what the Congress gives them, and those funds came out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. After the first contribution it came out of their own funds.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has the floor.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I just want to get rid of this bugaboo that it is their own funds. None of these expenditures have been from their own funds. Their funds were provided by appropriations. When they get them under their control they call them their own funds because of their mismanagement of them. Yes; they are their own funds in mismanagement, but not one thin dime of it comes from their own fund; it comes from the dollars and cents of the taxpayers provided from the Federal Treasury through appropriations made by the Congress.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Does the gentleman from New York want me to yield to him?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I wish to make this observation, if the gentleman from Massachusetts will permit: The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was never set up with the thought that it would make any money. It was never set up with the idea that it would anything like break even. It was essentially an emergency relief institution.

To qualify to get a loan from this institution the person must show that he could not get a loan anywhere else; that he was busted. I do not believe there is a financial institution in the United States that would go out and select the kind of clientele the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had to select, and then when they came to dispose of properties, get out with an average loss of only \$1,700 per property.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to me to make a brief observation?

Mr. McCORMACK. First, let me say that the gentleman from Virginia has expressed my thoughts much better than I could myself.

Mr. DITTER. That would hardly be possible, sir.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Pennsylvania flatters me, as usual; but I will yield for him to make a brief observation.

Mr. DITTER. I intended neither flattery nor compliment.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is known for being a very pleasant exaggerator.

Mr. DITTER. My answer to the distinguished gentleman is that, of course, when the presentation of truth begins to prick, the one that is guilty will feel that it is an exaggeration.

Mr. McCORMACK. A very weak answer.

Mr. DITTER. Do I understand that my friend from Virginia and the majority leader say, then, that the appraisals that were made, with all their cost, and the examinations of these properties on which the loans were made, were but idle gestures, and that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was intended purely as a relief agency and not as a business agency? Why, then, I ask, were the appraisals made? Why the idle gesture?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is asking two questions at one time.

Mr. DITTER. I know the gentleman is able to answer more than that.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman accredits to the gentleman from Massachusetts greater ability than the gentleman from Massachusetts claims for himself. The gentleman from Virginia made no observation about appraisals. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in his usual clever way, being the principal advocate of our friends on our left—and I say that with all respect, and with a profound feeling of respect for him—reads into the statements made by the gentleman from Virginia something the gentleman from Virginia did not say.

However, I rose simply to make this observation. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] made a statement about the Home Owners' Loan Corporation being hard and heartless. I cannot take issue with the gentleman as far as Ohio is concerned, because I have no knowledge of Ohio affairs, but I do know in respect to Massachusetts that I received very few complaints. Of course, no public official, elective or appointive, can satisfy everybody, but the complaints I have received from Massachusetts have been few and far between; they have been almost negligible. In Massachusetts the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has done a wonderful job.

The gentleman from Virginia has stated the purpose of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which was to step into the breach at a time in the history of our country when the vicious forces of deflation were attacking the home life of our people. We stepped in not only for the home owners but for the farmers, to try to stop the foreclosure of home and farm. When we stepped in we did so because of the emergency. The sum and substance of the Home Owners' Loan legislation and of the farm legislation was to preserve homes and farms against foreclosure, to preserve the family life of America against the vicious attacks of the depression we underwent in those years.

Of course, there were bound to be mistakes and there was bound to be expense under those circumstances, but I think that as we look the whole picture over, despite the petty criticism that developed

here and there—and I do not construe the purpose of the gentleman from Ohio to be to offer petty criticism—and despite the justification that might appear here and there of criticism of some isolated acts, if we look the whole picture over we find that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has served a great purpose and accomplished a great objective.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, with his usual ability, and resorting to glib generalities, the distinguished majority leader attempts to condone the acts of both omission and commission of H. O. L. C.

I again come back to the question I asked before, which I believe to be pertinent, that if the statement of the gentleman from Virginia, joined in by the gentleman from Massachusetts, is sound, then why the expense of the appraisals, why the examinations of these properties, why all the idle gestures by which the pretense was made that there was to be collateral for the loans which were made?

In the ordinary operations of business, when an application is made for a loan an appraisal of the property is made. That was done in this instance. An examination of the title is made. That was done in this instance. A mortgage is created and put on record. That was done in this instance. To all intents and purposes the Federal Government was lending money on what was supposed to be collateral security. It now turns out, either by reason of the generosity, by reason of the mismanagement, by reason of the mistakes in appraisals, or by reason of possible favoritism we are faced with the fact that a lending agency of the Government, labeled at the time not as a charitable agency of the Government but as a business corporation of the Government, has sustained the colossal losses which have been presented to us. I say that neither the persuasive remarks of the distinguished majority leader nor the excuses offered by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia will condone the mismanagement that this record shows to exist.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. DITTER. I could not refuse to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. They were lending 80 percent of the valuation placed on the property. Unfortunately, from about 1924 to 1929 we had the greatest inflation in the history of the United States. That was the time that most of these properties were bought. Then the deflation came along, the great crisis, and the owners were going to lose their homes. The valuation was decreased because of what took place in 1929. Therefore, when they valued these homes to loan money on them, certainly they could not bring the homes up to the value of the inflation period of 1929, and that was the reason they went out to make the investigations. Up to the present time they have lost \$70,000,000.

Mr. DITTER. I feel that I have been generous in yielding. We are aware of

the fact that we are in a rising real-estate market, that the war boom is on, and if there were anything like real values they could be liquidated now without such enormous losses. Instead of there being a loss of \$1,700 per property there should be a gain.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The market is going up. That is why they are not selling at the present time. There is no question but that they are going to come out in the clear in another 2 or 3 years.

Mr. DITTER. All I can say is that the enthusiasm of our distinguished friend from New York sounds very much better than the printed record of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close at the end of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that partisanship impels some in this House to attack the great administration that administered well and efficiently this law for the home owners of the country. I represent a district in Ohio where we had 4,000 loans. Since I have been returned to the Congress, having served 1 year in this Congress, I have not had a single complaint about foreclosures. The office of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Canton, Ohio, has disposed of many, many properties and has done so very efficiently.

A few years ago this House clamored about the refusal of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to extend loans to some home owners whose risks were considered too hazardous. Now, today, when there are some foreclosures in order to protect the solvency of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation someone gets on the floor and accuses the officers of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of being cruel.

Despite these efforts to manage conservatively the H. O. L. C., another set of critics heaps abuse on the heads of the Corporation for permitting heavy losses. Well, if you liberalized the loans and prolonged the time of action for foreclosure as the first two sets of critics wanted, you would have incurred even larger losses. So the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is damned if it does and damned if it does not.

The truth of the matter is that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been a successful institution and those of us who voted for it are proud of the record it has made, and the officers of the institution ought to be praised instead of censured in a pure spirit of partisanship.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Federal Trade Commission, \$2,302,474.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I merely wish at this point to call the attention of the Members of the

House to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission during World War No. 1 did a very important job in the field of price control. In our hearings there was considerable testimony on the subject. Members will find a résumé of the activities of the Federal Trade Commission in that field on pages 362 to 363 of the printed hearings. I think it would be worth the while of the Members who are interested in price control to look at this résumé and see what was done by a regularly established agency of the Government in that respect.

The Clerk read as follows:

For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public, No. 783); including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, lawbooks, periodicals; newspapers (not to exceed \$2,700); books of reference; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of \$25,000); and purchase and exchange, and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding, \$34,745,000; *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of the work; and including also the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized by law.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Hook: "On page 63, after the word 'Inductees', in line 22, insert '*Provided, however*, That payments of insurance as provided in section 9, subdivision 2, of Public Law 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, be made to mother or father regardless of dependency."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I shall have to make a point of order against the amendment as an amendment of organic law.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will reserve it briefly, if the gentleman wishes to make a statement.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I think this is rather important because of the fact that in Public Act 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, section 9, subdivision 2, we provide for automatic insurance for the service men, and in section 4 the reason for providing for such insurance reads as follows:

That the benefits and privileges extended by this section are hereby so extended by the Congress because many of the personnel of our armed forces were unable to comply with the prerequisites necessary to the granting of insurance by reason of extended duty in the north Atlantic, Hawaii, the Philippines and other outlying bases.

Now, it has been called to my attention that several of these boys who were killed in the attack at Pearl Harbor do not come under this provision for the payment of \$5,000 of automatic insurance because of the fact that in section (c) it is provided, "if no widow or widower or child is entitled thereto, then to the dependent mother or father of the insured if living." Now, unless the father or mother of such a boy so killed in the service at that time is poverty stricken, the father or mother cannot be paid this automatic insurance. I think the word "dependent" should be stricken and that these fathers and mothers should be paid the automatic insurance that we have so provided.

We should not make it a condition precedent to the payment of that insurance, that they be dependent upon that boy, because of the fact that that boy may be only 18, 19, or 20 years of age and at the time he went into the service he may not have contributed to the support of that father and mother, but that father and mother in later years might have found themselves dependent upon the support of that child, and I think we should provide that they are entitled to this, regardless of dependency. I trust that the chairman of the committee will withdraw his point of order. If he does not see fit at this time to do so, I expect to offer an amendment to the act to clarify that situation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately the contribution of the gentleman from Michigan is to the organic law. We are considering an appropriation bill, and I am compelled to make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission (including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices, the purchase and exchange of professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), \$900,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not

to exceed \$1,700 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 67, line 18, strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$810,000."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment and we will accept it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment to reduce funds for the tariff commission by 10 percent is a natural place to make a saving in nondefense expenditures. Last night's papers carried as a lead story the announcement of "a gigantic war-production plan for the Western Hemisphere." The very first major provision was described as follows:

1. Removal of all barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit or delay the free flow of necessary munitions, war or civilian supplies between the American nations. They will be eliminated for the duration of the war.

If all tariffs and import duties are to be removed from the Western Hemisphere for the duration of the war, certainly the work on the tariff commission will suffer a great shrinkage—far more than 10 percent.

This is not someone's wild dream. We were told in the story that—

The plan—known as the Joint War Production Plan—is being outlined at Rio by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor, and Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank.

The program, drawn up by the United States, was expected to be agreed on at the American Conference of Foreign Ministers, now in session at Rio de Janeiro. The Commerce official, who would not permit use of his name, predicted it would be applied to all nations subscribing to the plan.

Coming as it does on top of a previous announcement of an agreement to abolish duties on the flow of war materials between the United States and Canada, there is only one conclusion—that is that there will be less work for the Federal Tariff Commission in the coming year.

Yes; I know that the Tariff Commission like every other agency has sought to engage in national defense activities. In their justification they told of the reports they had prepared in the past year. One of them was on the Possibilities of Producing Rubber in the United States and Rubber Conservation. I presume that makes the "steenth" report on rubber by some Govern-

ment agency. We have a research section in the Department of Agriculture working on the subject. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has a Rubber Reserve Company. The Office of Production Management has had a committee of experts working on the subject. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce has conducted studies in the field. And the trouble is that the subject has been stretched and stretched so much that a tangle has ensued and it has taken a crisis to get action.

We have had too many agencies to coordinate properly. There has been a lack of fixed responsibility. Certainly we do not need a duplication of effort. There is too much to do. The Tariff Commission has able men. These men should be released to other agencies when they are not needed in the normal functions of a tariff commission in a world where tariffs and trade are gone with the war.

Other reports of the past year have covered earthen floor and tiles, hogs and hog products, obviously subjects belonging to the Bureau of Standards and the Department of Agriculture. The only tariff increase reported as a result of the Commission's efforts was the duty on crab meat. Certainly these activities do not suggest a need for maintaining the Tariff Commission at its present level of personnel.

That is why I offered the amendment for a reduction in the appropriation from \$900,000 to \$810,000, a cut of 10 percent, and I am glad to see it adopted. It is a small saving as figures go these days, but it is still \$90,000 and that means a lot of taxes out my way. It is still true that a penny saved is a penny earned. When we save a thousand dollars, we do not have to raise it either by taxes or by selling defense bonds. And we must not forget that the people are asking for a cut in these nondefense expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the total be changed to conform to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

* For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933," approved May 18, 1933, as amended by the act approved August 31, 1935, and by the act approved July 26, 1939 (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky.; Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee River within the pool of this project); Cherokee Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam No. 3; Fontana Dam; a dam on the south fork of the Holston River; a dam on the Watauga River; and an additional unit at the Sheffield steam plant; and the beginning of construction immediately of a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Ala.; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines

and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such acts, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$136,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942," and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943," to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942": *Provided further*, That purchases may be made by the Authority during the fiscal year 1943 without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be essential for defense purposes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 69, line 11, after the word "field", strike out "\$136,100,000" and insert "\$135,700,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer no objection to the main items in the request of the Tennessee Valley Authority in connection with this bill. The amendment which I have offered is directed to items included in the so-called related property operations program, in the so-called development activities program, and in respect to the Office of Information, which is maintained by the Authority.

The amount included in the recommendation for the two programs to which I have referred is identical with the amount carried in the bill for this year. The amount carried for the Office of Information is something like \$205,000.

Included in these incidental programs of the Authority which I have always felt should be reduced, and which it seems clear to me should be reduced at this time, being nondefense in character, are items for fish and game readjustments, \$66,000; for development of recreational facilities, \$40,000; for studies of forest research and management, \$20,000; for reforestation on private lands, \$185,000; for tree nurseries for private lands, \$23,000; for studies of local government problems, \$33,000; for community planning, \$55,000; giving a total of \$422,000. If we add to that total the \$295,000 for informational work, we have a total over all of \$627,000. My amendment would reduce this figure of \$627,000, by \$400,000, leaving the Authority free to make the application of the reduction within its discretion. I hope that the committee will adopt the amendment.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I can appreciate the de-

sire of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts to economize in this and other bills, but I call attention to the fact that the testimony revealed that the economy in operations by the T. V. A. has been to a large extent as a result of the operations of these related activities. Although the sum total involved is a small amount of money, yet when the related information is collated in a proper way it has enabled the engineers and the construction division of the T. V. A. to make the best construction record of any governmental agency probably within the history of this Government.

They have constructed their dams and carried on a huge construction program ahead of schedule, and under the original estimated cost. These items may seem trifling in amount, but the adoption of the amendment would mean a complete abolition of certain activities of the Authority that have brought comfort, pleasure, and happiness to hundreds of thousands of people throughout this country and have furnished to people throughout the country information concerning the activities of the Authority.

I do hope the Committee will take cognizance of this fact and remember that there is no increase in the amount asked for over last year, although the burden placed on the T. V. A. during the past months has been unusually heavy. I trust the Committee will not adopt the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were ayes 41 and noes 48.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$601,195,088: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi: On page 77, line 23, after the figures, strike out down to and including the word "purposes", in line 1, on page 78.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, this provision which crept into the law many years ago forbids the use of oleomargarine, which means nucoa and other vegetable oil products, from being served in veterans' hospitals. This oleomargarine, as well as nucoa, today is made largely of cottonseed oil and soya bean oil. It is pure and wholesome. It has no anthrax, no cholera, no tuberculosis, no cancer, no infectious or contagious diseases. Every doctor of any note in the United States that I know anything about recommends it to certain patients.

Mr. KEEFE. Recommends oleomargarine?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes; nucoa, which is the same thing. The doctor downstairs recommended it to a hundred Congressmen and Senators, and many of them are eating it now. They do not have to brand it as butter. It is not branded as butter, but here in these hospitals, where we have untold thousands of men who are suffering from various maladies, you even forbid them to serve it at all. I submit that that provision should be eliminated.

I know that some people will say it is to protect the dairy interests. That is bunk. What little these veterans would eat would not affect the dairy industry of a single district. I represent one of the outstanding dairy districts in the South. I probably represent more dairy farmers than any other Member from the Southern States, and I certainly would not do anything that I thought would injure them in the slightest. But it is absolutely ridiculous to put a provision of this kind in this bill and deprive these veterans in these hospitals of the use of these materials that are absolutely necessary in a great many instances, for their physical welfare and recovery.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I wonder if we could agree on some time for debate on this amendment? I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the Chair to divide the time among the gentlemen now standing.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the request of the gentleman from Virginia is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat surprised that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] would offer this amendment at the present time. As he has already stated, he represents one of the leading dairy districts of the Southern States, and I am sure he is interested in the welfare of the dairy farmers in his district. As a matter of fact, when you get down to dollars and cents, the farmers of the entire State of Mississippi in 1940 only received \$453,000 for the cottonseed oil that was used in oleomargarine, as against \$15,600,000 for their dairy products in the same year.

As a matter of fact there is nothing here to stop some sick patient in a veterans' hospital from getting oleomargarine. The doctor can prescribe anything he wants to for the diet of a sick patient. I doubt very much if there is any good argument to the gentleman's statement that hundreds of Members of Congress have been ordered to eat oleomargarine as a cure for certain disabilities. They must have serious trouble. Possibly this

may account for the condition that some of them are in at the present time. But the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi should be defeated. This provision should remain in the law so that men in the veterans' hospitals will get good, wholesome dairy products.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. It really aids both the Holstein and Jersey cows as well as the veterans.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about it, and at the same time sick veterans will get good butter.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am more interested in the health of the veterans than I am in the health of the Holstein cows.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have never heard of any doctor prescribing oleomargarine as a medicine for anyone who was sick with any disability, but I do know that doctors frequently prescribe wholesome butter and other dairy products.

The provision in the bill permits the use of oleomargarine and butter substitutes for cooking purposes, but when we send these sick veterans to the table we want them to get good, wholesome 92-score butter.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. What about the peanut supply out in the lobby today? That is wholesome, is it not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We are for peanuts. In fact, we voted to give them 85-percent parity. We hope the price will go up so that peanut growers will get on their feet.

The peanuts and peanut products exhibited here today by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] astounded many of us to learn that this one product could be put to so many uses. They have about 57 varieties of peanut products.

I am asking you to vote down the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Mississippi. It is unwarranted at this time and it will be to the detriment of the veterans if it is passed.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We have been sending a lot of good butter to Great Britain and other countries under the Lease-Lend Act. Is it not the idea to have oleomargarine served in the hospitals to save money?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That may be one of the objectives; but as to his other statement I can say that no butter has been sent over to England. On the other hand, several million pounds of oleomargarine have been sent over to England as a part of the lend-lease program.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I would like to say to the gentleman from Ken-

tucky that as chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, I am as much interested in the health of these veterans as anyone. We are not advocating the wholesale use of oleomargarine but only that it may be used where it is necessary in these hospitals for the benefit of these men who need it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is nothing in the provisions of the bill that would prevent any doctor from prescribing oleomargarine if it is necessary for the diet of any sick veteran in the hospital.

I cannot believe the gentleman from Mississippi is serious about his amendment and so I ask my colleagues to vote it down and leave this provision in the bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. Certainly at this time this country has no business being kept divided. The presence of this provision in the appropriation bill in the first place should never have occurred because it is legislation in an appropriation bill. In the second place, it is one of the most definite evidences of class legislation we have on our statute books. Class legislation, in my earnest conviction, is the very essence of tyranny. The taxing power is being used here against one group of agricultural producers for the benefit of another.

There has never been a time in this country's history when we have permitted a continuity of the use of the taxing power for the benefit of one group to the detriment of another. There has never been a time like this to sweep the records clean of such legislation.

I am for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. Never for one moment in the last several years has there been either rhyme or reason for any fear on the part of the dairy farmer of the production and sale of oleomargarine. What heretofore has been considered the best evidence that there was conflict has been wiped away by the fall of Denmark, a country that for many years enjoyed the highest per capita butter consumption and the best long-time price of any country in the whole world. Canada is an illustration on the other side where oleomargarine was completely outlawed; and during that period butter was cheaper than axle grease. So, the idea that the dairy farmers are hurt by the sale of oleomargarine does not stand up. These products are not competitive. Each is distinctly labeled. The American people should have the right to choose as between two clean farm products.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas yields back 1 minute.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the gentleman from Mississippi has sprung this question upon the House at this late hour in the afternoon. There is not a quorum present and evidently it

will be necessary to have a quorum present should this amendment prevail. It does not seem to me that it is quite fair to us representatives of dairy people to bring this matter on the House in this manner.

This provision forbidding purchase of oleomargarine in veterans' hospitals was adopted 12 years ago. I happened to be its author. There was a hard fight made at the time it was adopted. I remember that Mayor LaGuardia, then a Member of the House from New York, took the floor on behalf of the veterans and insisted that the veterans in the hospitals were entitled to the best in the way of food, and that they should not be fed oleomargarine.

The dairy farmers of the Northwest supply the larger part of the butter used in the United States and are very strongly opposed to oleomargarine, as you well know. We do not believe that it is a substitute for butter. We do not believe that there is a substitute for butter. The gentleman from Mississippi says that his amendment would permit the use of nucoa which is a coconut-oil and cottonseed-oil product. No matter what it is composed of, it is not in the same class as butter and it is not a substitute therefor.

Further, I would call attention to the fact that several cotton States levy taxes on oleomargarine, provided the oleomargarine is made out of coconut oil or other foreign oils. I presume that the State of Texas levies such a tax. I am not certain, but that is my recollection. However, other Southern States have also placed a tax on oleomargarine made of coconut oil or other imported oils.

I hope, without going into detail, for which I do not have the time, that this amendment will not prevail. I think it ought to be voted down. Our boys from the dairy districts are going into the Army just as are the boys from the Cotton States. Certainly should they ever become patients in veterans' hospitals, they would not like to be fed oleomargarine. The year before last—I do not know what last year's record shows—we did not use 25,000 pounds of oleomargarine in the State of Wisconsin. I think I can safely say there is not a physician in that State of 3,000,000 people that has ever prescribed or ever will prescribe oleomargarine as a diet, even for a Congressman.

I earnestly hope that the amendment of the gentleman will be voted down.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. May I say to the gentleman that I am very much interested in this proposition? About 4½ years ago, as the gentleman recalls, I was seriously ill in the hospital. I came back, and immediately Dr. Calver wanted me to eat Nucoa along with certain other items of diet. I have been eating it ever since, and I have been improving and have been doing splendidly so far with the trouble I have. I find that he has asked others to do it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am among those who believe that trade barriers, whether they have been enacted by the legislatures of the North or of the South, are unwise, and I oppose any sort of a trade barrier that would prevent or prohibit the use of any American product in any State of the Union, whether that product is grown in the North or the South or the East or the West. Such a policy is a shortsighted and unwise policy.

If we are to trust the administrators of veterans' hospitals in buying other foods, surely we can trust them in buying butter and oleomargarine as needed. Why prescribe that a veterans' hospital cannot buy the same sort of foods as any other hospital in the United States? I assert that when we are asking all the American people to make an appropriation for veterans' hospitals, all Americans should be treated alike, and there should be no discrimination in the appropriation bills against any American product.

I do not care when this prohibition was first inserted. It was wrong when inserted, and there is just one time to correct a wrong; that is, when it is brought to our attention.

It may be that oleomargarine is a good medicinal product, but I am speaking as an American citizen. I know it is an agricultural product just as butter is an agricultural product. I think it is unjust and unfair in an appropriation bill to undertake to promote the sale of any product by legislation.

I am from Mississippi. I want to use your cheese from Wisconsin and from Michigan; I want to have the right to buy it. I may favor a tax against the sale of any imported or foreign oils in my State or yours, but I shall continue to oppose any tax that would prohibit me from using any product made in Wisconsin or any other State in the Union. I maintain that such legislation should not prohibit the use of a product that is raised in the State that I represent in part.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I am pleased to hear the gentleman say that he is unselfish enough to buy cheese from Minnesota or Wisconsin or any other State of the Union, but if the gentleman is like a number of people in my section, he would have to sell his cottonseed in order to buy it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am sure of that, but be that as it may, I am speaking from a broad, national standpoint, from the standpoint of justice referred to by my good friend from Wisconsin, and I believe in justice to all that this provision is unfair and should be eliminated from the bill. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] for 3 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, there appear to be two arguments advanced, as I interpret them, why the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] should pass. One argument is advanced by the gentleman from Mississippi, the other by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG]. I address myself to the first argument. The gentleman evolved the rather unique argument that the sale of oleomargarine is frequently necessary in order to maintain the health of patients in veterans' hospitals and that it is being prescribed regularly to maintain the health of Members of Congress, by the House physician, Dr. Calver. Not being a physician, I cannot speak with authority, but I would venture the assertion that good clean butter has no superior. If there is anything in oleomargarine that is not found in butter that is health giving, I fail to find any recorded history of any such fact. I defy the gentleman from Mississippi to bring the evidence on the floor of the House. It may be that there are some people, perhaps, who are allergic to butter and who are compelled to eat an imitation just as some people use saccharine to replace sugar. It may be that certain individuals dare not take into their systems the nourishment that good, wholesome butter will give them. Such people accept a substitute that is made to look and taste like butter but which lacks the nourishment that butter has. That may be the reason why certain physicians are prescribing margarine. The substitute imitation may fool the eye, the nose, and the sense of taste, but the stomach knows the difference. If margarine is so wonderful a product, why try to imitate butter?

It seems to me if there were any such facts, other than those that are put out by the manufacturers of margarine and similar products, we would have the benefit of them here before the Congress and not have to take the ex parte statements of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I fear he has been spending too much time listening to the high-pressure radio broadcasts extolling the wonders of margarine that come over the air every night or, perhaps, the gentleman has been carried away by reading in the magazines the great advertisements that appear there, and which are paid for out of the great profits of the great Oleomargarine Trust that is manufacturing this product and trying to drive the farmers and the creameries of this country out of business. I am surprised that the gentleman from Mississippi who, above all others in this Congress, cries out from day to day about the power and influence of the Power Trust and their expenditure of huge sums of money would be here on the floor defending the Oleomargarine Trust.

I now yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman spoke about the men in the hospital and he went on to say that they must not be robust. These men are not robust; they are sick men.

Mr. KEEFE. That is why the people in our hospitals get butter. That is why

they get other dairy products. They want and they get wholesome butter because it is easily assimilable and because it does give them nourishment. I seriously doubt that the gentleman from Mississippi can bring a physician or a doctor of any standing who will say anything to the contrary.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] for 3 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I had not expected to take any time on this matter, but I will say this. So far as the committee is concerned, the committee has no interest in this friendly but spirited controversy between the proponents of oleomargarine and the advocates of butter. I believe that a man should be permitted to spread his bread with whatever he wants to spread on it. If he has anything to spread on it, he is lucky these days.

So far as the amendment is concerned, I will say that it was put in the bill quite a number of years ago. I am not sure whether it is carried in any of the other appropriation bills or whether the hospitals of the Army and the Navy are restricted in this manner or not, but it has been in this bill, and there have been several instances, such as we now have before us, and the committee has carried the provision in the bill because every time we have had it up it has been put in the measure. I think it was stricken out of the bill once in the Senate and we had to put it back again.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. About 2 or 3 years ago we carried the provision in the bill and the Senate struck it out, and almost every veterans' organization in the United States wanted it restored to the bill. We heard from the 48 States of the Union. The veterans are almost unanimously in favor of retaining this provision in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi) there were—ayes 29, nays 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6430, and had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

PRICE CONTROL BILL—LEAVE TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the price control bill have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND AUTHORITY

"PURPOSES; TIME LIMIT; APPLICABILITY

"SECTION 1. (a) It is hereby declared to be in the interest of the national defense and security and necessary to the effective prosecution of the present war, and the purposes of this Act are, to stabilize prices and to prevent speculative, unwarranted, and abnormal increases in prices and rents; to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities caused by or contributing to the national emergency; to assure that defense appropriations are not dissipated by excessive prices; to protect persons with relatively fixed and limited incomes, consumers, wage earners, investors, and persons dependent on life insurance, annuities, and pensions, from undue impairment of their standard of living; to prevent hardships to persons engaged in business, to schools, universities, and other institutions, and to the Federal, State, and local governments, which would result from abnormal increases in prices; to assist in securing adequate production of commodities and facilities; to prevent a post emergency collapse of values; to stabilize agricultural prices in the manner provided in section 3; and to permit voluntary cooperation between the Government and producers, processors, and others to accomplish the aforesaid purposes. It shall be the policy of those departments and agencies of the Government dealing with wages (including the Department of Labor and its various bureaus, the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Production Board, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the National War Labor Board, and others heretofore or hereafter created), within the limits of their

authority and jurisdiction, to work toward a stabilization of prices, fair and equitable wages, and cost of production.

"(b) The provisions of this Act, and all regulations, orders, price schedules, and requirements thereunder, shall terminate on June 30, 1943, or upon the date of a proclamation by the President, or upon the date specified in a concurrent resolution by the two Houses of the Congress, declaring that the further continuance of the authority granted by this Act is not necessary in the interest of the national defense and security, whichever date is the earlier; except that as to offenses committed, or rights or liabilities incurred, prior to such termination date, the provisions of this Act and such regulations, orders, price schedules, and requirements shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or prosecution with respect to any such right, liability, or offense.

"(c) The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

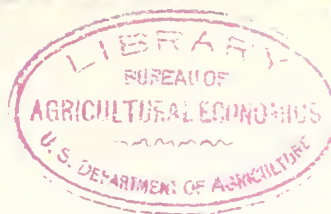
"PRICES, RENTS, AND MARKET AND RENTING PRACTICES

"SEC. 2. (a) Whenever in the judgment of the Price Administrator (provided for in section 201) the price or prices of a commodity or commodities have risen or threaten to rise to an extent or in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, he may by regulation or order establish such maximum price or maximum prices as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this Act. So far as practicable, in establishing any maximum price, the Administrator shall ascertain and give due consideration to the prices prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941 (or if, in the case of any commodity, there are no prevailing prices between such dates, or the prevailing prices between such dates are not generally representative because of abnormal or seasonal market conditions or other cause, then to the prices prevailing during the nearest two-week period in which, in the judgment of the Administrator, the prices for such commodity are generally representative), for the commodity or commodities included under such regulation or order, and shall make adjustments for such relevant factors as he may determine and deem to be of general applicability, including the following: Speculative fluctuations, general increases or decreases in costs of production, distribution, and transportation, and general increases or decreases in profits earned by sellers of the commodity or commodities, during and subsequent to the year ended October 1, 1941. Every regulation or order issued under the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall be accompanied by a statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of such regulation or order. As used in the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the term "regulation or order" means a regulation or order of general applicability and effect. Before issuing any regulation or order under the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the Administrator shall, so far as practicable, advise and consult with representative members of the industry which will be affected by such regulation or order. In the case of any commodity for which a maximum price has been established, the Administrator shall, at the request of any substantial portion of the industry subject to such maximum price, regulation, or order of the Administrator, appoint an industry advisory committee, or committees, either national or regional or both, consisting of such number of representatives of the industry as may be necessary in order to constitute a committee truly representative of the industry, or of the industry in such region, as the case may be. The committee shall select a chairman from among its mem-

bers, and shall meet at the call of the chairman. The Administrator shall from time to time, at the request of the committee, advise and consult with the committee with respect to the regulation or order, and with respect to the form thereof, and classifications, differentiations, and adjustments therein. The committee may make such recommendations to the Administrator as it deems advisable. Whenever in the judgment of the Administrator such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, he may, without regard to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, issue temporary regulations or orders establishing as a maximum price or maximum prices the price or prices prevailing with respect to any commodity or commodities within five days prior to the date of issuance of such temporary regulations or orders; but any such temporary regulation or order shall be effective for not more than sixty days, and may be replaced by a regulation or order issued under the foregoing provisions of this subsection.

"(b) Whenever in the judgment of the Administrator such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, he shall issue a declaration setting forth the necessity for, and recommendations with reference to, the stabilization or reduction of rents for any defense-area housing accommodations within a particular defense-rental area. If within 60 days after the issuance of any such recommendations rents for any such accommodations within such defense-rental area have not in the judgment of the Administrator been stabilized or reduced by State or local regulation, or otherwise, in accordance with the recommendations, the Administrator may by regulation or order establish such maximum rent or maximum rents for such accommodations as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this Act. So far as practicable, in establishing any maximum rent for any defense-area housing accommodations, the Administrator shall ascertain and give due consideration to the rents prevailing for such accommodations, or comparable accommodations, on or about April 1, 1941 (or if, prior or subsequent to April 1, 1941, defense activities shall have resulted or threatened to result in increases in rents for housing accommodations in such area inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, then on or about a date (not earlier than April 1, 1940), which in the judgment of the Administrator, does not reflect such increases), and he shall make adjustments for such relevant factors as he may determine and deem to be of general applicability in respect of such accommodations, including increases or decreases in property taxes and other costs. In designating defense-rental areas, in prescribing regulations and orders establishing maximum rents for such accommodations, and in selecting persons to administer such regulations and orders, the Administrator shall, to such extent as he determines to be practicable, consider any recommendations which may be made by State and local officials concerned with housing or rental conditions in any defense-rental area.

"(c) Any regulation or order under this section may be established in such form and manner, may contain such classifications and differentiations, and may provide for such adjustments and reasonable exceptions, as in the judgment of the Administrator are necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act. Any regulation or order under this section which establishes a maximum price or maximum rent may provide for a maximum price or maximum rent below the price or prices prevailing for the commodity or commodities, or below the rent or rents prevailing for the defense-area housing accommodations, at the time of the issuance of such regulation or order.



77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6430

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,

1 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1943, namely:

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

5 For compensation of the President of the United States,
6 \$75,000.

7 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
8 States, \$15,000.

9 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

10 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
11 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
12 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
13 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$226,210:
14 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
15 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
16 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
17 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
18 as may be deemed necessary.

19 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
20 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
21 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
22 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
23 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
24 the discretion of the President, \$50,000.

25 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

1 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-
2 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
3 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
4 certificate solely, \$30,000.

5 Total, The White House Office proper, \$308,910.

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
9 power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion, the Executive
10 Mansion greenhouses, including reconstruction, and the Exe-
11 cutive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
12 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
13 provisions of any other Act, \$145,570.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite
16 for and incident to the work of the Bureau of the Budget,
17 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
18 elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, travel-
19 ing expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings
20 when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the
21 Budget, streetcar fares, lawbooks, books of reference, peri-
22 odicals, and newspapers, purchase, including exchange of
23 one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of three pas-
24 senger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed
25 \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-

1 tions by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709
2 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923,
3 as amended, \$1,450,000.

4 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

5 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
6 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
7 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
8 which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
9 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-
10 ployment (not exceeding \$175,000) of persons or organiza-
11 tions by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709
12 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923,
13 as amended; the employment of persons, including State,
14 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without
15 compensation; and the payment of actual transportation ex-
16 penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence
17 and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their
18 homes without other compensation from the United States,
19 in an advisory capacity to the Bureau, \$480,000.

20 NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite
22 for and incident to the work of the National Resources
23 Planning Board, to perform the functions transferred to said
24 Board on July 1, 1939, including personal services in the
25 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic

1 reporting services; purchase of books of reference, and
2 periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
3 with development, conservation, and use of the resources
4 of the Nation; traveling expenses; payment of actual trans-
5 portation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
6 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while
7 away from their homes without other compensation from
8 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board;
9 purchase of office equipment and supplies, without regard
10 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount
11 involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed
12 \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organ-
13 izations by contract or otherwise without regard to said
14 section 3709, or classification laws, \$668,845.

15 For printing and binding, \$40,000.

16 National defense activities: For expenses necessary for
17 the planning activities of the National Resources Planning
18 Board in the interest of national defense, including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract
20 stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of refer-
21 ence and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings
22 concerned with development, conservation, and use of the
23 resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of
24 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
25 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;

1 payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
2 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of
3 persons serving, while away from their homes without other
4 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
5 to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies
6 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when
7 the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and
8 not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of per-
9 sons or organizations by contract or otherwise without re-
10 gard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$400,000,
11 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for print-
12 ing and binding.

13 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
15 the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions
16 prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expendi-
17 tures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive
18 Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
20 contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of
21 reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clip-
22 pings; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying
23 automobiles, \$1,475,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
24 appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation
25 to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person

1 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
2 consent of the Senate.

3 For printing and binding, \$25,000.

4 Total, Executive Office of the President, \$5,135,325.

5 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
6 PRESIDENT

7 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

8 For the payment of obligations incurred under the con-
9 tract authorization of \$25,000,000 under this head in the
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000,000:
11 *Provided*, That the unobligated portion of the said contract
12 authorization is hereby continued in effect until June 30,
13 1943, and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under
14 this head for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby continued avail-
15 able until June 30, 1943, including all the conditions and
16 provisions applicable thereto, except that the date specified
17 for the submission of the report to Congress is hereby ex-
18 tended to January 10, 1944.

19 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

20 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

21 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
22 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
23 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
24 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
25 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for

1 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order
2 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
3 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
4 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment of
5 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
6 including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living
7 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the
8 Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ; purchase
9 and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries
10 and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500;
11 travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign
12 countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
13 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
14 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
15 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
16 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
17 and typewriting, including the publication of information con-
18 cerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and
19 cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects
20 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
21 promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by
22 the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of em-
23 ployees when transferred from one official station to another,
24 and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission
25 between places in foreign countries or between foreign coun-

1 tries and the United States, including transfers incident
2 thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from
3 place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the
4 Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official sta-
5 tion to another for permanent duty for the purpose of author-
6 izing the payment of travel of dependents and for the pur-
7 poses of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
8 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
9 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$50,000: *Provided*, That
10 notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regula-
11 tions, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission
12 may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commis-
13 sion may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment
14 in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services
15 of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and pro-
16 fessional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling
17 on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving
18 as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reim-
19 bursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the
20 Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission
21 may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge
22 of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms
23 and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it
24 may deem necessary and proper.

1 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

2 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
3 Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel established
4 by the Act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134), including wit-
5 ness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the
6 Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including wit-
7 nesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal
8 services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, in-
9 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at
10 meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the
11 Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract
12 stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$1,000 for
13 newspapers, books, and periodicals, \$172,530.

14 BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

15 For necessary expenses of the Board of Tax Appeals as
16 authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code,
17 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
18 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
19 and exchange of typewriters, lawbooks and books of refer-
20 ence, and periodicals, \$550,037.

21 For all printing and binding for the Board of Tax
22 Appeals, \$32,000.

23 Total, Board of Tax Appeals, \$582,037.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized

1 by the Commission for library membership in societies whose
2 publications are available to members only or to members at
3 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
4 exchange, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motor-
5 cycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to
6 prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union coun-
7 tries; special-delivery stamps; \$5,861,527, of which not to
8 exceed \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
9 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
10 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
11 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
13 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to expend
14 not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial services
15 pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Rail-
16 road retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
17 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of
18 compensation as the Commission may determine to be reason-
19 able: *Provided further*, That no details from any executive
20 department or independent establishment in the District of
21 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
22 Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during
23 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but this shall not affect
24 the making of details for service as members of the boards
25 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district

1 managers: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Com-
2 mission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or
3 detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force:
4 *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this
5 Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the
6 Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Com-
7 mission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23,
8 1941.

9 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
10 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
11 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
12 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
14 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed
15 \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and
16 periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; trans-
17 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
18 October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promul-
19 gated thereunder; and witness fees and mileage, including
20 fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates
21 paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

22 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
23 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$182,500

24 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
25 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection

1 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
2 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
3 tional security and defense, including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, and other items otherwise properly
5 chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Com-
6 mission for salaries and expenses and printing and binding,
7 \$7,491,908.

8 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 For financing of the liability of the United States, created
10 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
11 in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", ap-
12 proved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38
13 U. S. C. 11), \$105,258,000, which amount shall be placed to
14 the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

15 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

16 For financing of the liability of the United States,
17 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
18 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
19 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
20 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
21 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
23 Zone retirement and disability fund".

24 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

25 For financing of the liability of the United States created

1 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
2 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
3 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
4 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit
5 of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

6 Total, Civil Service Commission, \$120,195,935.

7 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

8 The unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the
9 "Conversion of inhabited alleys funds", established pursuant
10 to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling
11 Act, together with all accretions during the fiscal year 1943
12 to said fund under the provisions of said Act and of the
13 United States Housing Act of 1937 shall be available until
14 June 30, 1943, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions
15 of said District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.

16 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For seven Commissioners, and
18 for other authorized expenditures of the Federal Com-
19 munications Commission in performing the duties imposed
20 by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19,
21 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved
22 June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the
23 International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2,
24 p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered 3513, dated July 9,
25 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating
26 to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radio-

1 telegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety
2 of Life at Sea, ratified by the President of the United States,
3 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
4 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
5 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
6 supplies and equipment, including purchase and exchange of
7 instruments, which may be purchased without regard to
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) when
9 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25; im-
10 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not
11 to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed
12 fourteen), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in
14 the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discre-
16 tion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient dis-
17 charge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
18 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
19 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
20 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, transfer of house-
21 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
22 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated
23 thereunder, \$2,300,000, of which amount not to exceed
24 \$1,401,500 may be expended for personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, including compensation of employees
26 of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the Federal Communications Commission, \$23,600.

3 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
4 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission,
5 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to
6 perform its functions related to national defense, including
7 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
8 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
9 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
10 sion", is available; including not to exceed thirty-six passen-
11 ger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the
12 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
13 tract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act
14 of 1923, as amended, and in the case of language or other
15 experts, without regard to any requirements in this Act with
16 respect to citizenship, where persons qualified to perform
17 such work are not available, and printing and binding,
18 \$2,667,619: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
20 of Goodwin Watson.

21 Total, Federal Communications Commission, \$4,991,219.

22 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

23 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

24 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
25 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the

1 supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by sec-
2 tion 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under
3 authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939, \$250,000
4 is hereby made available to the Federal Loan Agency
5 for all the general administrative expenses for the fiscal
6 year 1943, including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$4,000);
8 lawbooks, other books of reference and periodicals; news-
9 papers (not exceeding \$500); not exceeding \$1,500 for
10 expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of socie-
11 ties or associations concerned with the furtherance of the
12 work of the Agency, when specifically authorized by the
13 Administrator; purchase (including exchange in part pay-
14 ment) of office equipment and purchase of one passenger-
15 carrying automobile at \$1,500 for the use of the Adminis-
16 trator and the rental of garage therefor, and the maintenance,
17 operation, or repair thereof; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
18 temporary employment of persons or organizations for spe-
19 cial services by contract or otherwise without regard to
20 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when
21 specifically authorized by the Administrator of actual
22 transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
23 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serv-
24 ing, while away from their home, without other compensation
25 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the

1 Agency: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by
2 this Act for administrative expenses of the Federal Loan
3 Agency and the agencies under its supervision named herein
4 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate
5 appropriation account shall have been established therefor
6 pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,
7 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited
8 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
9 amended.

10 ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

11 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
12 \$200,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm
13 Authority, established as an agency of the Government by
14 Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and
15 continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the
16 Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh
17 Congress), shall be available for the fiscal year 1943 for all
18 necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
20 where; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized
21 Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
22 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding
23 \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
24 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations pro-
25 mulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and

1 books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, news-
2 papers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
3 services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-
4 saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

6 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

7 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-
8 penses: Not to exceed \$270,535 of the funds of the
9 Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency
10 of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 6581
11 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until
12 January 22, 1947, by the Act approved January 31,
13 1935, as amended by the Act of September 26, 1940
14 (Public, Numbered 792), shall be available during the fiscal
15 year 1943 for all administrative expenses of the bank,
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia
17 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
18 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
19 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
20 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference;
21 not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps;
22 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; type-

1 writers, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices,
2 including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000
3 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-
4 tions for special services by contract or otherwise, without
5 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of
6 household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of
7 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
8 rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary
9 expenses (including special services performed on a contract
10 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
11 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
12 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
13 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including
14 expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be con-
15 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

16 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

17 For the administrative expenses of the Federal Home
18 Loan Bank Board, established by the Federal Home Loan
19 Bank Act of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725), including per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
21 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-

1 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; expenses (not to exceed
3 \$2,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
4 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board;
5 printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not
6 to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; typewriters,
7 adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including
8 their repair and exchange; payment, when specifically author-
9 ized by the Board, of actual transportation expenses and not
10 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
11 expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes,
12 without other compensation from the United States, in an
13 advisory capacity to the Board; transfer of household goods
14 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
15 and regulations promulgated thereunder; use of the services
16 and facilities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and
17 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and
18 all other necessary administrative expenses, \$1,500,938, pay-
19 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and
20 receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other
21 sources for the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That all necessary expenses (including services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
24 personal services) in connection with the sale, issuance, and
25 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,

1 under said Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
2 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
3 hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitations in
4 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect
5 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other
6 obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
7 in accordance with the provisions of said Act of July 22,
8 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449).

9 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 Administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$15,041,343
11 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration,
12 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
13 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
14 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
15 authority of section 2 (f) title I of the National Housing
16 Act as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the defense
17 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure,
18 in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
19 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
20 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
21 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-
22 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
23 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may
24 be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4
25 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for

1 the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel
2 tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property
3 may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile
4 for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within
5 the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is
6 performed in connection with such inspection; printing and
7 binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
8 \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500
9 for contract actuarial services; procurement of supplies, equip-
10 ment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of
11 two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
12 only for official purposes; payment, when specifically author-
13 ized by the Administrator, of actual transportation expenses
14 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and
15 other expenses to persons serving, while away from their
16 homes, without other compensation from the United States,
17 in an advisory capacity to the Administration; not to exceed
18 \$2,000 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
19 ized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the
20 work of the Administration; typewriters, adding machines,
21 and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and
22 exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; transfer of house-
23 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
24 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and all other
25 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all neces-

1 sary expenses of the Administration (including services per-
2 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
3 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
4 tection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
5 disposition of real or personal property of the Administration
6 acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said Na-
7 tional Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative
8 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That,
9 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified
10 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the admin-
11 istrative expenses and other obligations, including nonad-
12 ministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
13 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provi-
14 sions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
15 1701): *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$180,000
16 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the
17 District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations
18 and Education Division: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
19 ceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for ad-
20 ministrative expenses may be transferred to the National
21 Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the
22 Administration, upon the request of the Administrator, for
23 studies of the properties and suitability of building materials
24 with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-
25 rent housing, including the construction of such experimental

1 structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing,
2 binding, and disseminating the results of such studies.

3 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the
4 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
5 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
6 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
7 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
8 \$4,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for administrative
9 expenses as authorized under the heading, Administrative
10 expenses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account
11 in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
12 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
13 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sec-
14 tion 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

15 FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

16 Not to exceed \$450,443 of the funds of the Fed-
17 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, estab-
18 lished by title IV of the National Housing Act of June
19 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), shall be available during the
20 fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the
21 Corporation, including personal services in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with
23 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
24 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
25 expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically
2 authorized by the Board of Trustees; transfer of household
3 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
4 and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and bind-
5 ing; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for
6 periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies,
7 equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and
8 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
9 change; use of the services and facilities of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, Federal
11 Reserve Banks, and agencies of the Government as au-
12 thorized by said title IV; and all other necessary admin-
13 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
14 in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions
15 under said title IV shall be considered as nonadministrative
16 expenses for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That,
17 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified,
18 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the ad-
19 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Cor-
20 poration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
21 with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended
22 (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732).

23 HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

24 Not to exceed \$15,153,712 of the funds of the Home
25 Owners' Loan Corporation, established by the Home Owners'

1 Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128), shall be available during
2 the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corpo-
3 ration, including personal services in the District of Columbia
4 and elsewhere; transfer of household goods and effects as
5 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations pro-
6 mulgated thereunder; travel expenses, in accordance with the
7 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
8 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); ex-
9 penses (not to exceed \$3,500) of attendance at meetings
10 concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically
11 authorized by the Board of Directors; printing and binding;
12 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for
13 periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equip-
14 ment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of
15 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
16 for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other
17 labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange;
18 rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and
19 facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal
20 home-loan banks, and Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That
21 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
22 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
23 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
24 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
25 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or

1 in which it has an interest, shall be considered as nonadmin-
2 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*,
3 That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available
4 hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the
5 National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of
6 the Corporation, upon its request, for studies of the properties
7 and suitability of building materials, with particular reference
8 to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the
9 construction of such experimental structures as may be neces-
10 sary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating
11 the results of such studies: *Provided further*, That except for
12 the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the re-
13 strictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
14 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
15 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
16 of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12
17 U. S. C. 1461-1468).

18 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

19 Not to exceed \$10,335,292 of the funds of the Recon-
20 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
21 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available
22 during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses
23 of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company,
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia
25 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the

1 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
2 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; print-
3 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to
4 exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement
5 of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding
6 machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their
7 repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; trans-
8 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
9 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
10 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
11 banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the
13 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
14 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
15 Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which
16 they have an interest, including expenses of collections of
17 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
18 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
19 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except
20 for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and
21 the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administra-
22 tive expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall
23 be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provi-
24 sions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended (15
25 U. S. C. 601-617).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes" (52 Stat. 1215), including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; supplies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$2,303,125; of which amount not to exceed \$1,217,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

1 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
2 work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by
3 the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An
4 Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on
5 rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes"
6 (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract steno-
7 graphic reporting services; maintenance, repair, and opera-
8 tion of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; sup-
9 plies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments;
10 transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the
11 Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated there-
12 under; \$203,140, of which amount not to exceed \$184,000
13 shall be available for personal services in the District of
14 Columbia.

15 In all, salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission,
16 \$2,506,265.

17 National-defense activities: For all necessary expenses
18 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
19 Commission to perform additional functions or activities in
20 connection with the national security and defense, includ-
21 ing activities under the provisions of the Federal Power
22 Act and activities directed by the President under the author-
23 ity of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President"
24 contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, such
25 expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the

1 appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses.
 2 Federal Power Commission", are available, \$519,255: *Pro-*
 3 *vided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addi-
 4 tion to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national
 5 security and defense, from other appropriations available to it.

6 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
 7 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
 8 lithographing, \$42,000.

9 Total, Federal Power Commission, \$3,067,520.

10 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

11 For five Commissioners, and for all other authorized
 12 expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing
 13 the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including
 14 secretary to the Commission and other personal services, con-
 15 tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-
 16 ment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
 17 rentals, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
 18 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
 19 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
 20 Federal Trade Commission, for newspapers not to exceed
 21 \$500, foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in ac-
 22 cordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission
 23 Act; \$2,252,224: *Provided*, That no part of the funds ap-
 24 propriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall
 25 be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by

1 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
2 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
3 finance the cost of such investigation.

4 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Com-
5 mission, \$50,250.

6 Total, Federal Trade Commission, \$2,302,474.

7 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the Office of the
10 Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the sal-
11 ary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per annum, and other
12 expenses of said office, including printing and binding (not
13 to exceed \$10,000); actual transportation expenses and
14 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
15 expenses to persons serving, while away from their homes
16 without other compensation from the United States, in an
17 advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including
18 exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, and
19 periodicals; preparation, shipment, and installation of photo-
20 graphic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials;
21 not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when spe-
22 cifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or
23 conventions relating to the work of the Agency; not to
24 exceed \$10,000 for the employment of persons or organiza-
25 tions by contract or otherwise, for special services determined

1 by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws,
3 \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,000, as item-
4 ized in the Budget schedules for the fiscal year 1943 under
5 the Office of the Administrator, of funds available to the con-
6 stituent units of the Federal Works Agency, may be trans-
7 ferred to this appropriation for the purposes thereof: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That the Administrator may transfer to this
9 appropriation from funds available for administrative expenses
10 of the constituent units of the Federal Works Agency such
11 additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of
12 the Administrator of any of the administrative functions
13 of said constituent units; but no such transfer of additional
14 funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative
15 functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary
16 and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by
17 savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Works Agency,
18 which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose
19 but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

20 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

21 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
22 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
23 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
24 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
25 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-

1 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
2 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
3 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
4 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
5 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
6 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
7 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
8 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
9 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia.

10 General administrative expenses: For architectural, en-
11 gineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other per-
12 sonal services; traveling expenses, including expenses (not
13 exceeding \$1,000) of employees directed by the Federal
14 Works Administrator to attend meetings of technical and
15 professional societies and educational exhibits in connection
16 with subjects related to the work of the Public Buildings
17 Administration, and for transfer of household goods and effects
18 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
19 promulgated thereunder; printing and binding (not to exceed
20 \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books
21 of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles,
22 services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Pub-
23 lic Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of
24 the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent
25 of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Co-

1 lumbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in ad-
2 vance; expenses necessary to wind up the affairs of the United
3 States Housing Corporation and effect its dissolution; \$1,-
4 226,540, of which amount not to exceed \$707,090 may be ex-
5 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 not to exceed \$356,070 for personal services in the field:
7 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
8 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
9 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
10 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
11 against the construction appropriations of the respective
12 projects to which they relate.

13 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
14 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
15 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
16 of completed Federal buildings (including Marcus Hook),
17 the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, to-
18 gether with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care
19 and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired
20 for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the
21 use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and
22 insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equip-
23 ment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, plat-
24 form scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment
25 in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary

1 safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the
2 Federal Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and
3 changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-
4 tube system in New York City installed under franchise of
5 the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June
6 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising there-
7 under in accordance with the provisions of the Acts ap-
8 proved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
9 (45 Stat. 533), \$3,413,275: *Provided*, That the total ex-
10 penditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of
11 buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for
12 buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
13 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not
14 exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

15 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
16 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
17 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
18 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
19 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
20 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
21 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
22 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
23 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
24 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
25 departments and establishments in connection with the as-

1 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
2 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
3 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
4 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
5 tion for the guard force; not exceeding \$91,290 for pur-
6 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
7 elevator conductors; and the purchase of two motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$17,656,500: *Provided*, That
9 where quarters or maintenance or other services are furnished
10 on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such
11 activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check
12 upon the writtten request of the Commissioner of Public
13 Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been
14 furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation,
15 of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the
16 case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the
17 actual cost shall be made for services paid for in advance.

18 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
19 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
20 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
21 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
22 and equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather
23 and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
24 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-pro-
25 pelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure

1 requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and
2 operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
3 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Pub-
4 lic Buildings Administration, \$3,140,675: *Provided*, That
5 all furniture now owned by the United States in other
6 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States
7 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
8 sponds with the present regulation plan for furniture:
9 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
10 for contracts for telephone switchboards or equivalent
11 telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case
12 two or more governmental activities in buildings operated
13 by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found
14 that joint service is economical and in the interests of the
15 Government, and any Government activity receiving such
16 service shall pay promptly by check upon the written
17 request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either
18 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
19 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of
20 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
21 and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost
22 shall be made for service paid for in advance.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
24 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
2 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
3 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
4 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal
5 Works Administrator.

6 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

7 General administrative expenses: For the employment
8 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
9 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
10 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
11 to exceed \$32,000), purchase (including exchange) of law-
12 books, books of reference and periodicals, and the prepara-
13 tion, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Wash-
14 ington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
15 and investigational studies, either independently or in coop-
16 eration with State highway departments, or other agencies,
17 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
18 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
19 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
20 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
21 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
22 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
23 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
24 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
25 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-

1 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
2 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
3 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
4 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
5 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916
6 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

7 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
9 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in
10 the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
11 approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts
12 amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be ex-
13 pended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as
14 amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
15 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 \$60,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
17 available until expended, which sum is composed of
18 \$20,000,000, which is the remainder of the amount author-
19 ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by section
20 1 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and
21 \$40,000,000, which is a part of the amount authorized
22 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of
23 the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867):
24 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall

1 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
2 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
3 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
4 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
5 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
6 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
7 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for carrying out the
9 provisions of said Act, including the replacement of not to
10 exceed one such vehicle for the use of the Commissioner,
11 Public Roads Administration, at a cost, including the ex-
12 change value of the vehicle to be replaced, of not to exceed
13 \$1,200: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1943,
14 whenever performing authorized engineering or other services
15 in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
16 or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the
17 charge for such services may include depreciation on engineer-
18 ing and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
19 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
20 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
21 fiscal year 1943 the appropriations for the work of the
22 Public Roads Administration shall be available for meet-
23 ing the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the pro-
24 curement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and

1 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
2 the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for
3 sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost
4 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-
5 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to
6 be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
7 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
8 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
9 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
10 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
11 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
12 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
13 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
14 tration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the
15 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
16 for the transfer of household goods and effects as provided
17 by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promul-
18 gated thereunder; for necessary expenses (not exceeding
19 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of high-
20 way departments, associations, organizations, and other agen-
21 cies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the tem-
22 porary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
23 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of
24 the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway between the United States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolution, approved March 4 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal

1 year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
2 1940 (54 Stat. 868).

3 ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

4 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
5 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at
6 crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing
7 structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade
8 crossings, \$22,000,000, to be immediately available and to
9 remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the
10 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
11 1941 by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52
12 Stat. 634).

13 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

14 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and main-
15 tenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved
16 public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reser-
17 vations other than the forest reservations, under the provi-
18 sions of the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$500,000,
19 to be immediately available and to remain available until
20 expended, which sum is a part of the sum authorized for the
21 fiscal year 1943 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
22 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

23 MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

24 The unexpended balance of \$89,839.23 of the appropria-
25 tion made by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 27.

1 1930 (46 Stat. 427), for constructing the Mount Vernon
2 Memorial Highway, in the State of Virginia, is hereby made
3 available for expenditure by the Federal Works Administrator
4 for the purpose of acquiring such additional lands adjacent
5 to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway as he may deem
6 necessary for the protection and preservation of the memorial
7 character of said highway.

8 Total Public Roads Administration, \$88,500,000.

9 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the funds appropriated by the
11 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
12 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Ad-
13 ministration, including personal services and rent in the
14 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

15 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
16 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief
17 and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved
18 June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency
19 Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices
20 Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as
21 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
22 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by
23 changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section
24 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to

1 "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1,
2 1943".

3 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

4 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$4,526,930 of
5 the funds of the United States Housing Authority, estab-
6 lished by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
7 amended (42 U. S. C. 1401) shall be available for all
8 necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in car-
9 rying out the provisions of said Act, including personal serv-
10 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
11 purchase of two passenger-carrying automobiles; transfer of
12 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October
13 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing
14 and binding; reproducing, photographing, and labor-saving
15 devices and office appliances; not to exceed \$5,000 for the
16 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and other books of refer-
17 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,500 for
18 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
19 Administrator, at meetings or conventions concerned with the
20 work of the Authority; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
21 preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits;
22 not to exceed \$25,000 for employing persons or organizations,
23 by contract or otherwise, for special reporting, engineering,
24 technical, legal, and other services determined necessary by
25 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the

1 Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as
2 amended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under
3 this paragraph (a) the amount used by the Authority in
4 connection with its informational service functions, including
5 press and related activities, photographic displays, exhibits,
6 and other educational or descriptive pamphlets or materials,
7 printing, binding, and reproduction of materials involving
8 informational service functions, shall not exceed \$90,000,
9 and (b) the amount used by the Authority for personal
10 services in connection with tenant selection and community
11 relations activities shall not exceed \$120,000: *Provided*
12 *further*, That all necessary expenses of providing con-
13 struction advisers and their staffs at the sites of non-Federal
14 projects, and of paying the accrued annual leave of such
15 construction advisers and their staffs (including annual leave
16 accrued prior to the enactment of this Act), in connection
17 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
18 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be
19 reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the
20 Authority from such receipts shall be considered nonadmin-
21 istrative expenses, and so much of all such receipts (including
22 such receipts prior to the enactment of this Act) as is neces-
23 sary to accomplish the purposes of this proviso, shall be
24 immediately and continuously available until June 30,
25 1944: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of

1 the amount made available for administrative expenses may
2 be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry
3 out specific projects of the Authority, upon the request of the
4 Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability
5 of building materials, with particular reference to their use
6 in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction
7 of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor,
8 and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of
9 such studies.

10 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
11 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
12 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
13 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$15,000,000, together
14 with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
15 this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That
16 except for payments required on contracts entered into
17 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall
18 be available for payment to any public-housing agency for
19 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
20 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
21 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or
22 occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
23 States.

24 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
25 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency

1 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
3 District of Columbia and in the field.

4 The Federal Works Administrator or other official des-
5 ignated by him may exchange motor-propelled vehicles,
6 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving office devices,
7 and accessories in whole or in part payment for vehicles,
8 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving devices, and
9 accessories.

10 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

11 Foreign-service pay adjustment of officers and employees
12 of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of
13 foreign currencies: For the purpose of carrying into effect
14 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize an-
15 nual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and
16 employees of the United States in foreign countries due to
17 appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the
18 American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March
19 26, 1934 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 118c), and
20 for each and every object and purpose specified therein,
21 \$1,350,000.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For Comptroller General, Assistant Comp-
24 troller General, and other personal services in the District
25 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$16,326,490, of which amount

1 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available:
2 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of
3 the Act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Comptroller
4 General of the United States is hereby authorized, in his dis-
5 cretion, to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Sur-
6 plus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agri-
7 culture after the said stamps have been paid by the Division
8 of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and audited by
9 the General Accounting Office, either in the field or at the
10 seat of government.

11 Contingent expenses: For traveling expenses, materials,
12 supplies, equipment, and services; procurement and exchange
13 of books, lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, type-
14 writers, calculating machines, and other office appliances, in-
15 cluding their development, repairs, and maintenance, includ-
16 ing one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and mis-
17 cellaneous items, \$498,000.

18 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
19 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
20 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
21 \$112,000.

22 Total, General Accounting Office, \$16,936,490.

23 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 General administrative expenses: For eleven Commis-
26 sioners, secretary, and for other authorized expenditures

1 necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce,
2 including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one
3 director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings,
4 traveling expenses, and contract stenographic reporting serv-
5 ices, \$2,908,012, of which amount not to exceed \$2,565,000
6 may be expended for personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expen-
8 diture shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for
9 purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, news-
10 papers, and periodicals.

11 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
12 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and
13 other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended
14 by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act,
15 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940,
16 including the employment of necessary special accounting
17 agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$850,052, of
18 which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
22 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
23 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
24 common carriers to make reports of accidents and author-
25 izing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Com-

1 merce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended
2 to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by
3 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
4 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved
5 May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test
6 experimentally, and report on the use and need of any ap-
7 pliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
8 way operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses,
9 \$510,955, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be
10 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
12 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
13 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
14 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
15 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
16 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
17 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifi-
18 cations and requirements prescribed by the Commission, in-
19 cluding investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and
20 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
21 approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including
22 the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling
23 expenses, \$133,780, of which amount not to exceed \$32,600
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
2 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
3 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and trav-
4 elers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged
5 in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe
6 and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C.
7 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending
8 "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and
9 appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C.
10 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27),
11 providing for the appointment from time to time by the
12 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
13 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
14 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C.
15 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C.
16 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and
17 clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of
18 locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and
19 for traveling expenses, \$475,000, of which amount not to
20 exceed \$71,915 may be expended for personal services in
21 the District of Columbia.

22 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
23 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
24 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
25 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all

1 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
2 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and se-
3 curing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
4 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
5 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-
6 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
7 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
8 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
9 traveling expenses, \$652,405.

10 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
11 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
12 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
13 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
14 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
15 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one direc-
16 tor at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in
17 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses;
18 supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed \$1,000 for
19 purchase and exchange of books, reports, newspapers, and
20 periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
21 chase (not to exceed thirty-one), exchange, maintenance,
22 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; not to
24 exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with
25 investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$3,586,240:

1 *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government
2 transportation requests when traveling in connection with
3 their duties as Joint Board members.

4 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
5 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
6 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at
7 meetings concerned with the work of the Commission, and
8 not to exceed \$5,000 for transfer of household goods and
9 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public,
10 Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

11 In all, salaries and expenses, Interstate Commerce Com-
12 mission, \$9,116,444.

13 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
14 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
15 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
16 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
17 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
18 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$203,200.

19 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary
20 expenses to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for
21 the purpose of promoting the national security and defense,
22 to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equip-
23 ment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement
24 of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities,

1 \$238,165, of which amount not to exceed \$87,500 shall
2 be immediately available.

3 Total, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$9,557,809.

4 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
5 AERONAUTICS

6 For scientific research, technical investigations, and spe-
7 cial reports in the field of aeronautics, including the necessary
8 laboratory and technical assistants; contracts for personal serv-
9 ices in the making of special investigations and in the prepa-
10 ration of special reports; traveling expenses of members and
11 employees, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses,
12 except membership fees, of attendance upon meetings of
13 technical and professional societies; transfer of household
14 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940
15 and regulations promulgated thereunder; office supplies and
16 other miscellaneous expenses, including technical periodicals
17 and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and opera-
18 tion of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the
19 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine re-
20 search laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and main-
21 tenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase, maintenance, oper-
22 ation, and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles; personal services in the field and not to exceed
24 \$274,273 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to
26 exceed \$10,000 per annum; in all, \$8,993,328.

1 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
2 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
3 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
4 bia, and elsewhere, \$25,000.

5 Construction and equipment: For continuing construction
6 and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
7 Moffett Field, California, \$3,000,000, to remain available
8 until expended.

9 Aircraft engine research laboratory: For continuing con-
10 struction and equipment of the aircraft engine research
11 laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
12 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation of
13 \$13,300,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
14 ment of said aircraft engine research laboratory is hereby
15 increased to \$13,971,000.

16 Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
17 \$15,018,328.

18 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in car-
20 rying out the provisions of the Act of June 19, 1934 (40
21 U. S. C. 231) ; the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301) ;
22 the Act of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062) ; the Act of
23 August 5, 1939 (44 U. S. C. 351) ; and the Act of
24 September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958) ; including personal
25 services in the District of Columbia; supplies and equipment,

1 including scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other
2 apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring,
3 repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and au-
4 thentication of photographic and other records (including
5 motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the
6 custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books,
7 including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts;
8 contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of news-
9 papers, and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in
10 advance when authorized by the Archivist for library mem-
11 bership in societies whose publications are available to mem-
12 bers only or to members at a price lower than to the general
13 public; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
14 the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
15 furtherance of the purposes of the said Acts; exchange of
16 scientific and technical apparatus and labor-saving devices;
17 repairs to equipment; and maintenance, operation, and repair
18 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$1,134,325.

19 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
20 \$12,400.

21 Total, The National Archives, \$1,146,725.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
23 COMMISSION

24 For all expenses necessary for the work of the
25 National Capital Park and Planning Commission in carry-

1 ing into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
2 for the acquisition, establishment, and development of
3 the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the
4 Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the
5 Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the
6 District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Vir-
7 ginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and
8 playground system of the National Capital", approved May
9 29, 1930; personal services, including real estate and other
10 technical services, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Com-
11 mission and not exceeding those usual for similar services
12 and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as
13 amended; travel expenses; expenses of surveys and search-
14 ing of titles, purchase of options, and all other costs incident
15 to the acquisition of land, operation and maintenance of
16 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use, \$900,000, to re-
17 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum to be
18 immediately available for carrying out the provisions of
19 section 1 (a) of said Act and \$700,000 to be available
20 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said Act.

21 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

22 For five Commissioners, and other personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, and for other authorized expendi-
24 tures of the Securities and Exchange Commission in per-
25 forming the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law,

1 including employment of experts when necessary; contract
2 stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of
3 lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals, and
4 newspapers; travel expenses, including the expense of attend-
5 ance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at
6 meetings concerned with the work of the Securities and Ex-
7 change Commission; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage
8 and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase, including
9 exchange, of one, and operation, maintenance, and repair of
10 two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of
11 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
12 October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promul-
13 gated thereunder; purchase of rubber gloves; and other
14 necessary expenses; \$5,380,000.

15 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
16 Exchange Commission, \$60,000.

17 Total, Securities and Exchange Commission, \$5,440,000.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 For all expenses necessary for the operation and main-
20 tenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by
21 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public,
22 Numbered 783); including personal services in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, lawbooks, periodicals; news-
24 papers (not to exceed \$2,700); books of reference; payment
25 of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per

1 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons
2 serving while away from their homes, without other com-
3 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
4 to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a
5 total of \$25,000); and purchase and exchange, and
6 hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled
7 passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding,
8 \$34,745,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be
9 necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and
10 operation of a program of work of national importance under
11 civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with
12 governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assign-
13 ment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be con-
14 scientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or
15 naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may in-
16 clude the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money,
17 services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovern-
18 mental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of
19 the work; and including also the pay and allowances of such
20 individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
21 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
22 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the ad-
24 ministration of the Selective Service System, including com-
25 missioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy,

1 Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered
2 by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and
3 persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and
4 subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates author-
5 ized by law.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of the general ad-
8 ministrative office; for the system of international exchanges
9 between the United States and foreign countries; for con-
10 tinuing ethnological researches among the American Indians
11 and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preserva-
12 tion of archeologic remains; for maintenance of the Astro-
13 physical Observatory, including assistants, and making nec-
14 essary observations in high altitudes; for cases, furniture,
15 fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-
16 keeping of collections; and for administration of the National
17 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services, purchase
18 of books of reference and periodicals, traveling expenses,
19 including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the work of the Institution when
21 specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian
22 Institution; uniforms for guards, supplies and equipment,
23 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, sup-
24 plying of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and tele-

1 phone service, repairs and alterations of buildings, shops, sheds,
2 and approaches, and other necessary expenses, \$394,334.

3 Preservation of collections: For continuing preservation,
4 exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and
5 exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other
6 sources, including personal services, traveling expenses, in-
7 cluding not exceeding \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
8 meetings concerned with the work of the National Museum
9 when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smith-
10 sonian Institution, purchasing and supplying, repairing and
11 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors,
12 postage stamps, and foreign postal cards, and all other neces-
13 sary expenses and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
14 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications, and
15 not exceeding \$4,000 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and
16 periodicals, \$646,206.

17 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
18 the Smithsonian Institution, including all of its bureaus, offices,
19 institutions, and services located in Washington, District of
20 Columbia, and elsewhere, except the National Gallery of
21 Art, \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be avail-
22 able for printing the report of the American Historical
23 Association.

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
25 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the

1 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
2 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
3 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
4 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
5 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
6 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
7 sec. 4 (c) of such Act) not to exceed \$400,865; traveling
8 expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of
9 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
10 National Gallery of Art, when specifically authorized
11 by the treasurer of the gallery; streetcar fares; supplies;
12 equipment including labor-saving machines and devices and
13 the rental, repair, and exchange thereof; periodicals, news-
14 papers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and books of refer-
15 ence; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when au-
16 thorized by the treasurer of the gallery for library member-
17 ship in societies whose publications are available to members
18 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
19 public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
20 and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas
21 masks for the protection of public property and employees;
22 not to exceed \$11,000 for printing and binding; purchase
23 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
24 and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of
25 buildings, approaches, and grounds, \$541,365: *Provided,*

1 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classifica-
2 tion Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restora-
3 tion and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of
4 Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

5 Total, Smithsonian Institution, \$1,670,405, of which
6 amount not to exceed \$1,310,369 may be expended for
7 personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 TARIFF COMMISSION

9 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
10 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
11 elsewhere, purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices,
12 the purchase and exchange of professional and scientific
13 books, lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other pro-
14 tective equipment for photostat and other machine operators,
15 subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and contract
16 stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330
17 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930
18 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), \$810,000, of which amount not
19 to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for expenses, except
20 membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with
21 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
22 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including
23 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June
24 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for
25 any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
2 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
3 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
4 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
5 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
6 acted as attorney or special representative.

7 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
8 \$15,000.

9 Total, Tariff Commission, \$825,000.

10 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

11 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
12 Act entitled "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933",
13 approved May 18, 1933, as amended by the Act approved
14 August 31, 1935, and by the Act approved July 26, 1939
15 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued
16 construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky;
17 Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam
18 (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little
19 Tennessee River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee
20 Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fon-
21 tana Dam; a dam on the south fork of the Holston
22 River; a dam on the Watauga River; and an additional unit
23 at the Sheffield steam plant; and the beginning of construction
24 immediately of a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus manu-
25 facturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama; and the acqui-

1 tion of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation
2 of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission
3 lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works
4 authorized by such Acts, and for printing and binding, law-
5 books, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, purchase,
6 maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles,
7 rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and all
8 necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organ-
9 ization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley
10 Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations
11 and activities in the field, \$136,100,000: *Provided*, That
12 this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June
13 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942",
14 and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from
15 all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the
16 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
17 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
18 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
19 Valley Authority fund, 1943", to remain available until June
20 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations
21 chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
22 1942": *Provided further*, That purchases may be made by
23 the Authority during the fiscal year 1943 without
24 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised
25 Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Author-

1 ity Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board
2 of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite
3 the completion of projects determined by the President to
4 be essential for defense purposes.

5 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

6 To increase the construction fund established by the
7 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", \$980,080,000, of which not
8 to exceed \$9,956,734 shall be available for administrative
9 expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, includ-
10 ing the following: Personal services in the District of Co-
11 lumbia and elsewhere; travel expenses in accordance with
12 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
13 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, including not to exceed
14 \$2,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
15 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
16 cerned with work of the Commission; printing and binding;
17 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$6,000 for
18 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
19 services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services,
20 including telephone, telegraph, radio, and teletype services;
21 purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$2,500), mainte-
22 nance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automo-
23 biles for official use; typewriting and adding machines, and
24 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
25 change; expenses (not exceeding \$60,000) for transfer of

1 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
2 October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations
3 promulgated thereunder; necessary expenses (not exceeding
4 \$6,000) incident to the education and training of personnel
5 of the Commission detailed at institutions for scientific edu-
6 cation and research as authorized by the Act of August 4,
7 1939; compensation as authorized by said Act of August 4,
8 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or
9 Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; allowances for
10 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
11 by the Act of June 26, 1930; and including not to exceed
12 \$255,000 for the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of
13 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special
14 services, including accounting, legal, actuarial, and statistical
15 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
16 Statutes: *Provided*, That the said construction fund shall be
17 available for carrying out the activities and functions which
18 the Commission is authorized to perform under title III of
19 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
20 1942 (Public Law 247): *Provided further*, That the
21 amount of contract authorizations contained in the Inde-
22 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and Acts prior
23 thereto, for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant
24 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby increased by
25 \$90,000,000.

1 STATE MARINE SCHOOL ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911

2 To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State
3 of Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;
4 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
5 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
6 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-
7 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
8 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121; Public Law 191,
9 Seventy-seventh Congress); and for the maintenance and
10 repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said
11 States for use in connection with such State marine schools,
12 \$100,000; in all, \$300,000.

13 Total, United States Maritime Commission, \$980,-
14 380,000.

15 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

16 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
17 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
18 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation
19 of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans'
20 Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and func-
21 tions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained
22 in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to
23 consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting
24 war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f),
25 and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration

1 is now or may hereafter be charged with administering,
2 \$110,909,088: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this
3 amount shall be available for expenses, except membership
4 fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans'
5 Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of
6 medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices
7 and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*,
8 That this appropriation shall be available also for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including
10 traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations
11 in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per
12 diem allowance in lieu thereof; transfer of household goods
13 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
14 and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing and
15 laundering of such wearing apparel as may be pre-
16 scribed for employees in the performance of their
17 official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
18 reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-
19 carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, main-
20 tenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more
21 than two passenger automobiles for general administrative
22 use of the central office in the District of Columbia; and
23 notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary,
24 the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
25 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'

1 Administration employees located at isolated stations to and
2 from school under such limitations as he may by regulation
3 prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
4 contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to
5 exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services per-
6 taining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained
7 by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of
8 compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for
9 allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public
10 Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments,
11 for disbursement by them under the various headings of their
12 applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for
13 the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Ad-
14 ministration, including minor repairs and improvements of
15 existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such
16 care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the mainte-
17 nance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and
18 facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Admin-
19 istration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing
20 employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other
21 expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans'
22 Administration accruing during the year for which this ap-
23 propriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,*
24 That the appropriations herein made for the care and mainte-
25 nance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdic-

1 tion of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the
2 purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regula-
3 tions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe,
4 to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care
5 in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided*
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for con-
7 tinuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of
8 disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the
9 Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as
10 amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veter-
11 ans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care:
12 *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby author-
13 ized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as
14 he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classifica-
15 tion Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from
17 sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced
18 fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
19 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

20 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
21 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
22 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
23 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
24 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
25 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of

1 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
2 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

3 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
4 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
5 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$138,000.

6 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
7 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of
8 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
9 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
10 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
11 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
12 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this
13 appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$445,000,000,
14 to be immediately available.

15 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
16 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
17 fiscal years, \$12,821,000.

18 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
19 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
20 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
21 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
22 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
23 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
24 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
25 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease

1 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
2 service, and to reimburse the National Service Life Insurance
3 Fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
4 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
5 under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
6 \$27,770,000, to be immediately available.

7 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
8 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
9 expended and of which amount not to exceed \$500,000
10 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this amount
11 shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans'
12 Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any
13 of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
15 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j) :
16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this
17 amount shall be available for the employment in the District
18 of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical
19 assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications
20 for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
21 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
22 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

23 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$601,195,088: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
25 for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except

1 for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this
2 appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or exami-
3 nation of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the
4 laws bestowing such benefits to veterans unless reimburse-
5 ment of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as
6 may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

7 SEC. 2. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1943, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Inter-
9 state Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the
10 United States Maritime Commission with the exception of
11 the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present
12 incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
13 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

14 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used
16 to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the
17 Government of the United States, or of any agency the
18 majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government
19 of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental
20 United States unless such person is a citizen of the United
21 States or a person in the service of the United States on the
22 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
23 ship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
24 or who owes allegiance to the United States.

25 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
2 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
3 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
4 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
5 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
6 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
7 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
8 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
9 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
10 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
11 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
12 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
18 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
20 Offices Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives January 22, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 23, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

this bill, because, they said, the situation was such that the law should be put into effect immediately.

The bill has the approval of the War Department, of the Navy Department, and of the Commerce Department, which has jurisdiction over the matter.

The bill provides simply that the limitation of 85 flying hours a month shall be increased to 100 flying hours a month, with the further provision that if a pilot has started on his flight, or is about to start his flight, on proper showing, a permit can be given him to conclude the particular flight, the matter to be determined in each case.

I call attention to this fact particularly because these men, highly skilled as they are, brave as they must be, laboring under great nervous strain as they do, have come forth in support of and urged the passage of this measure with the understanding that they will get no extra pay, no overtime pay, no extra consideration of any sort for this additional contribution which they are willing to make in emergency cases for the defense of the United States. It seems to me when they urge the passage of this measure that there ought not to be a voice in Congress against it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill reported by the Senator from Missouri?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF DEALERS IN AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER RATIONED ARTICLES

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I have a unanimous consent request pending. I yielded temporarily to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator from Ohio has the floor temporarily, I think I should say that, through the courtesy of the Senator from Michigan, his request for unanimous consent was temporarily deferred for the consideration of the bill reported by me, because I did not wish to have my bill interfere with the request of the Senator from Michigan that his bill be made the unfinished business.

Mr. TAFT. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BROWN. I renew my request that the bill reported by me from the Committee on Banking and Currency (S. 2315) for the relief of dealers in certain articles or commodities rationed under authority of the United States be made the pending business, with a view to being taken up on Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I am not clear whether granting this request would be in derogation of the agreement entered into with respect to the special position on Monday of Senate bill 2054.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no special position on Monday with regard to that bill. It is Tuesday.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say that it is expected that the independent offices appropriation bill will be considered on Monday.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

WAR-LABOR CONFERENCE—ATTITUDE OF MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a controversy has arisen regarding the exact nature and scope of the agreement entered into between the employers and labor representatives in December last. On the 15th of January the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] inserted in the RECORD a description of that conference and exactly what had occurred. I have been requested by the management representatives to have inserted in the RECORD a letter which they wrote to the senior Senator from Utah, who was, I think, the conciliator of the conference, on January 28, stating their position and their disagreement with the position taken by the Senator from Utah on the 15th of January, as shown in the RECORD of that date.

They requested that this letter be inserted in the RECORD, but I find it has not been inserted, and in order that their position may be stated, and without myself approving or disapproving the argument which they make, about which I know nothing, I ask that the letter of January 28 addressed to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] by Charles R. Hook and 11 other employer representatives be inserted in the RECORD, together with their subsequent letter of April 8 to the senior Senator from Utah. I do this at the request of Mr. Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio, in order that their arguments may be given proper publicity with the other material which has already been inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 28, 1942.

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Our attention has been called to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 15, 1942, where, beginning at page 386, you inserted a memorandum report of the deliberations of the War-Labor Conference convened by the President on December 17, 1941.

It seems to us that the recital of what took place at the conferences leaves the representatives of management in a position where their attitude may be subject to unjustifiable criticism. For instance, the memorandum says, "Upon the morning of Thursday, December 18, the representatives of management presented a proposed declaration of principles but did not suggest the creation of any specific machinery to settle industrial disputes."

Inasmuch as you did not insert in the RECORD any draft of the proposal put forward by the representatives of management on December 18, the implication from the foregoing statement is that the representatives

of management failed entirely to recognize the need of specific machinery. This, however, was not the case. The fifth point in the proposals made by the representatives of management on December 18 read as follows:

"5. We recommend creation of adequate and appropriate national machinery for the purpose of applying the foregoing principles and coordinating all existing Federal agencies dealing with labor disputes. We stand ready to discuss the details of such machinery and the methods of appointment of those who are to administer it."

It is clear, therefore, that we fully recognized the need for such machinery and supported its creation. We felt that it was far more important in the early stages of the conference to get agreement on basic principles and to let the discussion of specific machinery follow. It was our feeling then that there was no question of the ability of those present to agree on administrative machinery. Experience had already demonstrated, however, that machinery in and of itself is secondary, otherwise the National Defense Mediation Board would still be functioning. We felt the experience of that Board showed how essential it was that there first be agreement on the principles to be applied by whatever agency may be established for administration.

Later on in the memorandum it is stated that when the conference reconvened at 2 p. m. on Friday, December 19, "representatives of management brought to the full conference a proposal which substantially reiterated the declaration of principles previously put forward, and proposed a War Labor Board of 11 members." This, in our opinion, is not a correct statement in that the proposal which was brought forward by the representatives of management on Friday afternoon was substantially different in many respects and represented concessions of a material character to the viewpoint of the labor groups as set forth in their joint proposal submitted on Thursday afternoon.

Further in the memorandum it is stated that when disagreement over the closed shop issue seemed insoluble the conference agreed to recess until Monday, December 22, and "that the representatives of management should attempt at that time to present a proposal to the full conference."

This statement is subject to exception in that it implies that the representatives of management agreed to present a proposal with respect to the matter in disagreement, which is not correct, because the position of the representatives of management was, as it had been from the beginning of the conferences, that the closed-shop issue was not a proper subject for arbitration. No commitment to modify that position was intimated by the representatives of management.

A final statement in the memorandum is to the effect that when the conference reconvened on Tuesday, December 23, "The moderators then presented to the conference the President's letter, which was accepted as the basis of agreement by the entire membership of the conference." We cannot agree that this is a correct statement of what transpired. The President's letter was presented to the conference, but it was not in any sense presented for acceptance or rejection, and it cannot be accurately said that it was accepted as the basis of agreement by the entire membership of the conference. Insofar as it provided that all issues, including the closed-shop issue, might be proper subjects for arbitration, it was contrary to the position for which the representatives of management had contended from the outset of the conferences and were still contending when the conference adjourned. No formal action was taken after the President's letter was read except an adjournment, and certainly no action was taken which might

indicate that the representatives of management had abandoned their very serious objections to reference of the closed-shop issue to arbitration. As proof that our viewpoint had not changed, we attach hereto a copy of the release which we issued the evening of December 23, 1941, after the adjournment of the conference.

In view of the position which we maintained throughout the conferences and the objections, which we feel time will prove to have been well taken, to arbitration of the closed-shop issue, we cannot refrain from pointing out to you at this time what we conceive to be inaccuracies in the memorandum report of the deliberations of the conference of which we were members.

Inasmuch as the memorandum report has been inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, we respectfully request that the present communication also be inserted in the RECORD, with attention being directed to the RECORD of January 15, 1942, pages 386 to 389, inclusive.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles R. Hook, Thomas R. Jones,
Roger D. Lapham, Rueben B. Robertson,
Charles E. Wilson, W. P. Witherow,
Lawrence D. Bell, W. Gibson Carey, Jr., C. S. Ching,
Donald Comer, Robert M. Gaylord,
Paul G. Hoffman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1942.

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: On January 28, 1942, the undersigned addressed to you a communication, copy of which is enclosed herewith. In this letter we called attention to certain inaccuracies in the memorandum report inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 15, 1942 (RECORD, pp. 386-389, inclusive).

We requested that our letter of January 28 be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with appropriate reference to the earlier item.

Up to the present time we have received no response to our letter, nor has it, so far as we are advised, been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. May we now renew our request that the RECORD be completed as indicated?

A response to the present letter may be addressed to Mr. Charles R. Hook, at the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles R. Hook, Rueben B. Robertson,
W. P. Witherow, C. S. Ching, R. D. Lapham, W. Gibson Carey, Jr.,
Thomas R. Jones, Paul G. Hoffman,
C. E. Wilson, Robert M. Gaylord,
Donald Comer, Lawrence D. Bell.

THE ITEM VETO

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, today the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] reported the independent offices appropriation bill without including the amendment regarding the item veto which I submitted several weeks ago at the suggestion of the President of the United States. At the same time I presented a notice respecting the suspension of the rule so that the amendment could be offered on the floor when the bill is taken up next Monday.

In the interim we have had a very complete legal study made of the subject, and I have been forced to return to my original theory that the item veto can only be established by a constitutional amendment. Therefore I am withdrawing the notice which I gave respecting a suspension of the rule, and I am concentrating the consideration of this issue

before a special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary headed by the able Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], substantiating the proposition that the item veto, in which everyone knows I heartily believe, can only be accomplished by constitutional amendment.

I present a list of 39 States which have made provision for the item veto, in each instance the item veto having been established by the process of constitutional amendment. I ask that this list be printed in the RECORD at this point.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ITEM VETOS—CITATIONS TO STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Alabama: Article V, sections 125, 126.
Arizona: Article V, section 7.
Arkansas: Article VI, section 17.
California: Article IV, sections 16, 34.
Colorado: Article IV, section 12.
Connecticut: Amendments, article XXXVII.
Delaware: Article III, section 18.
Florida: Article IV, section 18.
Georgia: Article V, section 1, paragraph XVI.
Idaho: Article IV, section 11.
Illinois: Article V, section 16.
Kansas: Article II, section 14.
Kentucky: Section 88.
Louisiana: Article V, section 16.
Maryland: Article II, section 17.
Massachusetts: Amendments, article LXIII, section 5.
Michigan: Article V, section 37.
Minnesota: Article IV, section 11.
Mississippi: Section 73.
Missouri: Article V, section 13.
Montana: Article VII, section 13.
Nebraska: Article IV, section 15.
New Jersey: Article V, section 7.
New Mexico: Article IV, section 22.
New York: Article IV, section 7; article VII, section 4.
North Dakota: Article III, section 80.
Ohio: Article II, section 16.
Oklahoma: Article VI, section 12.
Oregon: Article V, section 15a.
Pennsylvania: Article IV, section 16.
South Carolina: Article IV, section 23.
South Dakota: Article IV, section 10.
Texas: Article IV, section 14.
Utah: Article VII, section 8.
Virginia: Article V, section 76.
Washington: Article III, section 12.
West Virginia: Article VII, section 15.
Wisconsin: Article V, section 10.
Wyoming: Article IV, section 9.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to conclude by saying that the item veto which we are seeking to establish with respect to Federal legislation, permitting the President of the United States some judicial discretion when a general appropriation bill is presented to him for his signature, exists in every State in the Union except Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont. The matter will be pressed before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, today marks the twenty-third anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish National Assembly.

Twenty-three years ago today, at the invitation of the late great leader of Turkey, Kemal Atatürk, representatives from almost every section of Turkey convened at Ankara and began deliberating on the ways and means of defending the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey. In a sense, on that momentous occasion, were laid the foundations of new, young, and vigorous Turkey. It was the beginning of the transformation of Turkey into a true national state, in which citizens must think politically as Turks whatever the racial and religious differences.

In the years that followed, this representative body of Turkey, under the able leadership of the great Atatürk gradually effected a thorough and radical revolution. In rapid succession many important reforms were effected: The religious courts were abolished, the dervish orders and other similar anachronisms were cleared away almost overnight. Monogamy was made the law of the land, the Christian calendar was substituted for the Moslem calendar, Roman letters were substituted in place of the Turkish script.

The astute Kemal Atatürk had perceived that the progressive Turkish people, who had been in constant contact with western civilization, were ripe for these innovations.

As a former member of the Turkish Cabinet, Tamid Subhi Bey, once said:

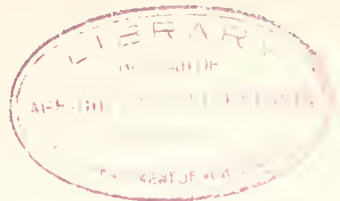
We have turned down these antiquated institutions because they had already been torn down in our hearts. You can do nothing with institutions which are still in the hearts of the people.

Kemal Atatürk, as has been true of his distinguished successor, the able President of Turkey, Ismet Inonu, always had his finger on the pulse of the people. Atatürk could not have done what he did, nor could he have assured its continuation, unless he had been supported by his people and unless his people had been worthy of profiting by the reforms which he and the National Assembly had made. Thus, under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk and Ismet Inonu, the Turks have made greater strides forward than any other people in the years following the World War.

Today Turkey hopes against hope to remain out of the war, devote itself to peaceful activities, and consolidate its social progress. But spring is here, and during this war spring has been synonymous with Nazi offensives.

Turkey is an answer to the quest of German strategists for a route to the Middle East. No nation occupies a better strategic position. Turkey is the key to three continents. Through its domination of the Dardanelles, it straddles the waterway which leads to the vast interior of the Eurasian Continent. It is the last barrier to the Near East—the culmination of the Germanic dream of "drang nach Osten."

Hitler would give the bones of many Prussian grenadiers to control the modern republic which the genius of the Kemal Atatürk and Ismet Inonu raised on the ashes of the old Ottoman Empire. In Hitler's possession, Turkey could give



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 23 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 20, line 23, before the period insert the fol-
- 2 lowing: : *Provided*, That all necessary expenses not exceed-
- 3 ing \$150,000 in the aggregate (including legal and special
- 4 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not in-
- 5 cluding other personal services) in connection with the
- 6 acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or
- 7 collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943,
- 8 by the Authority shall be considered as nonadministrative
- 9 expenses for the purposes hereof".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

APRIL 23 (legislative day, March 30), 1942
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 23 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 72, at the end of line 19, before the period
- 2 insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further, That*
- 3 commencing July 1, 1942, all proceeds derived by the
- 4 Board of Directors of the Authority from the sale of power
- 5 or any other products manufactured by the Authority, and
- 6 from any other activities of the Authority, including the
- 7 disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid
- 8 into the Treasury of the United States monthly, and shall
- 9 not be expended until subsequently appropriated by the
- 10 Congress".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

APRIL 23 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

p. 98

Calendar No. 1306

77TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1266

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

APRIL 23 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, for Mr. GLASS, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6430]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amounts of bill as passed House.....	\$2, 096, 048, 875. 00
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	29, 937, 015. 66
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 125, 985, 890. 66
Amount of the appropriations, 1942.....	3, 354, 038, 224. 00
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1943.....	2, 109, 887, 431. 66

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Exceeds the estimates for 1943.....	16, 098, 459. 00
Under the appropriations for 1942.....	1, 228, 052, 333. 34

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds, in the District of Columbia and adjacent area.....	\$2,000,000.00
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National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Aircraft engine research laboratory.....	4,071,000.00
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Tennessee Valley Authority.....	36,120,112.00
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The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

"*Provided*, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942', and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943', to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942'."

and proposes a direct appropriation equal to the estimated receipts.

It is recommended by the committee that the funds of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be available for the "construction of a system of public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River."

United States Maritime Commission:

State Marine School, at Castine, Maine.....	60,416.66
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Total increase.....	42,251,528.66
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

National Resources Planning Board:

Salaries and expenses.....	268,845.00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board

National defense activities.....	400,000.00
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Total, National Resources Planning Board.....	668,845.00
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Office of Government Reports:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$400, 000. 00
Printing and binding-----	6, 270. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented by funds from any source aggregating in excess of \$500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Total, Office of Government Reports----	406, 270. 00
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Civil Service Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$61, 527. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following language be inserted in the bill:

and including actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of members of the Board of Legal Examiners serving as such while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States,

It is further recommended that the following proviso prohibiting the use of any of the funds of the Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners be eliminated from the bill:

“: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.”

Salaries and expenses, national defense:	
Reduction in travel expenses-----	45, 780. 00

Total, Civil Service Commission-----	907, 307. 00
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Alley Dwelling Authority:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

“THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

“The unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the ‘Conversion of inhabited alleys funds’, established pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, together with all accretions during the fiscal year 1943 to said fund under the provisions of said act and of the United States Housing Act of 1937 shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.”

DECREASE AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Communications Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$300, 000. 00
Salaries and expenses (national defense):	
Traveling expenses-----	12, 460. 00

Total, Federal Communications Com-
mission-----

312, 460. 00

Federal Loan Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

It is recommended by the committee that the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator be reduced by \$8,425.

Electric Home and Farm Authority:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount for salaries and expenses be reduced by \$50,000.

Export-Import Bank of Washington:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

"EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

"Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$270,535 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 6581 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act approved January 31, 1935, as amended by the Act of September 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 792), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof."

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

It is recommended that the amount available for administrative expenses of the Board be reduced from \$1,500,938 as proposed by the House to \$1,250,000.

DECREASE AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Loan Agency—Continued.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board—Continued.

It is further recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

“: Provided further, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449).”

The committee has added the following proviso to the bill:

: Provided further, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

Federal Housing Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount for administrative expenses be reduced from \$15,041,343 as proposed by the House to \$14,621,499, a reduction of \$419,844—\$189,844 in travel, \$180,000 for Public Relations and Education Division and \$50,000 which was made available for transfer to the Bureau of Standards.

It is further proposed that the following provisos be stricken from the bill:

“: Provided further, That not exceeding \$180,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the Administration, upon the request of the Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability of building materials with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of such studies”

It is recommended by the committee that the following limitation be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for the purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Loan Agency—Continued.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$450,443 as proposed by the House to \$400,000.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation:

It is proposed by the committee that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$15,153,712 as proposed by the House to \$12,000,000—a reduction of \$3,153,712.

It is recommended by the committee that the following provisos be stricken from the bill:

“: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the Corporation, upon its request for studies of the properties and suitability of building materials, with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of such studies: Provided further, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468)”

It is further recommended by the committee that the following provisos be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665): Provided further, That no part of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be used for the maintenance of regional offices.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

It is proposed by the committee that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$10,335,292 as proposed by the House to \$10,310,792. This reduction is brought about by a saving in travel expense of \$23,000 and the elimination of \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers.

Federal Power Commission

Salaries and expenses-----

\$303, 125. 00

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Trade Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$252, 224. 00
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Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:	
General Administrative expenses.....	\$226, 540. 00
Public Roads Administration:	
Elimination of grade crossing.....	5, 300, 000. 00
Public lands highways.....	500, 000. 00

United States Housing Authority:

It is recommended that the amount for administrative expenses be reduced from \$4,526,930 as proposed by the House to \$4,277,132. This reduction was made possible by the elimination of \$1,300 for the purchase of 2 automobiles, \$5,000 for the purchase of books and newspapers, \$2,500 for attendance at meetings, \$15,000 for the preparation and mounting of exhibits, \$25,000 for special services, \$90,000 for informational functions and \$50,000 for transfer to Bureau of Standards for specific projects, and a reduction in travel expenses of \$60,998.

It is recommended by the committee that the following limitation be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions.

Annual contributions.....	2, 000, 000. 00
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Total, Federal Works Agency.....	8, 026, 540. 00
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General Accounting Office:

Contingent expenses:	
Traveling expenses.....	16, 205. 00

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General administrative expenses:	
Traveling expenses.....	9, 484. 00
Regulating accounts:	
Traveling expenses.....	14, 805. 00
Safety of employees:	
Traveling expenses.....	13, 590. 00
Signal safety systems:	
Traveling expenses.....	3, 273. 00
Locomotive inspection:	
Traveling expenses.....	11, 065. 00
Valuation of property of carriers:	
Traveling expenses.....	2, 478. 00
Motor-transport regulations:	
Traveling expenses.....	21, 000. 00
Salaries and expenses, emergency:	
Traveling expenses.....	5, 850. 00

Total Interstate Commerce Commission.....	81, 545. 00
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National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Traveling expenses.....	6, 592. 00
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Archives:

Salaries and expenses, including \$1,600 for travel----	\$101, 600. 00
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National Capital Park and Planning Commission:

Purchase of land-----	700, 000. 00
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Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses, including \$30,000 for travel---	530, 000. 00
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Tariff Commission:

Traveling expenses-----	1, 800. 00
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Tennessee Valley Authority:

It is recommended that the amount available for traveling expenses be reduced from \$769,044 to \$615,236 and that no provision be made for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Total decrease-----	12, 314, 513. 00
Net increase-----	29, 937, 015. 66
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	2, 125, 985, 890. 66



Calendar No. 1306

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6430

[Report No. 1266]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
- 6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
- 7 June 30, 1943, namely:

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

3 For compensation of the President of the United States,
4 \$75,000.

5 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
6 States, \$15,000.

7 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
9 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
10 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
11 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$226,210:
12 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
13 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
14 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
15 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
16 as may be deemed necessary.

17 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
18 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
19 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
20 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
21 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
22 the discretion of the President, \$50,000.

23 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

24 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-

1 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
 2 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
 3 certificate solely, \$30,000.

4 Total, The White House Office proper, \$308,910.

5 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

6 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
 7 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
 8 power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion, the Executive
 9 Mansion greenhouses, including reconstruction, and the Exe-
 10 cutive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
 11 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
 12 provisions of any other Act, \$145,570.

13 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

14 Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite
 15 for and incident to the work of the Bureau of the Budget,
 16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 17 elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, travel-
 18 ing expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings
 19 when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the
 20 Budget, streetcar fares, lawbooks, books of reference, peri-
 21 odicals, and newspapers, purchase, including exchange of
 22 one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of three pas-
 23 senger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed
 24 \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-

1 tions by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709
2 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923,
3 as amended, \$1,450,000.

4 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

5 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
6 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
7 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
8 which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
9 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-
10 ployment (not exceeding \$175,000) of persons or organiza-
11 tions by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709
12 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923,
13 as amended; the employment of persons, including State,
14 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without
15 compensation; and the payment of actual transportation ex-
16 penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence
17 and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their
18 homes without other compensation from the United States,
19 in an advisory capacity to the Bureau, \$480,000.

20 NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite
22 for and incident to the work of the National Resources
23 Planning Board, to perform the functions transferred to said
24 Board on July 1, 1939, including personal services in the
25 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic

1 reporting services; purchase of books of reference, and
 2 periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
 3 with development, conservation, and use of the resources
 4 of the Nation; traveling expenses *not to exceed \$50,000*;
 5 payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
 6 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of
 7 persons serving, while away from their homes without other
 8 compensation from the United States, in an advisory ca-
 9 pacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and sup-
 10 plies, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
 11 utes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed
 12 \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment
 13 of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without
 14 regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, ~~\$668,845~~
 15 *\$400,000: Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated*
 16 *under this item shall be used for the performance of any func-*
 17 *tions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized*
 18 *by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabili-*
 19 *zation Board.*

20 For printing and binding, \$40,000.

21 ~~National defense activities: For expenses necessary for~~
 22 ~~the planning activities of the National Resources Planning~~
 23 ~~Board in the interest of national defense, including personal~~
 24 ~~services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract~~
 25 ~~stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of refer-~~

1 enee and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings
2 concerned with development, conservation, and use of the
3 resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of
4 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
5 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
6 payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
7 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of
8 persons serving, while away from their homes without other
9 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
10 to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies
11 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when
12 the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and
13 not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of per-
14 sons or organizations by contract or otherwise without re-
15 gard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$400,000,
16 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for print-
17 ing and binding.

18 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
20 the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions
21 prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expendi-
22 tures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive
23 Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of

1 reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clip-
 2 pings; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying
 3 automobiles, ~~\$1,475,000~~ \$1,075,000: *Provided*, That no
 4 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of
 5 compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless
 6 such person is appointed by the President, by and with the
 7 advice and consent of the Senate.

8 For printing and binding, ~~\$25,000~~ \$18,730.

9 *The appropriations herein made for the Office of Gov-*
 10 *ernment Reports shall not be supplemented by funds from*
 11 *any source aggregating in excess of \$600,000 during the fiscal*
 12 *year ending June 30, 1943.*

13 Total, Executive Office of the President, ~~\$5,135,325~~
 14 \$4,060,210.

15 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE 16 PRESIDENT

17 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

18 For the payment of obligations incurred under the con-
 19 tract authorization of \$25,000,000 under this head in the
 20 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000,000:
 21 *Provided*, That the unobligated portion of the said contract
 22 authorization is hereby continued in effect until June 30,
 23 1943, and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under
 24 this head for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby continued avail-
 25 able until June 30, 1943, including all the conditions and

1 provisions applicable thereto, except that the date specified
2 for the submission of the report to Congress is hereby ex-
3 tended to January 10, 1944.

4 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

5 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

6 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
7 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
8 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
9 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
10 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
11 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order
12 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
13 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
14 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of
15 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
16 including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living
17 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the
18 Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); purchase
19 and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries
20 and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500;
21 travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign
22 countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
23 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
24 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
25 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;

1 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
2 and typewriting, including the publication of information con-
3 cerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and
4 cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects
5 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
6 promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by
7 the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of em-
8 ployees when transferred from one official station to another,
9 and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission
10 between places in foreign countries or between foreign coun-
11 tries and the United States, including transfers incident
12 thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from
13 place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the
14 Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official sta-
15 tion to another for permanent duty for the purpose of author-
16 izing the payment of travel of dependents and for the pur-
17 poses of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
18 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
19 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$50,000: *Provided*, That
20 notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regula-
21 tions, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission
22 may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commis-
23 sion may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment
24 in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services
25 of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and pro-

1 fessional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling
 2 on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving
 3 as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reim-
 4 bursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the
 5 Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission
 6 may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge
 7 of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms
 8 and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it
 9 may deem necessary and proper.

10 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

11 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
 12 Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel established
 13 by the Act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134), including wit-
 14 ness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the
 15 Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including wit-
 16 nesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, in-
 18 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at
 19 meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the
 20 Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract
 21 stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$1,000 for
 22 newspapers, books, and periodicals, \$172,530.

23 BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

24 For necessary expenses of the Board of Tax Appeals as
 25 authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code,

1 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
 2 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
 3 and exchange of typewriters, lawbooks and books of refer-
 4 ence, and periodicals, \$550,037.

5 For all printing and binding for the Board of Tax
 6 Appeals, \$32,000.

7 Total, Board of Tax Appeals, \$582,037.

8 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary
 10 expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal
 11 services in the District of Columbia and personal services
 12 required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and
 13 including not to exceed ~~\$2,500~~ \$7,500 for employment of
 14 expert examiner's not in the Federal service on special sub-
 15 jects for which examiners within the service are not avail-
 16 able; medical examinations; *not to exceed \$130,356 for travel-*
 17 *ing expenses, including those of examiners acting under the*
 18 *direction of the Commission, and including actual transpor-*
 19 *tation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-*
 20 *sistence and other expenses of members of the Board of Legal*
 21 *Examiners serving as such while away from their homes,*
 22 *without other compensation from the United States, and ex-*
 23 *penses of examinations and investigations held in Wash-*
 24 *ington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for*
 25 *expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations*

1 concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically
2 directed by the Commission; transfer of household goods
3 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940
4 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated there-
5 under; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto;
6 rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar
7 fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of
8 lawbooks, books of reference, directories, subscriptions to
9 newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not
10 to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized
11 by the Commission for library membership in societies whose
12 publications are available to members only or to members at
13 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
14 exchange, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motor-
15 cycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to
16 prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union coun-
17 tries; special-delivery stamps; ~~\$5,861,527~~ \$5,000,000, of
18 which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for reim-
19 bursement of the Veterans' Administration for services ren-
20 dered the Commission in connection with physical examina-
21 tions of applicants for and the employees in the Federal classi-
22 fied service: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions
23 of law to the contrary, the Civil Service Commission is au-
24 thorized to expend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for
25 actuarial services pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone,

1 and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be ob-
 2 tained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such
 3 rates of compensation as the Commission may determine to be
 4 reasonable: *Provided further*, That no details from any execu-
 5 tive department or independent establishment in the District
 6 of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
 7 Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during
 8 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but this shall not affect
 9 the making of details for service as members of the boards
 10 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district
 11 managers: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Com-
 12 mission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or
 13 detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
 14 force: ~~*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in~~
 15 ~~this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the~~
 16 ~~Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Com-~~
 17 ~~mission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23,~~
 18 ~~1941.~~

19 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
 20 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
 21 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
 22 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
 23 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
 24 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed
 25 \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and

1 periodicals (not to exceed \$500) ; traveling expenses; trans-
2 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
3 October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promul-
4 gated thereunder; and witness fees and mileage, including
5 fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates
6 paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

7 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
8 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$182,500.

9 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
10 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection
11 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
12 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
13 tional security and defense, including personal services in the
14 District of Columbia, *traveling expenses not to exceed*
15 *\$412,020*; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
16 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
17 and expenses and printing and binding, ~~\$7,491,908~~
18 *\$7,446,128*.

19 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

20 For financing of the liability of the United States, created
21 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
22 in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", ap-
23 proved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38
24 U. S. C. 11), \$105,258,000, which amount shall be placed to
25 the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

1 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

2 For financing of the liability of the United States,
 3 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
 4 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
 5 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
 6 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
 7 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
 8 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
 9 Zone retirement and disability fund".

10 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

11 For financing of the liability of the United States created
 12 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
 13 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
 14 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
 15 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit
 16 of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

17 Total, Civil Service Commission, ~~\$120,195,935~~ \$119,-
 18 288,628.

19 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

20 The unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the
 21 "Conversion of inhabited alleys funds", established pursuant
 22 to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling
 23 Act, together with all accretions during the fiscal year 1943
 24 to said fund under the provisions of said Act and of the
 25 United States Housing Act of 1937 shall be available until

1 June 30, 1943, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions
2 of said District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.

3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For seven Commissioners, and
5 for other authorized expenditures of the Federal Com-
6 munications Commission in performing the duties imposed
7 by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19,
8 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved
9 June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the
10 International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2,
11 p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered 3513, dated July 9,
12 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating
13 to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radio-
14 telegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting
15 Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President of the
16 United States, July 7, 1936, including personal services,
17 *traveling expenses not to exceed \$52,110*, contract steno-
18 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
19 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
20 supplies and equipment, including purchase and exchange of
21 instruments, which may be purchased without regard to
22 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) when
23 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25; im-
24 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not
25 to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed

1 fourteen), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-
 2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in
 3 the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000
 4 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discre-
 5 tion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient dis-
 6 charge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
 7 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
 8 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
 9 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, transfer of house-
 10 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
 11 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated
 12 thereunder, ~~\$2,300,000~~ \$2,000,000, of which amount not to
 13 exceed ~~\$1,401,500~~ \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal
 14 services in the District of Columbia, including compensation
 15 of employees of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Com-
 16 mittee.

17 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
 18 the Federal Communications Commission, \$23,600.

19 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses,
 20 *including not to exceed \$112,140 for traveling expenses*,
 21 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission,
 22 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to
 23 perform its functions related to national defense, including
 24 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
 25 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation

1 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
 2 sion", is available; including not to exceed thirty-six passen-
 3 ger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the
 4 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
 5 tract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act
 6 of 1923, as amended, and in the case of language or other
 7 experts, without regard to any requirements in this Act with
 8 respect to citizenship, where persons qualified to perform
 9 such work are not available, and printing and binding,
 10 ~~\$2,667,619~~ \$2,655,159: *Provided*, That no part of any
 11 appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the
 12 compensation of Goodwin Watson.

13 Total, Federal Communications Commission, ~~\$4,991,219~~
 14 \$4,678,759.

15 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
 18 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the
 19 supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by section
 20 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority
 21 of the Reorganization Act of 1939, ~~\$250,000~~ \$241,575
 22 is hereby made available to the Federal Loan Agency
 23 for all the general administrative expenses for the fiscal
 24 year 1943, including personal services in the District
 25 of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$4,000) ;

1 lawbooks, other books of reference and periodicals; news-
2 papers (not exceeding \$500); not exceeding \$1,500 for
3 expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of socie-
4 ties or associations concerned with the furtherance of the
5 work of the Agency, when specifically authorized by the
6 Administrator; purchase (including exchange in part pay-
7 ment) of office equipment and purchase of one passenger-
8 carrying automobile at \$1,500 for the use of the Adminis-
9 trator and the rental of garage therefor, and the maintenance,
10 operation, or repair thereof; not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~ \$10,000
11 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations
12 for special services by contract or otherwise without regard
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when
14 specifically authorized by the Administrator of actual
15 transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
16 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serv-
17 ing, while away from their home, without other compensation
18 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
19 Agency: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by
20 this Act for administrative expenses of the Federal Loan
21 Agency and the agencies under its supervision named herein
22 shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate
23 appropriation account shall have been established therefor
24 pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,
25 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited

1 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
2 amended.

3 ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

4 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
5 ~~\$200,000~~ \$150,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and
6 Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government
7 by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and
8 continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the
9 Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh
10 Congress), shall be available for the fiscal year 1943 for all
11 necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, includ-
12 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
13 where; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized
14 Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
15 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding
16 \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
17 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations pro-
18 mulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and
19 books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, news-
20 papers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
21 services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-
22 saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent
23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

24 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

25 ~~Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-~~

1 penses: Not to exceed \$270,535 of the funds of the
 2 Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency
 3 of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 6584
 4 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until
 5 January 22, 1947, by the Act approved January 31,
 6 1935, as amended by the Act of September 26, 1940
 7 (Public, Numbered 792), shall be available during the fiscal
 8 year 1943 for all administrative expenses of the bank,
 9 including personal services in the District of Columbia
 10 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
 11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
 12 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
 13 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference;
 14 not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps;
 15 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; type-
 16 writers, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices,
 17 including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000
 18 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-
 19 tions for special services by contract or otherwise, without
 20 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of
 21 household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of
 22 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
 23 rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary
 24 expenses (including special services performed on a contract
 25 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in

1 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
2 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
3 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including
4 expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be con-
5 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

6 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

7 For the administrative expenses of the Federal Home
8 Loan Bank Board, established by the Federal Home Loan
9 Bank Act of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725), including per-
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
11 *not to exceed \$189,000 for* travel expenses, in accordance
12 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and
13 the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
14 833); expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at
15 meetings concerned with the work of the Board when spe-
16 cifically authorized by the Board; printing and binding;
17 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for
18 periodicals and newspapers; typewriters, adding machines,
19 and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and
20 exchange; payment, when specifically authorized by the
21 Board, of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
22 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of per-
23 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
24 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
25 to the Board; transfer of household goods and effects as

1 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
2 promulgated thereunder; use of the services and facilities of
3 the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Sav-
4 ings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and all other neces-
5 sary administrative expenses, ~~\$1,500,938~~ \$1,250,000, pay-
6 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and
7 receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other
8 sources for the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That all necessary expenses (including services per-
10 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
11 personal services) in connection with the sale, issuance, and
12 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
13 under said Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
14 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
15 hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitations in
16 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect
17 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other
18 obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
19 in accordance with the provisions of said Act of July 22,
20 1932, as amended (~~12 U. S. C. 1421-1449~~) *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed
22 by the Board over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so admin-
23 istered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total
24 amount that will be required for such expenses during such
25 fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessi-

1 *tate making additional sums available for such expenses dur-*
2 *ing such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements*
3 *of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each mem-*
4 *ber of the Board, and by any other person responsible for*
5 *such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as*
6 *amended (31 U. S. C. 665).*

7

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

8 Administrative expenses: Not to exceed ~~\$15,041,342~~
9 ~~\$14,621,499~~ of the various funds of the Federal Housing
10 Administration, as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insur-
11 ance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account
12 in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums
13 collected under authority of section 2 (f) title I of the
14 National Housing Act as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and
15 (4) the defense housing insurance fund shall be available for
16 expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of said Act for
17 the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Admin-
18 istration, including: Personal services in the District of
19 Columbia and elsewhere; *not to exceed \$759,376* for travel
20 expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government
21 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended
22 (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may be allowed, in ad-
23 dition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile
24 for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for the actual
25 cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and

1 employees engaged in the inspection of property may be
2 paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile for all
3 travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the
4 limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is
5 performed in connection with such inspection; printing and
6 binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
7 \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500
8 for contract actuarial services; procurement of supplies, equip-
9 ment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of
10 two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
11 only for official purposes; payment, when specifically author-
12 ized by the Administrator, of actual transportation expenses
13 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and
14 other expenses to persons serving, while away from their
15 homes, without other compensation from the United States,
16 in an advisory capacity to the Administration; not to exceed
17 \$2,000 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
18 ized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the
19 work of the Administration; typewriters, adding machines,
20 and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and
21 exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; transfer of house-
22 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10,
23 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and all other
24 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all neces-
25 sary expenses of the Administration (including services per-

1 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
2 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
3 tection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
4 disposition of real or personal property of the Administration
5 acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said Na-
6 tional Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative
7 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That,
8 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified
9 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the admin-
10 istrative expenses and other obligations, including nonad-
11 ministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
12 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
14 1701) ÷ *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$180,000
15 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the
16 District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations
17 and Education Division: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
18 ceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for ad-
19 ministrative expenses may be transferred to the National
20 Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the
21 Administration, upon the request of the Administrator, for
22 studies of the properties and suitability of building materials
23 with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-
24 rent housing, including the construction of such experimental

1 structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing;
 2 binding, and disseminating the results of such studies : *Pro-*
 3 *vided further, That no part of the sum herein authorized shall*
 4 *be expended in the District of Columbia for the purposes of*
 5 *the Public Relations and Education Division.*

6 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the
 7 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
 8 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
 9 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
 10 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
 11 \$4,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for administrative
 12 expenses as authorized under the heading, Administrative
 13 expenses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account
 14 in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
 15 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
 16 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sec-
 17 tion 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

18 FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

19 Not to exceed ~~\$450,443~~ \$400,000 of the funds of the
 20 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, estab-
 21 lished by title IV of the National Housing Act of June
 22 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), shall be available during the
 23 fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the
 24 Corporation, including personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with

1 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
2 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833);
3 expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings
4 concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically
5 authorized by the Board of Trustees; transfer of household
6 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
7 and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and bind-
8 ing; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for
9 periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies,
10 equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and
11 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
12 change; use of the services and facilities of the Federal
13 Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, Federal
14 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as au-
15 thorized by said title IV; and all other necessary admin-
16 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
17 in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions
18 under said title IV shall be considered as nonadministrative
19 expenses for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That,
20 except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified,
21 and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the ad-
22 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Cor-
23 poration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
24 with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended
25 (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732).

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Not to exceed ~~\$15,153,712~~ \$12,000,000 of the funds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, established by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; *not to exceed* \$580,000 for travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$3,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically authorized by the Board of Directors; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, and Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a

1 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
2 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
3 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
4 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
5 in which it has an interest, shall be considered as nonadmin-
6 istrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,*
7 ~~That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available~~
8 ~~hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the~~
9 ~~National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of~~
10 ~~the Corporation, upon its request, for studies of the properties~~
11 ~~and suitability of building materials, with particular reference~~
12 ~~to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the~~
13 ~~construction of such experimental structures as may be neces-~~
14 ~~sary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating~~
15 ~~the results of such studies: *Provided further,* That except for~~
16 ~~the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the re-~~
17 ~~strictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative~~
18 ~~expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be~~
19 ~~incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions~~
20 ~~of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (42~~
21 ~~U. S. C. 1461-1468)~~ *Provided further, That such sum*
22 *shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board of*
23 *Directors of the Corporation over the fiscal year 1943, and*
24 *shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1)*
25 *constitute the total amount that will be required for such*

1 *expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expendi-*
 2 *tures which will necessitate making additional sums avail-*
 3 *able for such expenses during such year; and a failure to*
 4 *comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed*
 5 *to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any*
 6 *other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of*
 7 *the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665): Pro-*
 8 *vided further, That no part of the amount made available*
 9 *hereby for administrative expenses may be used for the main-*
 10 *tenance of regional offices.*

11 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

12 Not to exceed ~~\$10,335,292~~ \$10,310,792 of the funds of
 13 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the
 14 Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available
 15 during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses
 16 of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company,
 17 including personal services in the District of Columbia
 18 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
 19 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
 20 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) *not to*
 21 *exceed \$207,000*; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of
 22 reference, ~~and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and~~
 23 ~~newspapers~~; procurement of supplies, equipment, and serv-
 24 ices; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving
 25 devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the

1 District of Columbia; transfer of household goods and effects
2 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
3 promulgated thereunder; use of the services and facilities of
4 the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary adminis-
5 trative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in
6 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
7 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
8 belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Com-
9 pany or in which they have an interest, including expenses
10 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
11 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
12 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this
13 Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore speci-
14 fied, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the
15 administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corpora-
16 tion shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with
17 the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended
18 (15 U. S. C. 601-617).

19 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
22 work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by
23 law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28,
24 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of
25 certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control

1 and for other purposes" (52 Stat. 1215), including *not to*
 2 *exceed \$166,500* for traveling expenses; expenses of attend-
 3 ance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission
 4 are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities;
 5 contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and ex-
 6 change (not to exceed \$3,000). hire, maintenance, repair,
 7 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
 8 including not more than one such vehicle for general ad-
 9 ministrative use in the District of Columbia; supplies and
 10 office equipment; services; scientific instruments; transfer of
 11 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
 12 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
 13 and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase and exchange of
 14 lawbooks, other books of reference, newspapers, and periodi-
 15 cals, ~~\$2,303,125~~ \$2,000,000; of which amount not to exceed
 16 ~~\$1,217,500~~ \$1,000,000 shall be available for personal services
 17 in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed
 18 \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and spe-
 19 cial counsel.

20 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
 21 work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by
 22 the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An
 23 Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on
 24 rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes"
 25 (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract steno-

1 graphic reporting services; maintenance, repair, and opera-
 2 tion of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; sup-
 3 plies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments;
 4 transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the
 5 Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated there-
 6 under; \$203,140, of which amount not to exceed \$184,000
 7 shall be available for personal services in the District of
 8 Columbia.

9 In all, salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission,
 10 ~~\$2,506,265~~ \$2,203,140.

11 National-defense activities: For all necessary expenses
 12 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
 13 Commission to perform additional functions or activities in
 14 connection with the national security and defense, includ-
 15 ing activities under the provisions of the Federal Power
 16 Act and activities directed by the President under the author-
 17 ity of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President"
 18 contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, such
 19 expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the
 20 appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses,
 21 Federal Power Commission", are available, \$519,255: *Pro-*
 22 *vided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addi-
 23 tion to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national
 24 security and defense, from other appropriations available to it.

1 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
 2 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
 3 lithographing, \$42,000.

4 Total, Federal Power Commission, ~~\$3,067,520~~
 5 \$2,764,395.

6 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

7 For five Commissioners, and for all other authorized
 8 expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing
 9 the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including
 10 secretary to the Commission and other personal services, con-
 11 tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-
 12 ment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
 13 rentals, *not to exceed \$124,380 for* traveling expenses, in-
 14 cluding not to exceed \$900 for expenses of attendance, when
 15 specifically authorized by the Commission, at meetings con-
 16 cerned with the work of the Federal Trade Commission, for
 17 newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage, and witness
 18 fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal
 19 Trade Commission Act; ~~\$2,252,224~~ \$2,000,000: *Provided,*
 20 That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Fed-
 21 eral Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investi-
 22 gation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the
 23 Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the
 24 enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
 25 investigation.

1 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Com-
 2 mission, \$50,250.

3 Total, Federal Trade Commission, ~~\$2,302,474~~ \$2,050,-
 4 250.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the Office of the
 8 Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the sal-
 9 ary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per annum, and other
 10 expenses of said office, including printing and binding (not
 11 to exceed \$10,000) ; actual transportation expenses and
 12 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
 13 expenses to persons serving, while away from their homes
 14 without other compensation from the United States, in an
 15 advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including
 16 exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, and
 17 periodicals; preparation, shipment, and installation of photo-
 18 graphic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials;
 19 not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when spe-
 20 cifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or
 21 conventions relating to the work of the Agency; not to
 22 exceed \$10,000 for the employment of persons or organiza-
 23 tions by contract or otherwise, for special services determined
 24 by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to
 25 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws,

1 \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,000, as item-
2 ized in the Budget schedules for the fiscal year 1943 under
3 the Office of the Administrator, of funds available to the con-
4 stituent units of the Federal Works Agency, may be trans-
5 ferred to this appropriation for the purposes thereof: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the Administrator may transfer to this
7 appropriation from funds available for administrative expenses
8 of the constituent units of the Federal Works Agency such
9 additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of
10 the Administrator of any of the administrative functions
11 of said constituent units; but no such transfer of additional
12 funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative
13 functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary
14 and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by
15 savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Works Agency,
16 which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose
17 but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
20 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
21 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
22 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
23 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
24 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
25 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied

1 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
2 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
3 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
4 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
5 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
6 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
7 Post-Office Departments in the District of Columbia.

8 General administrative expenses: For architectural, en-
9 gineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other per-
10 sonal services; *not to exceed \$225,000 for traveling expenses,*
11 ~~including expenses (not exceeding \$1,000) of employees~~
12 ~~directed by the Federal Works Administrator to attend~~
13 ~~meetings of technical and professional societies and educa-~~
14 ~~tional exhibits in connection with subjects related to the~~
15 ~~work of the Public Buildings Administration,~~ and for trans-
16 fer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
17 October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;
18 printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising,
19 testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,
20 and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or
21 supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem
22 necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public
23 Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal build-
24 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for
25 which payment may be made in advance; expenses necessary

1 to wind up the affairs of the United States Housing Corpora-
 2 tion and effects its dissolution; ~~\$1,226,540~~ \$1,000,000 of
 3 which amount not to exceed ~~\$707,090~~ \$500,000 may be ex-
 4 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia and
 5 not to exceed \$356,070 for personal services in the field:
 6 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
 7 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
 8 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
 9 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
 10 against the construction appropriations of the respective
 11 projects to which they relate.

12 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
 13 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
 14 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
 15 of completed Federal buildings (including Marcus Hook),
 16 the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, to-
 17 gether with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care
 18 and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired
 19 for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the
 20 use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and
 21 insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equip-
 22 ment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, plat-
 23 form scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment
 24 in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary
 25 safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the

1 Federal Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and
2 changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-
3 tube system in New York City installed under franchise of
4 the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June
5 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising there-
6 under in accordance with the provisions of the Acts ap-
7 proved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
8 (45 Stat. 533), \$3,413,275: *Provided*, That the total ex-
9 penditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of
10 buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for
11 buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
12 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not
13 exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
15 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
16 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
17 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
18 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
19 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
20 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
21 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
22 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
23 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
24 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
25 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;

1 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
 2 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
 3 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
 4 tion for the guard force; not exceeding \$91,290 for pur-
 5 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
 6 elevator conductors; and the purchase of two motor-propelled
 7 passenger-carrying vehicles; ~~\$17,656,500~~ \$19,656,500:
 8 *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance or other serv-
 9 ices are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
 10 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
 11 promptly by check upon the written request of the Commis-
 12 sioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after the serv-
 13 ice has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appro-
 14 priation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof,
 15 as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of
 16 the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in advance.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
 18 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
 19 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
 20 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
 21 and equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather
 22 and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
 23 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-pro-
 24 pelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure
 25 requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and

1 operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
2 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Pub-
3 lic Buildings Administration, \$3,140,675: *Provided*, That
4 all furniture now owned by the United States in other
5 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States
6 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
7 sponds with the present regulation plan for furniture:
8 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
9 for contracts for telephone switchboards or equivalent
10 telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case
11 two or more governmental activities in buildings operated
12 by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found
13 that joint service is economical and in the interests of the
14 Government, and any Government activity receiving such
15 service shall pay promptly by check upon the written
16 request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either
17 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
18 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of
19 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
20 and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost
21 shall be made for service paid for in advance.

22 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
23 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
24 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
25 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-

1 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
2 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
3 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal
4 Works Administrator.

5 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

6 General administrative expenses: For the employment
7 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
8 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
9 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
10 to exceed \$32,000), purchase (including exchange) of law-
11 books, books of reference and periodicals, and the prepara-
12 tion, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Wash-
13 ington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
14 and investigational studies, either independently or in coop-
15 eration with State highway departments, or other agencies,
16 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
17 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
18 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
19 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
20 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
21 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
22 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
23 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
24 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
25 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for

1 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
2 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
3 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
4 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916
5 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

6 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in
9 the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
10 approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts
11 amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be ex-
12 pended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as
13 amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
14 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
15 \$60,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
16 available until expended, which sum is composed of
17 \$20,000,000, which is the remainder of the amount author-
18 ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by section
19 1 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and
20 \$40,000,000, which is a part of the amount authorized
21 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of
22 the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867):
23 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
24 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
25 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall

1 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
2 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
3 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
4 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
5 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
6 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for carrying out the
7 provisions of said Act, including the replacement of not to
8 exceed one such vehicle for the use of the Commissioner,
9 Public Roads Administration, at a cost, including the ex-
10 change value of the vehicle to be replaced, of not to exceed
11 \$1,200: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1943,
12 whenever performing authorized engineering or other services
13 in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
14 or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the
15 charge for such services may include depreciation on engineer-
16 ing and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
17 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
18 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
19 fiscal year 1943 the appropriations for the work of the
20 Public Roads Administration shall be available for meet-
21 ing the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the pro-
22 curement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
23 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
24 the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for
25 sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost

1 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-
2 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to
3 be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
4 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
5 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
6 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
7 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
8 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
9 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
10 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
11 tration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the
12 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
13 for the transfer of household goods and effects as provided
14 by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promul-
15 gated thereunder; for necessary expenses (not exceeding
16 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of high-
17 way departments, associations, organizations, and other agen-
18 cies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the tem-
19 porary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
20 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of
21 the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

22 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

23 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
24 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
25 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-

1 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
2 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
3 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
4 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
5 with several governments, members of the Pan American
6 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
7 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
8 tion, approved March 4 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended
9 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
10 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any
11 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
12 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
13 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
14 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

15 **FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS**

16 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-
17 market roads, rural free delivery mail roads, and public-
18 school bus routes, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available
19 and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part
20 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
21 year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
22 1940 (54 Stat. 868).

23 **ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS**

24 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
25 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at

1 crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing
 2 structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade
 3 crossings, ~~\$22,000,000~~ \$16,700,000, to be immediately avail-
 4 able and to remain available until expended, which sum is a
 5 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
 6 fiscal year 1941 by section 3 of the Act approved June 8,
 7 1938 (52 Stat. 634).

8 ~~PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS~~

9 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and main-
 10 tenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved
 11 public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reser-
 12 vations other than the forest reservations, under the provi-
 13 sions of the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3),
 14 \$500,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 15 able until expended, which sum is a part of the sum author-
 16 ized for the fiscal year 1943 by section 7 of the Act of Sep-
 17 tember 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

18 MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

19 The unexpended balance of \$89,839.23 of the appropria-
 20 tion made by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 27,
 21 1930 (46 Stat. 427), for constructing the Mount Vernon
 22 Memorial Highway, in the State of Virginia, is hereby made
 23 available for expenditure by the Federal Works Administrator
 24 for the purpose of acquiring such additional lands adjacent
 25 to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway as he may deem

1 necessary for the protection and preservation of the memorial
2 character of said highway.

3 Total Public Roads Administration, ~~\$88,500,000~~
4 ~~\$82,700,000~~.

5 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

6 Not to exceed \$75,000 of the funds appropriated by the
7 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
8 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Ad-
9 ministration, including personal services and rent in the
10 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

11 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
12 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief
13 and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved
14 June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency
15 Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as
17 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
18 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by
19 changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section
20 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to
21 "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1,
22 1943".

23 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

24 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed ~~\$4,526,930~~
25 ~~\$4,277,132~~ of the funds of the United States Housing

1 Authority, established by the United States Housing Act of
2 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401) shall be available
3 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority
4 in carrying out the provisions of said Act, including per-
5 sonal services and rent in the District of Columbia and else-
6 where; *traveling expenses not to exceed \$243,993*; purchase
7 of ~~two passenger-carrying~~ automobiles; transfer of house-
8 hold goods and effects as provided by the Act of October
9 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing
10 and binding; reproducing, photographing, and labor-saving
11 devices and office appliances; ~~not to exceed \$5,000 for the~~
12 ~~purchase and exchange of lawbooks and other books of refer-~~
13 ~~ence, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,500 for~~
14 ~~expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the~~
15 ~~Administrator, at meetings or conventions concerned with~~
16 ~~the work of the Authority; not to exceed \$15,000 for the~~
17 ~~preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits;~~
18 ~~not to exceed \$25,000 for employing persons or organiza-~~
19 ~~tions, by contract or otherwise, for special reporting, engineer-~~
20 ~~ing, technical, legal, and other services determined necessary~~
21 ~~by the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the~~
22 ~~Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as~~
23 ~~amended: Provided, That of the funds made available under~~
24 ~~this paragraph (a) the amount used by the Authority in~~
25 ~~connection with its informational service functions, including~~

1 press and related activities, photographic displays, exhibits,
2 and other educational or descriptive pamphlets or materials,
3 printing, binding, and reproduction of materials involving
4 informational service functions, shall not exceed \$90,000,
5 and ~~(b)~~ the amount used by the Authority for personal
6 services in connection with tenant selection and community
7 relations activities shall not exceed \$120,000: *Provided fur-*
8 *ther, That no part of the funds made available under this*
9 *paragraph shall be used for informational service functions:*
10 *Provided further, That all necessary expenses of providing*
11 *construction advisers and their staffs at the sites of non-Federal*
12 *projects, and of paying the accrued annual leave of such*
13 *construction advisers and their staffs (including annual leave*
14 *accrued prior to the enactment of this Act), in connection*
15 *with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public*
16 *housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be*
17 *reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the*
18 *Authority from such receipts shall be considered nonadmin-*
19 *istrative expenses, and so much of all such receipts (including*
20 *such receipts prior to the enactment of this Act) as is neces-*
21 *sary to accomplish the purposes of this proviso, shall be*
22 *immediately and continuously available until June 30,*
23 *1944: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of*
24 *the amount made available for administrative expenses may*
25 *be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry*

1 out specific projects of the Authority, upon the request of the
2 Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability
3 of building materials, with particular reference to their use
4 in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction
5 of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor,
6 and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of
7 such studies.

8 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
9 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
10 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
11 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~\$15,000,000~~ \$13,000,000, to-
12 gether with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
13 this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided, That*
14 except for payments required on contracts entered into
15 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall
16 be available for payment to any public-housing agency for
17 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
18 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
19 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or
20 occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
21 States.

22 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
23 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
24 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-

1 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
2 District of Columbia and in the field.

3 The Federal Works Administrator or other official des-
4 ignated by him may exchange motor-propelled vehicles,
5 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving office devices,
6 and accessories in whole or in part payment for vehicles,
7 scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving devices, and
8 accessories.

9 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

10 Foreign-service pay adjustment of officers and employees
11 of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of
12 foreign currencies: For the purpose of carrying into effect
13 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize an-
14 nual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and
15 employees of the United States in foreign countries due to
16 appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the
17 American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March
18 26, 1934 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 118c), and
19 for each and every object and purpose specified therein,
20 \$1,350,000.

21 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

22 Salaries: For Comptroller General, Assistant Comp-
23 troller General, and other personal services in the District
24 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$16,326,490, of which amount
25 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available:

1 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of
 2 the Act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Comptroller
 3 General of the United States is hereby authorized, in his dis-
 4 cretion, to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Sur-
 5 plus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agri-
 6 culture after the said stamps have been paid by the Division
 7 of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and audited by
 8 the General Accounting Office, either in the field or at the
 9 seat of government.

10 Contingent expenses: For traveling expenses *not to ex-*
 11 *ceed \$145,845*, materials, supplies, equipment, and services;
 12 procurement and exchange of books, ~~lawbooks, books of ref-~~
 13 ~~erence, and periodicals~~ *and lawbooks*, typewriters, calculating
 14 machines, and other office appliances, including their develop-
 15 ment, repairs, and maintenance, including one motor-propelled
 16 passenger-carrying vehicle; and miscellaneous items, ~~\$498,000~~
 17 *\$481,795, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be*
 18 *immediately available.*

19 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
 20 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
 21 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
 22 *\$112,000, of which amount not to exceed \$12,000 shall be im-*
 23 *mediately available.*

24 Total, General Accounting Office, ~~\$16,936,490~~ *\$16,-*
 25 *920,285.*

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 General administrative expenses: For eleven Commis-
4 sioners, secretary, and for other authorized expenditures
5 necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce,
6 including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one
7 director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings,
8 traveling expenses *not to exceed* \$85,358, and contract steno-
9 graphic reporting services, ~~\$2,908,012~~ \$2,898,528, of which
10 amount not to exceed \$2,565,000 may be expended for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of
12 special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed
13 \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of
14 necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

15 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
16 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and
17 other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended
18 by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act,
19 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940,
20 including the employment of necessary special accounting
21 agents or examiners, and *not to exceed* \$133,249 for travel-
22 ing expenses, ~~\$850,052~~ \$835,247, of which amount not to
23 exceed \$176,700 may be expended for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia.

25 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-

1 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
2 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
3 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
4 common carriers to make reports of accidents and author-
5 izing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Com-
6 merce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended
7 to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by
8 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
9 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved
10 May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test
11 experimentally, and report on the use and need of any ap-
12 pliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
13 way operation, inspectors, and *not to exceed \$122,315* for
14 traveling expenses, ~~\$510,955~~ \$497,365, of which amount
15 not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal services
16 in the District of Columbia.

17 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
18 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
19 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
20 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
21 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
22 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
23 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifi-
24 cations and requirements prescribed by the Commission, in-
25 cluding investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and

1 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
2 approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including
3 the employment of the necessary engineers, and *not to exceed*
4 \$29,457 for traveling expenses, ~~\$133,780~~ \$130,507, of which
5 amount not to exceed \$32,600 may be expended for personal
6 services in the District of Columbia.

7 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
8 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
9 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and trav-
10 elers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged
11 in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe
12 and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C.
13 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending
14 "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and
15 appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C.
16 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27),
17 providing for the appointment from time to time by the
18 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
19 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
20 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C.
21 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C.
22 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and
23 clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of
24 locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and
25 *not to exceed* \$99,588 for traveling expenses, ~~\$175,000~~

1 \$463,935, of which amount not to exceed \$71,915 may be
 2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
 4 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
 5 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
 6 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
 7 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
 8 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and se-
 9 curing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
 10 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
 11 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-
 12 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
 13 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
 14 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
 15 *not to exceed \$22,302 for* traveling expenses, ~~\$652,405~~
 16 *\$649,927.*

17 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
 18 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
 19 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
 20 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
 21 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
 22 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one direc-
 23 tor at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in
 24 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses
 25 *not to exceed \$189,000*; supplies; services and equipment; not

1 to exceed \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports,
2 newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
3 services; purchase (not to exceed thirty-one), exchange,
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field
6 work; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in
7 connection with investigations of apparent violations of said
8 Act, ~~\$2,586,240~~ \$3,565,240: *Provided*, That Joint Board
9 members may use Government transportation requests when
10 traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board
11 members.

12 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
13 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
14 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at
15 meetings concerned with the work of the Commission, and
16 not to exceed \$5,000 for transfer of household goods and
17 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public,
18 Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

19 In all, salaries and expenses, Interstate Commerce Com-
20 mission, ~~\$9,116,444~~ \$9,040,749.

21 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
22 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
23 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
24 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report

1 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
2 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$203,200.

3 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary
4 expenses, *including not to exceed \$52,650 for traveling*
5 *expenses*, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for
6 the purpose of promoting the national security and defense,
7 to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equip-
8 ment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement
9 of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities,
10 ~~\$238,165~~ \$232,315, of which amount not to exceed \$87,500
11 shall be immediately available.

12 Total, Interstate Commerce Commission, ~~\$9,557,809~~
13 \$9,476,264.

14 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
15 AERONAUTICS

16 For scientific research, technical investigations, and
17 special reports in the field of aeronautics, including the
18 necessary laboratory and technical assistants; contracts for
19 personal services in the making of special investigations
20 and in the preparation of special reports; *not to exceed*
21 *\$59,328 for* traveling expenses of members and employees,
22 including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses, except mem-
23 bership fees, of attendance upon meetings of technical and
24 professional societies; transfer of household goods and ef-
25 fects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and

1 regulations promulgated thereunder; office supplies and other
 2 miscellaneous expenses, including technical periodicals and
 3 books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and opera-
 4 tion of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the
 5 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine re-
 6 search laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and main-
 7 tenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase, maintenance, oper-
 8 ation, and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 9 vehicles; personal services in the field and not to exceed
 10 \$274,273 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 11 including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to
 12 exceed \$10,000 per annum; in all, ~~\$8,993,328~~ \$8,986,736.

13 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
 14 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
 15 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
 16 bia, and elsewhere, \$25,000.

17 Construction and equipment: For continuing construction
 18 and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
 19 Moffett Field, California, \$3,000,000, to remain available
 20 until expended.

21 Aircraft engine research laboratory: For continuing con-
 22 struction and equipment of the aircraft engine research
 23 laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, ~~\$3,000,000~~, \$7,071,000, to
 24 be immediately available, and to remain available until ex-
 25 pended: ~~Provided, That the limitation of \$13,300,000 upon~~

1 the total cost of construction and equipment of said aircraft
 2 engine research laboratory is hereby increased to \$13,971,000.

3 Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
 4 ~~\$15,018,328~~ \$19,082,736.

5 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in car-
 7 rying out the provisions of the Act of June 19, 1934 (40
 8 U. S. C. 231) ; the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301) ;
 9 the Act of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062) ; the Act of
 10 August 5, 1939 (44 U. S. C. 351) ; and the Act of
 11 September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958) ; including personal
 12 services in the District of Columbia; supplies and equipment,
 13 including scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other
 14 apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring,
 15 repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and au-
 16 thentication of photographic and other records (including
 17 motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the
 18 custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books,
 19 including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts;
 20 contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of news-
 21 papers, and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in
 22 advance when authorized by the Archivist for library mem-
 23 bership in societies whose publications are available to mem-
 24 bers only or to members at a price lower than to the general
 25 public; *not to exceed \$4,400 for travel expenses, including*

1 not to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of attendance at
 2 meetings concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
 3 of the said Acts; exchange of scientific and technical appa-
 4 ratus and labor-saving devices; repairs to equipment; and
 5 maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying
 6 motor vehicle, ~~\$1,134,325~~ \$1,032,725.

7 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
 8 \$12,400.

9 Total, The National Archives, ~~\$1,146,725~~ \$1,045,125.

10 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

11 COMMISSION

12 For all expenses necessary for the work of the
 13 National Capital Park and Planning Commission in carry-
 14 ing into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
 15 for the acquisition, establishment, and development of
 16 the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the
 17 Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the
 18 Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the
 19 District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Vir-
 20 ginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and
 21 playground system of the National Capital", approved May
 22 29, 1930; personal services, including real estate and other
 23 technical services, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Com-
 24 mission and not exceeding those usual for similar services
 25 and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as

1 amended; travel expenses; expenses of surveys and search-
2 ing of titles, purchase of options, and all other costs incident
3 to the acquisition of land, operation and maintenance of
4 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use, ~~\$900,000~~
5 ~~\$200,000~~, to remain available until expended, ~~\$200,000~~ of
6 said sum and to be immediately available for carrying out
7 the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act and ~~\$700,000~~ to
8 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of
9 said Act.

10 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

11 For five Commissioners, and other personal services in
12 the District of Columbia, and for other authorized expendi-
13 tures of the Securities and Exchange Commission in per-
14 forming the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law,
15 including employment of experts when necessary; contract
16 stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of
17 lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals, and
18 newspapers; *not to exceed \$270,000 for* travel expenses, in-
19 cluding the expense of attendance, when specifically author-
20 ized by the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work
21 of the Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental;
22 foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equip-
23 ment; purchase, including exchange, of one, and operation,
24 maintenance, and repair of two motor-propelled passenger-
25 carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects as

1 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105),
 2 and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase of rub-
 3 ber gloves; and other necessary expenses; ~~\$5,380,000~~
 4 \$4,850,000.

5 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
 6 Exchange Commission, \$60,000.

7 Total, Securities and Exchange Commission, ~~\$5,440,000~~
 8 \$4,910,000.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 For all expenses necessary for the operation and main-
 11 tenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by
 12 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public,
 13 Numbered 783) ; including personal services in the District
 14 of Columbia and elsewhere, lawbooks, periodicals; news-
 15 papers (not to exceed \$2,700) ; books of reference; payment
 16 of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
 17 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons
 18 serving while away from their homes, without other com-
 19 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
 20 to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a
 21 total of \$25,000) ; and purchase and exchange, and
 22 hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled
 23 passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding,
 24 \$34,745,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be
 25 necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and

1 operation of a program of work of national importance under
 2 civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with
 3 governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assign-
 4 ment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be con-
 5 scientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or
 6 naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may in-
 7 clude the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money,
 8 services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovern-
 9 mental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of
 10 the work; and including also the pay and allowances of such
 11 individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
 12 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
 13 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
 14 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the ad-
 15 ministration of the Selective Service System, including com-
 16 missioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy,
 17 Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered
 18 by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and
 19 persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and
 20 subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates author-
 21 ized by law.

22 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of the general ad-
 24 ministrative office; for the system of international exchanges
 25 between the United States and foreign countries; for con-

1 tinuing ethnological researches among the American Indians
2 and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preserva-
3 tion of archeologic remains; for maintenance of the Astro-
4 physical Observatory, including assistants, and making nec-
5 essary observations in high altitudes; for cases, furniture,
6 fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-
7 keeping of collections; and for administration of the National
8 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services, purchase
9 of books of reference and periodicals, traveling expenses,
10 including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at
11 meetings concerned with the work of the Institution when
12 specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian
13 Institution; uniforms for guards, supplies and equipment,
14 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, sup-
15 plying of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and tele-
16 phone service, repairs and alterations of buildings, shops, sheds,
17 and approaches, and other necessary expenses, \$394,334.

18 Preservation of collections: For continuing preservation,
19 exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and
20 exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other
21 sources, including personal services, traveling expenses, in-
22 cluding not exceeding \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
23 meetings concerned with the work of the National Museum
24 when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smith-
25 sonian Institution, purchasing and supplying, repairing and

1 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors,
2 postage stamps, and foreign postal cards, and all other neces-
3 sary expenses and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
4 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications, and
5 not exceeding \$4,000 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and
6 periodicals, \$646,206.

7 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
8 the Smithsonian Institution, including all of its bureaus, offices,
9 institutions, and services located in Washington, District of
10 Columbia, and elsewhere, except the National Gallery of
11 Art, \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be avail-
12 able for printing the report of the American Historical
13 Association.

14 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
15 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
16 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
17 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
18 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
19 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
20 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
21 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
22 sec. 4 (c) of such Act) not to exceed \$400,865; traveling
23 expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of
24 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
25 National Gallery of Art, when specifically authorized

1 by the treasurer of the gallery; streetcar fares; supplies;
 2 equipment including labor-saving machines and devices and
 3 the rental, repair, and exchange thereof; periodicals, news-
 4 papers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and books of refer-
 5 ence; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when au-
 6 thorized by the treasurer of the gallery for library member-
 7 ship in societies whose publications are available to members
 8 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
 9 public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 10 and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas
 11 masks for the protection of public property and employees;
 12 not to exceed \$11,000 for printing and binding; purchase
 13 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
 14 and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of
 15 buildings, approaches, and grounds, \$541,365: *Provided,*
 16 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classifica-
 17 tion Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restora-
 18 tion and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of
 19 Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

20 Total, Smithsonian Institution, \$1,670,405, of which
 21 amount not to exceed \$1,310,369 may be expended for
 22 personal services in the District of Columbia.

23 TARIFF COMMISSION

24 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
 25 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and

1 elsewhere, *not to exceed \$16,200 for traveling expenses,*
 2 purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices, the pur-
 3 chase and exchange of professional and scientific books, law-
 4 books, books of reference, gloves and other protective equip-
 5 ment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions
 6 to newspapers and periodicals, and contract stenographic
 7 reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the
 8 Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C.
 9 1330-1341), ~~\$810,000~~ \$808,200, of which amount not
 10 to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for expenses, except
 11 membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with
 12 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
 13 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including
 14 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June
 15 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for
 16 any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 17 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
 18 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
 19 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
 20 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
 21 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
 22 acted as attorney or special representative.

23 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
 24 \$15,000.

25 Total, Tariff Commission, ~~\$825,000~~ \$823,200.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
3 Act entitled "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933",
4 approved May 18, 1933, as amended by the Act approved
5 August 31, 1935, and by the Act approved July 26, 1939
6 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued
7 construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky;
8 Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam
9 (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little
10 Tennessee River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee
11 Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fon-
12 tana Dam; a dam on the south fork of the Holston
13 River; a dam on the Watauga River; and an additional unit
14 at the Sheffield steam plant; *the construction of a system of*
15 *public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River*; and
16 the beginning of construction immediately of a fertilizer and
17 elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near Mobile,
18 Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing
19 of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or
20 purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all
21 other necessary works authorized by such Acts, and for print-
22 ing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, ~~newspapers,~~
23 periodicals, ~~purchase,~~ maintenance, and operation of passen-
24 ger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and
25 elsewhere, *traveling expenses not to exceed \$615,236* and all

1 necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organ-
 2 ization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley
 3 Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations
 4 and activities in the field, ~~\$136,100,000~~ \$172,220,112: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance
 6 on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund
 7 1942", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
 8 from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the
 9 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
 10 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
 11 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
 12 Valley Authority fund, 1943", to remain available until June
 13 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations
 14 chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
 15 1942": *Provided further*, That purchases may be made by
 16 the Authority during the fiscal year 1943 without
 17 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised
 18 Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Author-
 19 ity Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board
 20 of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite
 21 the completion of projects determined by the President to
 22 be essential for defense purposes.

23 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

24 To increase the construction fund established by the
 25 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", \$980,080,000, of which not

1 to exceed \$9,956,734 shall be available for administrative
2 expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, includ-
3 ing the following: Personal services in the District of Co-
4 lumbia and elsewhere; travel expenses in accordance with
5 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
6 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, including not to exceed
7 \$2,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically author-
8 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
9 cerned with work of the Commission; printing and binding;
10 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$6,000 for
11 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
12 services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services,
13 including telephone, telegraph, radio, and teletype services;
14 purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$2,500), mainte-
15 nance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automomo-
16 biles for official use; typewriting and adding machines, and
17 other labor-saving devices, including their repair and ex-
18 change; expenses (not exceeding \$60,000) for transfer of
19 household goods and effects as provided by the Act of
20 October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations
21 promulgated thereunder; necessary expenses (not exceeding
22 \$6,000) incident to the education and training of personnel
23 of the Commission detailed at institutions for scientific edu-
24 cation and research as authorized by the Act of August 4,
25 1939; compensation as authorized by said Act of August 4,

1 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or
2 Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; allowances for
3 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
4 by the Act of June 26, 1930; and including not to exceed
5 \$255,000 for the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of
6 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special
7 services, including accounting, legal, actuarial, and statistical
8 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
9 Statutes: *Provided*, That the said construction fund shall be
10 available for carrying out the activities and functions which
11 the Commission is authorized to perform under title III of
12 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
13 1942 (Public Law 247): *Provided further*, That the
14 amount of contract authorizations contained in the Inde-
15 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and Acts prior
16 thereto, for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant
17 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby increased by
18 \$90,000,000.

19 STATE MARINE SCHOOL ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911

20 To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; *the State*
21 *of Maine, \$60,416.66, of which amount \$10,416.66 shall*
22 *be available immediately*; the State of Massachusetts,
23 \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000; and the State of
24 Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the mainte-
25 nance and support of marine schools in such States as pro-

1 vided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine
 2 schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended
 3 (34 U. S. C. 1121; Public Law 191, Seventy-seventh Con-
 4 gress); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned
 5 by the United States to the said States for use in connection
 6 with such State marine schools, \$100,000; in all, ~~\$300,000~~
 7 \$360,416.66.

8 Total, United States Maritime Commission, ~~\$980,-~~
 9 ~~380,000~~ \$980,440,416.66.

10 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

11 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
 12 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
 13 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation
 14 of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans'
 15 Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and func-
 16 tions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained
 17 in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to
 18 consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting
 19 war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f),
 20 and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration
 21 is now or may hereafter be charged with administering,
 22 \$110,909,088: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this
 23 amount shall be available for expenses, except membership
 24 fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans'
 25 Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of

1 medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices
2 and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further,*
3 That this appropriation shall be available also for personal
4 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including
5 traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations
6 in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per
7 diem allowance in lieu thereof; transfer of household goods
8 and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
9 and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing and
10 laundering of such wearing apparel as may be pre-
11 scribed for employees in the performance of their
12 official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
13 reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-
14 carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, main-
15 tenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more
16 than two passenger automobiles for general administrative
17 use of the central office in the District of Columbia; and
18 notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary,
19 the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
20 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
21 Administration employees located at isolated stations to and
22 from school under such limitations as he may by regulation
23 prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
24 contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to
25 exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services per-

1 taining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained
2 by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of
3 compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for
4 allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public
5 Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments,
6 for disbursement by them under the various headings of their
7 applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for
8 the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Ad-
9 ministration, including minor repairs and improvements of
10 existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such
11 care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the mainte-
12 nance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and
13 facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Admin-
14 istration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing
15 employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other
16 expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans'
17 Administration accruing during the year for which this ap-
18 propriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,*
19 That the appropriations herein made for the care and mainte-
20 nance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the
22 purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regula-
23 tions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe,
24 to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care
25 in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided*

1 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for con-
2 tinuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of
3 disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the
4 Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as
5 amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veter-
6 ans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care:
7 *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby author-
8 ized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as
9 he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classifica-
10 tion Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this
11 appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from
12 sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced
13 fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
14 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

15 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
16 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
17 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
18 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
19 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
20 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of
21 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
22 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

23 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
24 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
25 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$138,000.

1 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
2 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of
3 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
4 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
5 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
6 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
7 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this
8 appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$445,000,000,
9 to be immediately available.

10 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
11 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
12 fiscal years, \$12,821,000.

13 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
14 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
15 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
16 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
17 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
18 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
19 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
20 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease
21 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
22 service, and to reimburse the National Service Life Insurance
23 Fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
24 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

1 under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
2 \$27,770,000, to be immediately available.

3 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
4 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
5 expended and of which amount not to exceed \$500,000
6 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this amount
7 shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans'
8 Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any
9 of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
10 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
11 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j) :
12 *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this
13 amount shall be available for the employment in the District
14 of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical
15 assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications
16 for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
17 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
18 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

19 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$601,195,088: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
21 for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except
22 for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this
23 appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or exami-
24 nation of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the
25 laws bestowing such benefits to veterans unless reimburse-

1 ment of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as
2 may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3 SEC. 2. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1943, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Inter-
5 state Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the
6 United States Maritime Commission with the exception of
7 the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present
8 incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
9 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

10 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used
12 to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the
13 Government of the United States, or of any agency the
14 majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government
15 of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental
16 United States unless such person is a citizen of the United
17 States or a person in the service of the United States on the
18 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
19 ship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
20 or who owes allegiance to the United States. *This section*
21 *shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the*
22 *Philippines.*

23 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
25 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization

1 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
4 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
5 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
8 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
11 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in
12 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
13 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
14 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
15 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
16 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
18 Offices Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives January 22, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6430

[Report No. 1266]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 23, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 23 (legislative day, March 30), 1942

Reported with amendments

\$100,000 in excess of existing authority; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHWARTZ:

S. 2486. A bill to provide for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of a building for, and for the operation of, the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at Laramie, Wyo.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2487. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to requisition motor vehicles driven at speeds in excess of the rate of 40 miles per hour; and

S. 2488. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., between the War Department and the city of Philadelphia, trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TUNNELL:

S. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution for the relief of the State of Delaware; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CLARK of Idaho submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CLARK of Idaho submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6709, the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, 1943, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 45, line 11 (in the item for Forest management), to strike out "\$556,500" and insert "621,500"; and

On page 45, line 20, in the item of Forest survey, to strike out "\$202,629" and insert "\$250,000."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 4, in line 3, before the period, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the salary of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum effective on the date of the enactment of this act."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 20, line 23, before the period, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$150,000 in the aggregate (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 72, at the end of line 22, before the period, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That commencing July 1, 1942, all proceeds derived by the Board of Directors of the Authority from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Authority, and from any other activities of the Authority, including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States monthly, and shall not be expended until subsequently appropriated by the Congress."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bu-

reaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 74, in line 13, after "247)", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Executive order No. 9112 of March 26, 1942."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 79, after line 25, insert the following:

"Disposal of surplus commodities: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of such section 32, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, there are hereby reappropriated, to be available until June 30, 1943, the budgetary reserves of the appropriations made for carrying out the provisions of such section during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. The funds reappropriated by this paragraph shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any funds appropriated by such section or any other funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such section: *Provided*, That so much of such section as prohibits the devotion to any one agricultural commodity or the products thereof of any amount in excess of 25 percent of the funds available under such section shall not be applicable to amounts devoted to a stamp plan for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from funds made available hereby and by such section, and, notwithstanding expenditures under such stamp plan, not in excess of 25 percent of the funds made available hereby and by such section may be devoted to any one agricultural commodity or the products thereof under plans other than a stamp plan."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6709, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. LA FOLLETTE also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of

Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 79, after line 25, insert the following:

"Disposal of surplus commodities: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of such section 32 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, \$33,000,000 together with the budgetary reserves of the appropriations made for carrying out the provisions of such section during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. The appropriation made by this paragraph shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any appropriation made by such section or any other appropriation made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such section: *Provided*, That so much of such section as prohibits the devotion to any one agricultural commodity or the products thereof of any amount in excess of 25 percent of the funds available under such section shall not be applicable to amounts devoted to a stamp plan for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from funds made available hereby and by such section and, notwithstanding expenditures under such stamp plan, not in excess of 25 percent of the funds made available hereby and by such section may be devoted to any one agricultural commodity or the products thereof under plans other than a stamp plan."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6709, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT—CORRECTION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS ARTICLE

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I want to take a minute or two of the time of the Senate to correct the records of the Associated Press.

On Thursday evening, April 23, with several Members of the Senate and House, I spoke briefly at a dinner meeting of the National Small Business Conference. In reporting the meeting an Associated Press reporter quoted me as having said that "it is all very well to talk about economy in government, but in wartime government has to be 'expensive and extravagant.'"

The quotation, which was printed in the press of my State, reads as follows:

Senator MALONEY (Democrat, Connecticut) said it was all very well to talk about economy in government, but in wartime government had to be "expensive and extravagant."

I did not say that. I did not say anything like that, and I hold exactly the opposite view. As a matter of fact—and my colleagues who were present would so testify—I expressed the feeling that there was extravagance in certain places, and that extravagance should be curtailed. I do not now want to take up the time of the Senate to discuss the matter, but for a long time past, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, as well as here on the Senate floor, I have endeavored to curtail nondefense spending.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wish to say, with respect to the statement made by the Senator from Connecticut, that I attended the dinner to which he referred, and that the Senator made no such statement as that which was attributed to him in the press.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator from Ohio for his statement.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on many occasions I have called the attention of Selective Service officials and others in charge of selecting men for service in our armed forces to conditions existing in South Carolina.

It is with extreme regret that I must admit that a number of our people are illiterate, and another large number of our people have not attained a fourth-grade education. Hence, in the selections for the armed service of our country many of our people have been rejected because of lack of education. However, these people are efficient and capable.

It has been no fault of theirs, nor has it been any fault of the people of South Carolina, that this condition exists. The principal reasons for it are the small per capita income and the poverty that have existed in our State in the past. This poverty is reflected in a lack of appropriations properly to educate our youth.

Statistics show that the number of our youth in comparison to per capita population is among the largest in the Union, while our per capita wealth and income are at the bottom.

It is my opinion that Selective Service and other organizations of the United States Government should give attention to this problem. This I have requested, and I shall continue to use my efforts, with the hope that the proper aid and support will be given to the education and use of so many of our citizens who at the present time cannot qualify for service.

In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by a distinguished South Carolinian, Mr. Robert Quillen.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ROBERT QUILLEN

When we take our car to the dealer's garage, it is serviced by a young Negro. He is built like Joe Louis and probably weighs more. He works with the grace and skill of an expert, never wasting a motion, for he has the inborn sense of rhythm peculiar to his race. Whether repairing a puncture, changing tires, oiling the car, or giving it a coat of wax, he does the job quickly and dependably.

He had no special training, but simply picked it up—which means that he learned by doing, which is the best way to learn. It also means that he is smart.

Yet this young man, sound and sensible and a joy to any employer, is rejected by the Army as unfit for service. He can't read or write.

Thousands of such young men, especially in the South, have been deferred for the same reason. They are a privileged class because they didn't go to school.

Some genius has ruled that men who haven't the equivalent of fourth-grade schooling are not intelligent enough to obey orders.

Among the deferred are many white youths from tenant farms. Most of them are good shots. They are physically tough. They can make traps, repair guns, do rough carpentry, and ordinary blacksmithing. They are good at improvising—at making things do. And they are not illiterate because of stupidity, but simply because they didn't go to school. A regiment of them, properly led, would lick its weight in wildcats. You will find some mention of their kind in the history of the Civil War.

That war was a mere skirmish compared with the job we face now. This is a life-or-death struggle, which is harnessing the whole world's energy, and the side that can endure most and hold out longest will come out on top.

Before this summer ends, we'll find ourselves dangerously short of manpower. The shipbuilding program alone will require 800,000. We dare not leave a single man idle.

In fact, we must enlist every man and woman, boy and girl, who is physically and mentally sound. If a man isn't doing war work, and is fit to carry a gun, some woman must take his job.

This is not an exaggeration or a theory.

It is hard, grim, live-or-die fact. For all our great effort in the last war, we didn't even supply our own needs, and this time we must supply all of our Allies. It is the greatest chore in all history, and we must do it while building an unbeatable Army and Navy and air force.

The illiterate, if mentally sound, can learn to be soldiers. Why reject a good Jap killer because his grammar is faulty?

SALE OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND DEFENSE STAMPS—STATEMENT BY COL. EDWIN A. HALSEY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the statement made by Col. Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, in promoting the sale of United States Savings Bonds and Defense Stamps.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

America's history is America's glory. In the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," and Abraham Lincoln's utterance, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth," rings the spirit embodied in the hearts of all Americans today. Commodore Perry thrilled America with his statement, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," and John Paul Jones voiced the stamina and courage of his country when he said, "I have not yet begun to fight."

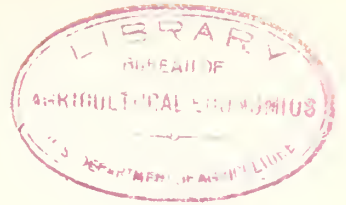
These sentiments of the pioneers and patriots of our country were but the fore-runners of the patriotism and loyalty that surge through our hearts. It is this sacred feeling we have for our country and the great reverence we have for our Government that prompt all of us to contribute our best in whatever way we can. Those of us who do not actually participate in the armed services may give substantially by purchasing War Savings Bonds, which, like national unity, will assure security and keep for us, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt has so fervently and appropriately said, "Liberty under God."

THE ITEM VETO

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this morning I made a statement before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in respect to my pending constitutional amendment dealing with

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6430



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 27 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 74, in line 13, after "247)" insert a colon and
- 2 the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That
- 3 the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out
- 4 the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March
- 5 26, 1942".

4-27-42—A

AMENDMENT

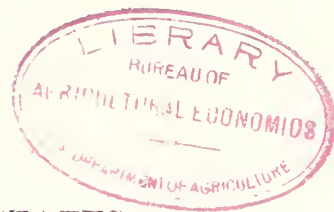
Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

APRIL 27 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6430



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 4, in line 3, before the period insert a colon and
- 2 the following proviso: "*Provided*, That the salary of the Di-
- 3 rector of the Bureau of the Budget shall be at the rate of
- 4 \$12,000 per annum effective on the date of the enactment of
- 5 this Act".

4-27-42—B

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKEELAR to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

APRIL 27 (legislative day, March 30), 1942
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

gested could be used, and should be used. The Senator from Illinois has called attention to the need for a special committee to investigate the proposition he advanced this morning. I believe that some action by the Congress may be necessary in order to force upon the executive departments some consideration of the method of transportation I have just discussed.

EXHIBIT A

OIL FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM SOUTHWEST CAN BE TRANSPORTED AT LOWER COST VIA THE INLAND WATERWAYS THAN BY PROPOSED PIPE LINE

The facts are:

1. Threatened shortage of oil tankers has brought forth suggestions that pipe lines be constructed from southwestern oil fields to Atlantic seaboard points to avoid possible oil famine.

2. Estimated cost of constructing single pipe line from Texas to New York ranges from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Not considering steel shortage, priorities etc., time of completion estimated at 2 years for single line.

3. A pipe line has limited transportation capacity, estimated at 225,000 barrels per day at maximum efficiency.

4. Mississippi River (including intracoastal canal to Galveston) and Ohio River have been completed at an expenditure by the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars. It has unlimited capacity for transporting oil and is now used extensively by private operators for that purpose.

5. While present facilities (oil barges and towboats) may be adequate for use in ordinary times by private operators, these facilities fall far short of meeting increased demands arising out of the present emergency. However, the existing plant in most instances could be quickly augmented through priority construction of comparatively inexpensive barges, placing far less burden on critical materials and manpower than the construction of an expensive and experimental pipe line. Having a completed waterway with adequate dockage facilities and experience in handling oil by barge, the problem merely reduces itself to adding barges to the existing plant as a railroad would add boxcars to its trains.

6. Cost of steel oil barges ranges up to \$20,000 each, which cost might be materially reduced when produced in quantity. The capacity of an average oil barge (195 feet by 35 feet by 11 feet) is 6,600 barrels. Therefore 34 barges could handle the maximum daily capacity of a single pipe line and the cost would be only \$680,000. Further, oil barges can be constructed rapidly, entailing no such vast construction program as in the case of a pipe line. Towboats are presently available, but undoubtedly an enlarge program would involve a consideration of the need for added power. The waterway has been completed, the right-of-way is there for use, with unlimited capacity, lacking only expansion of equipment.

7. Comparative cost of transporting oil by various forms of transport for the year 1939 is given below:

	Per ton-mile
Crude pipe lines.....	\$0.00477
Gasoline pipe lines.....	.00527
Company ships.....	.00050
Company barges.....	.00259
Chartered ships.....	.00106
Foreign ships.....	.00151
Canadian ships.....	.00264
Company trucks: Package and bulk.....	.06853
Outside trucks:	
Bulk.....	.03697
Package.....	.02621
Railroads:	
Carloads.....	.01640
Less than carload lots.....	.03890
Chartered barges.....	.00680

From the above it is clear that the ton-mile cost of directly operated barge facilities is one-half of such cost by pipe line.

8. Oil moves by water today from the Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana fields via the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh, thence to Atlantic seaboard consuming centers. Another route is via the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Chicago, thence by lake to Buffalo and New York Barge Canal to the seaboard.

9. From a national-defense standpoint the maximum utilization of our inland waterways is imperative. These waterways, because they lie in the interior, are protected and hence far less vulnerable to attack. Further, they are not subject to sabotage and break-downs, as would be true of pipe lines. Other nations have long since realized these truths and are utilizing their inland waterways to their maximum.

Facilities constructed for inland waterway use can readily be utilized in an all-out national-defense effort not only on our rivers, but, if necessary, in our coastal and lake harbors as well.

With the passing of the emergency the additional facilities would readily be absorbed by industry seeking the low-cost form of transportation for this commodity.

At the present time there are three all-gasoline pipe lines operating from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pittsburgh district. These three are: The Tuscarora Line, owned by the Tuscarora Oil Co., Ltd., and serving the Pittsburgh district from Bayonne, N. J., to the Keystone pipe line, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., from the Pittsburgh district to Marcus Hook, Pa., and the Susquehanna pipe line, owned by the Sun Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary of Sun Oil, Pittsburgh district, Bayonne, N. J. It is being contemplated at the present time to reverse these lines and bring oil from Wood River, Ill., to the Pittsburgh district by barge and transship via pipe line to the seaboard.

BASIC MAGNESIUM, INC.—UNCONSCIONABLE PROFITS IN WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. President, I rise today to reiterate my statement of April 9 that the Defense Plant Corporation has entered into an agreement with Basic Magnesium, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, for construction of a \$73,000,000 magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., that is "so sinister as to indicate that some officials in our Government are guilty of malfeasance in the performance of their duties."

In reaffirming the facts as before stated, I am mindful of an allegation filed April 23 by Jesse Jones with the Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

I now state that Mr. Jones, who is accountable for the Defense Plant Corporation's affairs, has resorted in his statement to evasion, subterfuge, distortion of facts, and an attack on the investigators of the case.

Mr. Jones' attempt to saddle the responsibility for Basic Magnesium profiteering on the War Department and the now defunct O. P. M. will meet with as little success as did his effort to blame the President of the United States and the British and Dutch Governments for Mr. Jones' own failure to provide the Nation with rubber.

My statement was based on the testimony of witnesses sworn to tell the truth at hearings in Las Vegas, conducted on March 23 and 24 by the Truman committee.

My statement was based on record and fact. However Mr. Jones may try to

confuse the issue, the fact remains that Basic Magnesium will receive \$300,000 to supervise the construction of the plant, \$560,000 per year as an operating fee, \$280,000 per year on royalties, and \$1,000,000 in the event of the sale of the plant. All this was testified before the Truman committee as possible return on an admitted investment of less than \$50,000.

Nothing Mr. Jones can say can dispute the fact that extortionate salaries are being paid from the taxpayers' money to the officials of the company, salaries as high as \$36,000 a year.

D. W. Stewart was paid \$15,000 by Eells when employed by Basic Refractories, but when he was transferred to Basic Magnesium and his salary was paid from public funds he was given \$20,000 a year, an increase of \$5,000.

Mr. Howard P. Eells testified under oath that H. C. Lee, who was employed by Eells' company in Cleveland at a salary of \$7,800 per year, was transferred to Basic Magnesium, Inc., at \$12,000 per year, an increase of \$4,200.

W. W. Patnoe was transferred by Eells from Basic Refractories to Basic Magnesium. His former salary was \$10,000, but now that Eells is handling the taxpayers' money Mr. Patnoe is receiving \$13,800, an increase of almost \$4,000 a year.

All these huge increases in salaries are to be paid from public funds—these same increases being approved by Jesse Jones. It is interesting to note how valuable the services of these men become upon being paid out of the taxpayers' money.

That this unusual contract provides for extortionate profits is graphically borne out by the fact that the personal salary of Howard P. Eells is \$50,000 per year, or equal to the entire assets of Basic Magnesium, Inc., when the contract was signed. This amazing salary is not the only income or interest of Mr. Eells. He receives \$18,000 per year as president of Basic Refractories. Although Eells is in supreme command, he has not spent more than 60 days at the plant since the contract was signed in August of 1941. Is it any wonder that such miserable progress has been reflected in the construction of the plant?

Nothing Mr. Jones can say can dispute the testimony of the project manager of Basic Magnesium, who stated, at the hearings, that the project is only 9-percent complete. The testimony of the project manager clearly indicates that Mr. Howard P. Eells, Jr., is grossly inefficient and incompetent.

If a man built an expensive home with a garage adjoining, and if the builder attempted to justify his delay by pointing out that the garage was 60-percent finished, I doubt if it would be considered that the house was ready to be occupied. When it was pointed out by the Truman investigating committee that the plant is only 9-percent complete, Mr. Jones countered that the settling basin and the preparation plant are 60-percent complete. General Knudsen, sent out by the War Department because Mr. Jones was admittedly dissatisfied with the progress of the plant, reported that the first unit was 40-percent complete. Mind you, I

said the first unit. There are 10 units to this vital magnesium-producing plant. If one unit is 40 percent complete, then 10 units are, in reality, 4 percent complete. With the garages, the plant is 9 percent complete.

Howard Mann, project manager, in an attempt to justify to the committee the miserable showing of the management of Basic Magnesium, placed the blame on organized labor. While it is obviously a futile and weak excuse, is it not just what we would expect from this \$36,000 executive?

Although, as I have said, Mr. Jones states that the Defense Plant Corporation engineers were not satisfied with the construction progress, and as early as January caused engineers of the War Department to investigate the project, yet as late as March of 1942, no change in management had been effected. Could it be that Mr. Jones, who has contracted for the expenditure of \$63,000,000 of public funds—now grown to \$73,500,000—finds himself obligated to defend the extravagance and incompetence of a typical promoter?

Does Mr. Jones mean that the members of the Truman committee—who have no personal interest in this case—are so deficient in intelligence as to be unable to grasp the significance of that testimony and come to the conclusions they wrote into their preliminary report? I quote from that report:

The subcommittee considers it of prime importance that these huge plants constructed with Government funds be built around the most economical processes available, to the end that they may compete commercially after the war. Care should be taken that their cost of operation should not be so high that they could not meet post-war commercial competition. * * *

The facts disclosed at Las Vegas created the impression that Defense Plant Corporation is paying tremendous fees for "know how," which so far has delivered miserable progress, the metal-producing units being only 9 percent complete although the contract was signed August 13, 1941.

After taking note of this miserable progress, I am inclined to believe that the Defense Plant Corporation, instead of paying for "know how," is paying for "do not know how." I quote further from the report:

The subcommittee is prepared now to urge most strongly that Defense Plant Corporation refuse to accept any such exorbitant royalty terms as proposed by Basic Magnesium, Inc. * * *

This proposed lease appears to the subcommittee as one of the most flagrant attempts at war profiteering to come to its notice. * * *

The subcommittee is of the opinion that a plant, especially one of this magnitude, ought not to have been commenced until after the Defense Plant Corporation had reached an agreement as to the terms of the license under which it was to operate and as to the cost of the raw material (magnesite ores) from which the magnesium was to be produced. * * *

These terms seem to put a premium on mismanagement and incompetency.

I would be derelict in my duty if I did not bring this matter to the attention of the Senate and insist on action being taken to place this plant on an im-

mediate and permanent production schedule.

There are two vitally essential factors in the production of magnesium:

First, an economic process;

Second, raw material.

At the time of signing of this contract neither of these was insured, and even to this day there is serious doubt as to the agreement on the cost, quality, and quantity of the ore supply.

While Mr. Jones states that it is a fixed policy for the Defense Plant Corporation never to reimburse an operator for funds expended in obtaining a contract, Mr. Eells testified under oath that the sum of \$211,000 was being repaid Basic Magnesium by the Defense Plant Corporation. Mr. Jones and Mr. Eells should get together on their statements.

Mr. Jones has ignored the recommendations of the committee, and has insulted the legislative branch of the Government, which he seemingly relegates to a position inferior to his own.

Mr. Jones said that my statement was "unworthy of a United States Senator." We have not reached, and never will reach, the time in our national life when it becomes unworthy a Member of the Senate to draw to the attention of the people extortionate salaries and war profits which come from public funds. In fact, it is the duty of every Senator and Representative to protect the interests of the taxpayers.

I am thinking of the people of Nevada and of the country at large, the people who must work a lifetime to maintain their families in respectability, the people who are depriving themselves and their children of life's necessities in order to pay their taxes and to buy War Bonds and Stamps. Think how many 25-cent Defense Stamps it will take to pay the \$36,000 salary of the project manager of Basic Magnesium.

The welfare of this Nation in this world crisis is the one vital element in the fight to preserve our liberty.

I repeat, as I said on April 9 in addressing this body, that I shall not hesitate to exercise every resource at my command to prevent or bring to light war profiteering during this conflict.

I am informed that the Truman committee will continue hearings on this matter at an early date.

When the facts are all finally in the record, I am sure that the committee's findings will be acclaimed at the bar of public opinion as a great contribution to clean government.

I intend to address the Senate further on this matter in the future.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee explain

the effect of the committee amendments, and the reasons for the committee's action?

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well. I suppose the Senator from Wisconsin desires that I explain some of the more important items of the bill; I do not suppose he wants me to discuss all of them.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	George	Nye
Andrews	Gerry	O'Daniel
Austin	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Glass	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Reynolds
Barkley	Hayden	Rosier
Bilbo	Herring	Russell
Bone	Hill	Schwartz
Brewster	Holman	Shipstead
Brooks	Hughes	Smathers
Brown	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Bunker	Kilgore	Stewart
Burton	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Tobey
Caraway	McFarland	Tunnell
Chandler	McKellar	Tydings
Chavez	McNary	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wagner
Danaher	Mead	Wallgren
Davis	Millikin	Walsh
Downey	Murdock	Wheeler
Doxey	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Norris	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as we all know, in the independent offices appropriation bill there are a great many diverse items. Several questions were raised in the committee, and, at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin, I will try to single out the more important ones. One grew out of the building known as the Information Building, at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. That was settled in this way: The building had already been constructed; the President had a perfect right to have it erected, and there could be no question about that; but the amount provided by the other House for the Office of Government Reports was reduced by the Senate committee from \$1,475,000 to \$1,075,000.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. Let me suggest to the very able Senator from Tennessee that, as we reach the items, they be discussed in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would much prefer to proceed in that way.

Mr. McNARY. I find it difficult to follow an explanation along general lines.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I did not intend to request the Senator from Tennessee to make a general explanation of all the items in the bill on which the committee has taken action, but I wanted him to make an explanation of the committee amendments which have to do with the National Resources Planning Board, since they constitute the first group of amendments on which the Senate will be called upon to act.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will be glad to do that, and I think it is better to let the explanation be made as the items are reached.

For the National Resources Planning Board \$688,845 was provided by the House of Representatives.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does the Senator recall what the Budget Bureau recommended?

Mr. McKELLAR. I can give the Senator the figures in a few moments. The amount provided by the House of Representatives was cut down by \$268,000, so as to provide an appropriation of \$400,000.

The National Resources Planning Board wanted to go into the defense-housing business. It will be noted from the amendment at the bottom of page 5, line 21, that the committee thought that the Board ought not to go into the housing business. Congress by legislative act had only recently consolidated the various housing authorities into one, and the President, about the same time or a little later, entered an Executive order consolidating housing activities. So it did not seem to the committee to be necessary that the National Resources Planning Board should go into that particular business; and so that provision was stricken out.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I must confess, Mr. President, that I have been so completely absorbed in the hearings of the Patents Committee, in which I was so kindly invited to participate by the chairman of that committee, although I am not a member of it, that it has been utterly impossible for me to read all the testimony in connection with the pending appropriation bill, although I have to admit that I had ample notice that it was coming up. The Senator, however, knows the circumstances under which we labor. We become tied up and absorbed in one matter and cannot do more than one thing at a time—at least, I cannot do so. I make that explanation because I have skimmed over the testimony this morning and do not find anything in it indicating that there has been any desire on the part of the National Resources Planning Board to go into the housing business in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read to the Senator what the House bill provided:

National defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$400,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for printing and binding.

The committee thought that that was entirely outside the province of the Resources Planning Board, and, for that reason, the provision was eliminated by the committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator stated that the committee struck it out because the Board was going into the housing business.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There is nothing here that provides that the Board shall go into housing activities.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can see from the item I have just read what they were going to do. They could do almost anything under heaven. I think they claimed at the time, if I remember the testimony aright, that they were going to plan for conditions after the war; they were preparing plans for building which might be undertaken after the war.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand that.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it seemed to the committee that such a program might well be postponed for the present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I rose to interrupt the Senator's explanatory statement because he stated that the reason for the elimination of this appropriation was that this organization was going into the housing business, and I could find nothing in the record and nothing in the text of the bill upon which to justify such a statement. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator further.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator from Tennessee, inadvertently, made the statement about housing when he meant national defense.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; that is what I thought, and I merely wanted the record to be cleared up.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is another item in connection with this subject, a proviso—

That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by

law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board.

That is a provision which has been in the law heretofore, and the committee thought it should be in the act now proposed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What is the effect of the proviso?

Mr. McKELLAR. To be perfectly frank about it, we could not say at this time how the enlarged and increased activities of the National Resources Planning Board could be of any great value to the war effort, and our principal desire has been to eliminate, wherever it was possible to do so, expenses in connection with the activities which were not primarily for war purposes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I realize that it is probably very difficult in the present temper of the Senate, to resist successfully an amendment by the committee which proposes to make such a substantial reduction in an appropriation bill. I also know that there has been much derision of planning in general, and many derogatory statements have been made about it; but the function of the Resources Planning Board prior to our entry into the war was, insofar as possible, to gather, assimilate, digest, and present in usable form, all the scientific and statistical information essential to the foundation of a sound national policy for the utilization, conservation, and replenishment of the natural resources of this Nation.

When this country was discovered, and prior to the time when the white man began to utilize its natural resources, it represented one of the greatest examples, if not the greatest example, of the beneficence of the Creator in providing the essential materials for the building of a civilization.

In the development of our natural resources without planning, and because largely of the rapid increase in population, we were profligate. Thomas Jefferson was one of the first men to observe that the farming practices in vogue in his day were leading to soil erosion. He recognized, as have most others since that time, I think, that soil is one of the most precious assets a nation can have.

Under virgin conditions it takes Nature about 400 years to create 1 inch of topsoil. It has been some time since I have looked into this matter, but the most recent figures I have available indicate that a conservative estimate is that in this country wind and water erosion are resulting in the loss of about 3,000,000,000 tons of topsoil annually. Once the topsoil is gone, the land becomes uninhabitable, and we have only to go into some of the older agricultural sections of this Nation to find the gaping holes which are already evident along the hillsides. In the South there is one county which is practically entirely eroded.

It was with an appreciation of the fact that we had been profligate in the exploitation and utilization of our natural resources that the National Resources Planning Board was created. The State from which I come, and which I have the honor, in part, to represent in the United States Senate, was once one of the great-

est timber States in the Union. Once it had enormous wealth in the form of lands which were in the public domain, school lands, land-grant areas, Indian lands; but the policy of both the State and the Federal Governments at that time was to permit the development of the lands regardless of the effect upon the resources, and the record shows that unfortunately both State and Federal Governments often closed their eyes while millions of board feet of timber were stolen from the public domain.

One Indian reservation in my State once had a magnificent stand of virgin timber. In years gone by a certain company obtained a contract to take the dead and down timber from that reservation; but when they got through there was not a stick of merchantable timber standing on stumpage in the reservation. I digress too greatly, but I cite this as an evidence of what may happen because of the wastage of natural resources. The company which I have in mind not only stripped the timber, but burned the dead and down timber and the slashings, and in large measure made the soil untillable for years to come. Once they had stripped this great natural resource from the land in the northern part of my State, they moved on to more virgin fields and left behind for the overburdened taxpayers of the communities affected the problem of caring for their citizens, who once had had economic opportunity as a result of the timber exploitation, but who found when the land had been denuded that their economic foundations had been swept away. Literally thousands upon thousands of dollars, if not hundreds of thousands, have been poured down the W. P. A. sluice into those counties in order to maintain and to keep from actual malnutrition and undernourishment some of their residents.

Mr. President, I confess at the outset that I have not had the time to prepare for an adequate discussion of this matter today, but, if my memory serves me correctly, the best estimate of the ultimate effect of the manner in which our timber resources have been utilized and exploited is to the effect that, up to the time when we embarked on defense effort, despite all the money that has been invested by the present administration in forestation and reforestation and, at the then existing level of the consumption of timber, within 125 years there would not be a stick of merchantable timber standing within the confines of continental United States. Other Senators are likewise familiar with our utilization of other resources.

Therefore, Mr. President, to draw an analogy between Government and private business, I say that our natural resources are the great assets of the corporation of the United States of America; and upon them the civilization in which we live and the standard of living for this and for oncoming generations depend.

It is true that new fields are being opened up by research which indicate that we may be able, with the progress of science and invention and the advance in chemical methods, to find suitable and

practical substitutes for some of our natural resources, but I think it is safe to say that until such substitutes are adequately developed, the assets of the United States of America are chiefly represented in its great people and in the natural resources upon which the people must depend for the maintenance of their standard of life.

Mr. President, in the light of the situation which I have briefly depicted, the President of the United States created an organization to study the problems involved in the preservation of our natural resources and to make recommendations to the Executive and to the Congress looking to their conservation and restoration.

Other Senators may not like the kind of work this board has been doing and is now doing, but, in my opinion, for the Appropriations Committee to abolish the only agency we have that is making any effort, so far as we know, looking to a comprehensive and continuous study of the utilization, conservation, and restoration of our natural resources, is a tragic mistake.

Furthermore, as I understand, the President of the United States has designated this board—insofar as the executive branch of the Government is concerned—to coordinate, arrange for, and actually to execute planning for the post-war period. Perhaps the Congress, if it should take this matter up de novo, might decide upon some other kind of organization but the fact remains that so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, this is the agency designated by the President to carry on what I regard with the exception of winning the war, as perhaps the most important subject we have to consider, for, Mr. President, I state the man is blind indeed who does not appreciate that once this war comes to an end the Nation will face the most critical, the most complex, the most difficult problems that have ever confronted a civilized people in the written history of the world.

When we can see ahead to a day when it will be no longer an exaggeration to say that we may have a national debt which will be equal to the total wealth of the United States, I think it must be realized that we are out on an uncharted financial sea. So far as this Government is concerned, to stretch the analogy until it breaks, we are in the situation of financial and fiscal navigators who have lost all their charts and sextants and who find that the stars in the heavens have all slipped out of place.

We are going to build up in this country the most gigantic industrial plant the world has ever seen. It will make the so-called surplus of industrial capacity which in part produced the economic problems with which we have been wrestling since the last World War and before we became involved in the present war, pale into insignificance.

Mr. President, we are proposing, to all intents and purposes—and I have no doubt that in the end somehow we will reach that goal—to underwrite the entire productive machinery of this war. We are in the business now of building plant capacity to bring about that result. The

huge concentration of war contracts is producing what may now be called a defense migration. In order that these huge plants may be properly manned, men and women are moving great distances from their present habitations. They are filling and congesting various areas to such an extent that we have spent astronomical figures for so-called defense housing. Have Senators any idea, can they grasp the nature of the problems which will confront us when that machine begins to slow down after this war shall have been ended?

We are expanding agriculture again in connection with the food-for-victory program. It was the expansion of agriculture, in order to meet the comparatively limited demands of the last war, which helped to create the dark days through which agriculture, generally speaking, has passed since 1920. We have been studying the agricultural problem ever since the able senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] first introduced the McNary-Haugen bill. I do not think any student of the agricultural problem would undertake to say that as yet we have found any solution for it. Nevertheless, the war must necessarily intensify that problem, because now our exports are no longer confined to the basic commodities. They embrace fats and oils and the concentrated forms of dairy products, so that the entire agricultural industry is bound to be bulged out of shape just as manufacturing industry will be bulged out of shape. When the time comes when no more lend-lease money is being spent, when the time comes when the abnormal demands of the Army and the Navy cease, cannot Senators envisage the nature of the problem which will confront us? Can they not see something of its form and shape and magnitude, even though they cannot see it in all its terrible aspects?

The proposal of the Appropriations Committee is to put an end to any planning for the post-war period so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUGHES in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, the amount is cut down to \$400,000. It is not eliminated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The appropriation with respect to the national defense activities is entirely eliminated.

Mr. TAFT. But there is still an appropriation of \$400,000 provided for the post-war program.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is the more accurate statement, and I appreciate what the Senator from Ohio has said in correcting me. I refer to page 39 of the committee hearings, to what is evidently a prepared statement which Dr. Merriam put in the record, from which I read, as follows:

AMOUNT OF HOUSE REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF BOARD

1. The House reduced the defense appropriation for our work next year from \$700,705, recommended in the President's Budget

estimates, to \$400,000. We do not know what part of our defense activities the House committee thought should be abandoned or curtailed. We believe that all of the war and post-war planning activities on which we are now engaged should be continued and expanded.

DEFENSE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942

2. The defense funds available to the Board for the current fiscal year total \$775,000, and the Budget request for next year was \$700,705. Our current funds are made up of \$400,000 appropriated in last year's independent offices bill plus an allocation of \$375,000 from the President's emergency fund. It may be that the House committee prefers to have the Board rely on further allocations from the President's emergency funds. We would prefer to have our work financed through the customary appropriation procedures of the Congress.

The fact is that the Budget Bureau recommended \$775,000 for national defense activities. That amount was reduced by the other House to \$400,000, and the Senate committee has eliminated that altogether. Some \$700,000, as I understand from the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], was recommended by the President for the current and post-war activities of the Board. The House reduced that amount to \$668,845, and the Senate committee has reduced it to \$400,000. So certainly one of two things is bound to happen: Either this work will not be well done in any field, or it will be curtailed, and the Board will not be able to carry on adequately its normal activities, so far as natural resources and post-war planning are concerned.

Mr. President, no other Senator is more anxious than am I to do whatever is humanly possible in wartime to prevent the decline of the legislative arm of the Government. I think the survival of democracy is involved in our preventing the shriveling and wasting away of the legislative arm of the Government.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It seems to me that the subject of post-war planning, as the Senator has envisaged its need when the war is over, is a very large and appropriate subject for consideration by the whole Nation, but it is striking that the legislative branch of the Government is doing little of the post-war planning. It is being done by the executive branch.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was just coming to that, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. TYDINGS. Very well.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I just stated that I am as anxious as is any other Senator to, insofar as possible, prevent the decline of the legislative arm. I know it cannot be done entirely because the legislative branch in time of war, unfortunately, has to delegate vast power. That is the situation which confronts us; we have to delegate power, and it has been done in every war in which we have ever been engaged. In that direction, however, I do not want anything done which does not have to be done.

So far as the Congress is concerned, it has no agency; it has no staff; it has no way in which it can make such a study. I think it should have. I should be glad

to support legislation to create a joint economic staff for the House and Senate to cover the entire field, just as we have a Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to assist the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee in handling one phase of our fiscal problem, namely, taxation. However, we do not have such a staff in the economic field, and I see little prospect of getting it. Certainly the Appropriations Committee is not recommending it.

My only point is that if we accept these amendments we paralyze, or at least drastically impair, the activity of the only organization in the Government which is making a study of the situation which will confront us when the war is over. If we ask Army and Navy representatives they tell us frankly that they are not concerned with that subject. It is not in their field. So it is with other branches of the Government. They are busy with their own problems, just as we are. If we had a committee, let us say, on natural resources planning, post-war planning, or whatever one may choose to call it, every morning the members of that committee would probably find themselves, as I am now, confronted with the choice of three or four important committees, all meeting simultaneously, and would have to decide which committee to attend. That is not the kind of atmosphere under which contemplative intellectual effort can be continuously carried on. If we had a staff we could direct it, and the staff could probably carry on such a study for us; but we do not have it.

I think it would be a tragic mistake for a country confronted with what everybody acknowledges to be the greatest problems that any country has ever faced, on the basis of so little testimony and so little consideration, to take a meat ax and chop down or badly slash activities which are studying some kind of a program with which to meet the terrible problems of the postwar period. It does not follow that Congress must adopt such a program, but somebody will be charged with the responsibility of formulating such a plan; and some kind of a plan should be available on which those who may be here when this war is over may start to gnaw.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish briefly and in a general way to endorse the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Wisconsin. Nobody has spoken to me about this appropriation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Inasmuch as the Senator has raised that point, let me say that no one has spoken to me. I did not know anything about it. I confess that I did not even know that the amendment was in the bill until I arrived here at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure of that. I myself did not know until I arrived on the floor of the Senate today that the committee had recommended a reduction in the appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board. Nobody has spoken to me about it, and in the very brief remarks which I shall

make I shall not be speaking for anyone except myself.

Mr. President, we all realize that the immediate task ahead of us is to win the war; and I think that, without regard to party, religious differences, color, or condition, we are all enlisted for the duration in the effort to win the war. Nevertheless, we cannot make ourselves oblivious to the fact that when this war is over some kind of a world will result. There will be economic, political, social, religious, spiritual, financial, and perhaps military problems. We all know that when this war is over and the United Nations have won, as we all expect that they will, the task which will confront humanity will be almost beyond the ken of men who now think and live in the midst of the effort to win it.

We cannot afford to wait until we shall have won the victory to decide what we are to do in regard to the readjustments which will be necessary in order to preserve what we are now fighting for in this great war.

Nobody has said anything to me about this appropriation. I have not been asked by any member of the National Resources Planning Board to say anything about it or to vote against the amendment of the committee reducing the appropriation; but I have certain general convictions on the subject which lead me to the conclusion that we cannot afford to ignore the problems which will face this country and the world when we shall have ceased our military and naval operations and the treaty of peace shall have been written and ratified, and we again come to a period of reconstruction, as we did following the last war, when we failed to meet the situation which has been so eloquently described by the Senator from Wisconsin, and which I think all of us realize we must face.

Various resolutions have been introduced in the Senate and in the other House providing for the creation of committees of one kind or another to make an investigation of post-war conditions. None of those resolutions has been adopted. Some of them provide for a Senate committee to look into the subject, some for a House committee, and some for a joint committee.

The President has set up a sort of interdepartmental organization to look into post-war conditions and make suggestions as to remedies, possibly in the way of legislation dealing with the subject. When this war is over and we shall have won our victory—and it will not be over until we shall have won our victory—perhaps eight, ten, or twelve million men will come back out of the Army and Navy to resume their positions in the civil life of our country. That is a suggestion which applies only to the United States. Out of all the armies of the world perhaps thirty or forty million men will come back. Nobody can tell now. During this war our economic, social, and political structure is undergoing readjustments which twist and warp the normal life of our Nation and of the world. Somebody must be thinking in advance. Somebody must be planning ahead—not necessarily planning in a way which we

must follow, or with suggestions to which we must adhere; but, unless we are utterly foolish, somebody must be looking ahead to plan what kind of a world we are to have when this war ends, and what must be the social, political, financial, industrial, and economic solutions of the problems which we shall face.

Personally I have great respect for the National Resources Planning Board. I do not know anybody on it except Mr. Delano. So far as I now recall, I have no personal acquaintance with anybody else on that Board or employed by the Board; but I do know that Mr. Delano was brought to Washington by Woodrow Wilson, who was President during World War No. 1. I know in a general way that he and those who are associated with him have no axes to grind, no selfish motives to promote. They are not interested in a job for themselves or for anyone else. They are interested in the future of this country. I have confidence in their disinterested outlook and approach to the problems which face this Nation and the world.

I do not know whether the proposed reduction in the Budget estimate is justified. No one has said anything to me about it. No one has called me on the telephone about it. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee; and, of course, with my physical, temporal, and intellectual limitations, I cannot keep current on the hearings and testimony before every committee in the Senate with reference to legislation and appropriations.

I make no criticism whatever of the Committee on Appropriations. I am sure that as a whole and individually the committee did what it thought was its duty to do. I realize the pressure on Members of the Senate, on Members of the House, and on Congress as a whole to reduce what are called nondefense appropriations. Nevertheless, I realize the difficulty of differentiating between defense and nondefense appropriations. We cannot abandon the ordinary processes of Government because we are at war; we must keep them going. I think that when the Bureau of the Budget estimates a certain amount as either necessary or desirable for an agency of this sort, which is projecting itself into the future to some extent, trying to visualize what we shall be up against when this war is over, trying to devise remedies which it will submit only for our consideration when the war is over, we are at least justified in inquiring specifically as to the necessity and reason for the proposed reduction in a very modest appropriation of this kind.

I have not as yet made up my mind how I am going to vote on this amendment of the committee. Perhaps it is justified. I am always anxious to support the action of the committee, and I realize that the members of the committee are just as patriotic and as sincere as I am; but I cannot help expressing some disturbance to my mental operations because of the reduction of an amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for what I regard as an essential activity in trying to forecast what will finally be the solution of the problems

which will face this country when we have devoted ourselves financially, economically, industrially, socially, and religiously, to say nothing of politically, to the first consideration that confronts all of us, namely, the winning of a great victory for the forces of democracy, and when that has been done the preservation of that democracy and the handing down to our descendants the liberty and a liberalism which will justify the enormous sacrifices we are to make in winning that victory.

Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. McKELLAR addressed the Chair.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I was simply going to ask the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Tennessee to take note of one or two facts.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to reply to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. TYDINGS. I want the Senator from Tennessee to reply to the Senator from Kentucky; but if he will yield to me for a moment, I should like to call to his attention and to the attention of the Senator from Kentucky, without particularly taking issue with his observations, one or two facts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall take only a minute or two.

The National Resources Planning Board is one of the agencies being studied by the committee of which I happen to be chairman, and of which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] are the other members. The committee was created by the Senate to look into overlapping and duplication and other matters of that kind, to see how we could make the Federal Government machine a little more definite and direct and less wasteful. Of course, our studies are not yet completed, but they are nearing a stage of completion. We have heard from every department of the Government, and I think we can make some suggestions in our report—some of them not very sensational, but worth while, and which I think will save a good many million dollars.

Coming down to the National Resources Planning Board, the functions of that Board, as the Board states them to the committee and as the law sets them forth, are as follows: They are to study housing, transportation, health, welfare, employment, and the consumption process. All these functions are already being performed by the National Housing Agency, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Board of Investigation and Research of the Transportation Agency. Likewise, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare is making a study, the Public Welfare Agency is making a study, the Works Progress Administration is making a study, the Social Security Board is making a study, the Railroad Retirement Board is making a study, the Department of Labor is making a study, the Federal Trade Commission is making a study, the Department of Agriculture is making a

study, and the Office of Price Administration is making a study. Each of them is making a study of the post-war effect and what we should do about it.

Superimposed on those 13 different, individual studies is the study being made by the National Resources Planning Board. The point I want to make is that the problems which this Board is supposed to study are already being studied by other departments and agencies of the Government.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. As to the studies made by the other boards and agencies mentioned by the Senator, some of which are particularly confined to the war situation and not to the long-time future prognostication of remedies and situations of that kind, let me ask to what extent they are differentiated from the National Resources Planning Board, which is more or less of a permanent organization looking far ahead to planning for situations which may exist long after the war.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand the Senator. I should say that the boards I have named are studying the problems which will be presented not only during the war but after the war, and what should be done about them. For instance, take the railroad problem: The Interstate Commerce Commission is considering the problem of keeping transportation in being during the war and the problem of what will be the effect on transportation after the war, so that they will have specific recommendations to make with regard to the railroads. Let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that, in my humble judgment, there is not a group of men in America who, unless they would give the subject their full time, to the exclusion of everything else except meals and sleep, could even faintly in one board develop the rehabilitation program which will be necessary for this country when the war is over.

The subject of transportation alone would require examination and investigation for months in order to meet the problems which will arise, such as re-equipping the railroad manufacturing plants, so that, after making shells, they may return to making boosters for locomotives, and all manner of similar things.

My brief examination into these matters convinces me that we must not be carried away by the titles of the boards or by the caliber of the men who head the boards. Mr. Delano is one of the best, in my judgment, and what I am saying is no reflection on him. The fact is that the boards are largely names. They will not and cannot, in the nature of things, put together a plan to handle a subject that has so many diverse ramifications. These studies are already being made.

The functions of the Science Committee of the National Resources Planning Board, which is one of its branches, appear to be a complete duplication of those performed by the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development of

the Office of Emergency Management. That is an actual committee. Think of it! In the Office of Emergency Management is a committee called the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the Office of Emergency Management.

The function of planning and developing the National Roster, recently transferred from the Civil Service Commission to the newly created Manpower Commission, is likewise alleged to be a function of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, through its National Defense Research Committee.

I am in no position to say, and I should not want to take the responsibility now of saying, that the entire appropriation ought to be stricken out; but in another 30 days I hope to be able to show that there are any number of Government agencies that are duplicating the work of other agencies, with a resultant tremendous waste of money, at a time when our debt is going to sky-high proportions, and when every dollar will be needed sooner or later in order to carry the load of credit which the impact of this war will put upon the Nation.

Therefore, I am hopeful that the Senate will agree to the committee amendment, and that it will be taken to conference, where there can be further examination into the matter. It may be only a couple of hundred thousand dollars here and there, or \$5,000, which are drops in the bucket; but, in my judgment, the nation which has the most drops left in the bucket will be the nation which will have the reserve punch to hit the other fellow, and to achieve victory in this war. We cannot afford to begin wasting our drops now. This is an all-out war. It is going to take everything we have.

I simply wanted to bring this duplication picture to the attention of the Senate, because I think it illustrates how we can reduce appropriations without at all hampering the proper performance of functions.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further for a moment, let me say that I appreciate what the Senator from Maryland has said. I have no criticism of him and, of course, no criticism of the Board, which is composed, I believe, of very excellent gentlemen. I have no information from them. I realize that, no doubt, there is duplication in various agencies of the Government looking toward future determination, consideration and solution of problems which we shall face when the war is over.

What I said awhile ago was the expression of my general attitude toward the things that we must confront in the days which are to come, but I do not want, in order to save a few dollars, though I am subject, of course, to information and conviction on that subject, to cripple or handicap any important agency that is dealing with this subject in undertaking to serve the American people. I am still open-minded, I will say to the Senator, on the particular matter we are now discussing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to hear the Senator from Kentucky say that, because I agree very strongly with him that Mr. Delano, Dr. Merriam, and the other members of the Board are delightful gentlemen; but the Committee on Appropriations felt that it was its duty to cut down appropriations not necessary to the war effort. We thought it was essential to save when we could. This appropriation comes directly under the rule which was applied to all the other reductions made in this bill. We have nothing in the world against the Board. As I have said, the members of the Board are delightful gentlemen; but we came to the conclusion that this particular work could well be postponed for this year, and perhaps next year, until we know something more about what is going to be the result of the war. I desire to quote from Dr. Merriam, who is vice chairman of the Board.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. In my remarks a while ago I stated that I did not personally know the members of the Board other than Mr. Delano. I do know Dr. Merriam; I have collaborated with him in many labors which I hope may some time result in good to the country. I have a very high regard for him, and I did not mean by my remarks to indicate that I did not know Dr. Merriam. It may be that I am better acquainted with the other members of the Board than I realize.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REED. I am very much interested in what has been said by the distinguished majority leader and other Senators. Here is a recognized duplication of effort. When in the world are we going to begin to remove these duplications? When we reach a place where we may begin, are we going to have some assistance from the administrative bodies, or is the Congress of the United States going to be required, by main strength and awkwardness, if I may put it that way, to go ahead without any assistance or cooperation and do the work itself?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say that this is typical of the reductions made in the bill, and if this reduction fails—and it may be necessary to ask for a ye-a-and-nay vote on it—we might just as well say, "Come in, gentlemen, take what you want," for it will be useless to do otherwise.

I said this particular work could be postponed. Let us see if the Senate thinks that it could be postponed. They are making a research. I quote from the testimony given by Dr. Merriam, who came before the committee. Research is being made by the Board, for instance, into—

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively, through the productive years.

The appropriation was asked for further investigation and report on the re-

search work these gentlemen are doing. The committee thought that further research into the right to work, usefully and creatively, through the productive years, might be postponed for a year or two until the war is over.

2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service.

That is the second line of research work they are to undertake and to report on. We thought that might be postponed until the emergency is over.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. And particularly now, when the same functions are already being performed by two or three other agencies.

Mr. McKELLAR. Precisely.

Mr. REED and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. Let me make the statement myself. Precisely; they might be postponed when other agencies are doing exactly the same kind of work and making the same kind of reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and, if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from Kansas, who, I think, rose first, and then I will yield to other Senators.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to add to what the Senator from Tennessee has said, that somebody, for example, the Senator from Maryland, who is a member of the special committee making inquiries of the activities of the various governmental administrative agencies, might tell us how many agencies are doing the same work.

Mr. TYDINGS. Right on that point—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to point out that there are many agencies engaged in such work. For example, the Department of Labor is constantly comparing wage scales in different sections of the country in different activities, such as carpenters and bricklayers, with the cost of living; the Office of Price Administration is doing the same thing; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is comparing the cost of 50 or 150 or 200 basic food commodities with wages. So, all through the Government, various agencies are doing the same thing, although one could do the whole job and transmit its findings to the others.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me ask a question right there.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think it is true there are duplications, and that there are many agencies that are overlapping in some of the work which is being performed, but I should like the Senator from Maryland or the Senator from Tennessee to tell me why this particular agency was picked

out for a reduction in its appropriations instead of some other?

Mr. McKELLAR. This was the first one before us; we did not have the others before us in this bill. I wish to say that, so far as I am concerned, I am undertaking to reduce all unnecessary expenditures.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. TOBEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understood the Senator from Tennessee to read that one of the objectives is to study thrift.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My understanding is that the Senator from Tennessee prefers a little more thrift now and a little less study of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems to me that would be wise. I now yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that the Scriptures back him up in his efforts, for therein is the injunction, "Avoid vain repetition."

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is fine to quote the Scriptures in this case, but if they were quoted more frequently in the Senate probably the country would be better off.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator about that.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. I should like to add to what the Senator from Maryland has said that last night I examined a statement filed for the Inland Steel Co. in connection with the application of their organized labor for an increase in wages, and there I found a most complete statement of wages in every line of industry in this country.

Mr. TYDINGS. By whom was it made? Was it made by the Labor Department?

Mr. REED. It was made by a professor of economics in the University of Chicago, and introduced on behalf of the Inland Steel Co., but it was a very complete statement based upon the research of the Bureau of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board. Studies of that kind are being made all the time. Why in the world should this figurehead of a body that has performed no useful service that I have ever heard of, go ahead wasting their time and the taxpayers' money as has been pointed out by the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Already they have made a report which is contained in a large volume which must have cost a great deal of money.

I quote further from Dr. Merriam. The Board would also investigate—

The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.

Each one is a duplication of research work that is now being made.

4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident.

I take it there cannot be any doubt that we have reports from various departments on each one of those items.

6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.

At a time such as this, when we need money so badly to defend ourselves against the two most warlike nations that ever existed upon the face of the earth, I do not think we ought to be spending the Government's money for such purposes as to conduct research into "the right to come and go, to speak or to be silent." We ourselves ought to be the judges of such things.

7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact.

That might be postponed for a little while. I am sure we should not appropriate the people's money for such a purpose at this time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. In just a moment. The next item is:

8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness.

O Mr. President, how far are we to go in this research? Why should we spend the people's money on such research?

At first I thought it would be better to strike out the whole appropriation as unnecessary, but out of abundance of caution, so as not to do anything contrary to the best interests of the country, we reduced the appropriation, and I think what we have recommended should remain. I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has anticipated what I was about to suggest. I think it would be very wholesome if a motion were made now to strike out the whole appropriation. Certainly a strong case has not been made for the appropriation. The activity is full of duplications and, after all, half a million dollars is not to be sneezed at.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cut the appropriation down to \$400,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I entertain precisely the same thought the Senator from Maryland has expressed. Unless the chairman of the subcommittee, having the bill in charge, feels it unwise, I shall make the motion to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will not do that. Whatever may be said of our committee and of any of its members, we have tried to do our conscientious, patriotic duty in eliminating expenditures which we regarded as unnecessary. I am sure there is not a man within the sound of my voice who has heard the debate today, who would not say that at least the reduction we have recommended should be agreed to. I hope the Senator from Kansas will go along with the committee, because we have tried to be conservative, we have tried to be reasonable, and we desire to do the right thing.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, let us vote on the amendment, and stop talking about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator, and I shall be glad to have a vote, if the Senate is willing.

Mr. REED. I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that, of course, I shall go along with the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will.

Mr. REED. I usually do. However, unless the committee thinks it unwise, I stand ready to make a motion to strike out the whole appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can understand the Senator's view about the matter, but I hope he will go along with the committee. I ask for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lucas in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the first amendment of the committee, on page 5, line 4, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed on page 5, line 4, after the word "expenses," to insert "not to exceed \$50,000."

Mr. AIKEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Glass	Pepper
Austin	Green	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gurney	Reed
Ball	Hill	Reynolds
Bankhead	Holman	Rosier
Barbour	Hughes	Russell
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Schwartz
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Brown	Kilgore	Smathers
Bulow	La Follette	Smith
Bunker	Lee	Spencer
Burton	Lucas	Stewart
Butler	McCarran	Taft
Byrd	McFarland	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McKellar	Tobey
Caraway	Maloney	Tunnell
Chandler	Maybank	Tydings
Chavez	Mead	Vandenberg
Danaher	Millikin	Van Nuys
Davis	Murdock	Wallgren
Doxey	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Norris	Willis
George	Nye	
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment of the committee, on page 5, line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 5, line 14, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$668,845" and insert "\$400,000", a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MURDOCK (when the name of Mr. THOMAS of Utah was called). It is with very deep and sincere regret that I announce the absence from the Senate today, of my colleague, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], because of the unexpected and sudden death of Mrs. Thomas last evening. He has a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is detained in a meeting of the Committee on Patents.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained in Government departments.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained in committee meetings. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is detained on business of the Senate. He is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] on this question. If present, the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 20, not voting 23, as follows:

YEAS—53

Andrews	George	Radcliffe
Austin	Gerry	Reed
Bailey	Gillette	Reynolds
Ball	Glass	Russell
Bankhead	Gurney	Shipstead
Barbour	Holman	Smathers
Brown	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Bunker	Kilgore	Stewart
Burton	Lucas	Taft
Butler	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	McKellar	Tobey
Capper	Maloney	Tunnell
Chandler	Maybank	Tydings
Chavez	Mead	Vandenberg
Davis	Millikin	Van Nuys
Doxey	O'Daniel	Willis
Ellender	O'Mahoney	

NAYS—20

Alken	Hughes	Nye
Barkley	La Follette	Pepper
Bilbo	Lee	Rosier
Caraway	McFarland	Schwartz
Danaher	Murdoch	Wallgren
Green	Murray	Wiley
Hill	Norris	

NOT VOTING—23

Bone	Guffey	Thomas, Okla.
Brewster	Hatch	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Hayden	Truman
Brooks	Herring	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Langer	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Lodge	Wheeler
Connally	McNary	White
Downey	Overtton	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 20, to strike out:

National-defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$400,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for printing and binding.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Government Reports," on page 7, line 3, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$1,475,000" and insert "\$1,075,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 8, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$18,730."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 8, to insert:

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented by funds from any source aggregating in excess of \$600,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, at the end of line 13, to reduce the total appropriation for the Executive Office of the President, from \$5,135,325 to \$4,060,210.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Civil Service Commission," on page 11, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$7,500"; in line 16, after the word "examinations" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$130,356 for"; in line 18, after the word "Commission", to insert a comma and "and including actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of members of the Board of Legal Examiners serving as such while away from their homes, without other compensation

from the United States"; on page 12, line 17, after the word "stamps" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$5,861,527" and insert "\$5,000,000", and on page 13, line 14, after the word "force", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order No. 8743 of April 23, 1941."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 14, after the name "District of Columbia", to insert "traveling expenses not to exceed \$412,020"; and in line 17, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$7,491,908" and insert "\$7,446,128."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, at the end of line 17, to reduce the total appropriation for the Civil Service Commission from \$120,195,935 to \$119,288,628.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 18, to strike out:

THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

The unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the "Conversion of inhabited alleys funds," established pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, together with all accretions during the fiscal year 1943 to said fund under the provisions of said act and of the United States Housing Act of 1937, shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Tennessee make some explanation of the committee amendment beginning in line 19, on page 15, and ending in line 2, on page 16.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I may say, Mr. President, that I have a letter from the president of the Washington Housing Association expressing regret that this amendment was reported by the committee. Not having been present at the time the matter was discussed, I should be happy to have the Senator explain it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to give the facts about this matter. The Senator from Wyoming will remember that the Alley Dwelling Authority was created several years ago, and has built a great many houses in alleys—about 85 in all, as I remember. I may be mistaken as to the number. Those buildings cost the Government \$865,000—not quite \$1,000,000. The Alley Dwelling Authority has completed its job, insofar as the alley dwellings are concerned. They are not building any more houses. They are collecting the rents and making repairs. After the committee had struck out this item, officers of the Alley Dwelling Authority came to the committee and made the statement that they would collect this year in the neighborhood of \$50,000 rent, and they had on hand about \$90,000. One of the arguments they made was that this work did not cost the Government anything at all. They said they did not know why the Congress should

be interested in the matter because it did not cost the Government anything.

I asked one of the officers what he thought about the Government's interest in the \$865,000 it had invested. He said he had not considered that. It is simply the case of the Authority having run away with the idea that it should have control of this matter, and that there is no use to interfere with it.

Mr. President, it developed, however, that there was a real necessity for the retention of three persons, I believe, one with a salary of about \$2,500, and two others with salaries of \$1,500 each. The Authority has one man actually in control of one apartment house, to whom they pay \$1,500, and he ought to be retained. They have another apartment house in which a part-time man is kept. After discussing the matter with the officers of the Authority, it was thought that three men should be retained. I cannot say that the representatives of the Authority agreed, because they wanted to retain the whole business. They wanted to use \$90,000 to collect, say, \$60,000 in rents, but, in the opinion of the committee, that was not necessary. I think, however, that the committee probably should not have stricken out the whole provision but should have allowed for the three clerks, whose salaries will amount to about \$5,500, and then the balance, amounting to \$12,000 in all, for improvement, repairs, or matters of that kind. I am quite sure that would be satisfactory to everybody. While I am not authorized by the committee to offer this amendment, on my own behalf I should like to offer a substitute so that the collection of the rents may be carried on and they can be paid into the Treasury of the United States as general receipts.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That seems to me to be quite satisfactory.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Did the representatives of the agency give any specific reasons why they thought they ought to have the unexpended balance, aside from the argument that the Government was not interested? Did they give any reasons?

Mr. McKELLAR. Their reason was that they had been doing some defense-housing work locally—surveying and other things—and they wanted to continue it. I do not know whether they can continue it, or whether they have the right to do so. However, if the amendment which I have suggested is agreed to, the rents can be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States as general receipts. That ought to be done. With the explanation I have made, I take the liberty of offering an amendment to take the place of the matter proposed to be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 15, after line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following:

THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources after July 1, 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the "Conversion of Inhabited Alleys Fund," established pursuant to such act, shall also be covered into the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee. Do I correctly understand that the amendment just agreed to relates to the collection of rents on the buildings erected with the first \$865,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. I understand that the Alley Dwelling Authority has a great many operations not relating to that particular project and that it will require considerably more than \$12,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. The other activities will not be affected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Communications Commission", on page 16, line 17, after the word "services", to insert a comma and "traveling expenses not to exceed \$52,110"; on page 17, line 12, after the word "thereunder", to strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert "\$2,000,000", and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,401,500" and insert "\$1,218,260."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 20, after the word "expenses", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed \$112,140 for traveling expenses," and on page 18, line 10, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$2,667,619."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, at the end of line 13, to reduce the total appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission from \$4,991,219 to \$4,678,759.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee who is the Goodwin Watson who is mentioned specifically on page 18?

Mr. McKELLAR. We are now considering committee amendments. The subject of the Senator's inquiry will not come up until later, if any Senator should care to bring it up. As I understand, the House inserted the provision referred to because of evidence that Mr. Watson was a Communist, and that the House had tried in other ways to get rid of him, but could not do so. It, therefore, inserted this provision.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not wish to go into the question out of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. We can consider it later. I have the record before me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Loan Agency—Office of the Administrator", on page 18, line 21, after the numerals "1939", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$241,575"; on page 19, line 1, after the word "periodicals" and the semicolon, to strike out "news-papers (not exceeding \$500); not exceeding \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the furtherance of the work of the Agency, when specifically authorized by the Administrator," and in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead, "Electric Home and Farm Authority," on page 20, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, as I understand, the Electric Home and Farm Authority is in process of liquidation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. HILL. It has been in process of liquidation for 6 or 8 months, has it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. Mr. Jones, the head of this activity, has an amendment which I had intended to suggest if the committee amendment should be agreed to. The suggested amendment reads as follows:

Provided, That necessary expenses in collecting monthly installments on contracts and repossessing appliances in case of default, not to exceed \$2.50 per year per contract, shall not be considered as administrative expenses.

Mr. HILL. That is the very matter about which I wished to ask the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I expect to offer that amendment when the matter comes up.

Mr. HILL. This agency has a surplus in its funds. It is not taking any money out of the Treasury.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is just another one of those cases—

Mr. HILL. Is the statement as to a surplus true or not?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is just another one of those cases in which the manager of an activity which is making money says, "We are paying our expenses out of our income. The Congress ought not to be bothered about that." In times like these we have to bother about such things in order to keep the Government running properly.

Mr. HILL. I agree with the Senator. I think the Senator's suggested amendment would make it possible for this agency to collect the money which it is now collecting in a more businesslike and efficient way than without the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Jones prepared it, and I believe he is correct, because he is a very able businessman. That is the reason I intend to offer the amendment when we get to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 20, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 23, to strike out:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$270,535 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order No. 6581 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the act approved January 31, 1935, as amended by the act of September 26, 1940 (Public, No. 792), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Home Loan Bank Board", on page 22, line 11, before the word "travel", to insert "not to exceed \$189,000 for"; on page 23, line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,500,938" and insert "\$1,250,000"; and in line 15, after the word "hereof" and the colon, to strike out "*Provided further*, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449)" and insert "*Provided further*, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Housing Administration", on page 24, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,041,343" and insert "\$14,621,499"; and in line 19, after

the word "elsewhere", to insert "not to exceed \$759,376 for."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to the amendment on page 24, line 8, which reduces the total amount of money appropriated for the Federal Housing Administration by some \$400,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to explain it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to talk to the Senator about that amendment, in connection with the amendment in line 19 on the same page, and also the amendment on page 26, line 14.

I have no desire to oppose the amendment in lines 8 and 9 on page 24, where the total amount of the appropriation has been reduced; but I think that the reduction has been made in the wrong place, according to the information which I have received from the Federal Housing Administration.

The Senator will observe that in line 19 on page 24 there is a provision that not to exceed \$759,376 for traveling expenses shall be appropriated out of the \$14,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. We made a 20-percent reduction.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. The Federal Housing Administration advises me that while it would be greatly handicapped if a 20-percent reduction were made, a 10-percent reduction would not seriously interfere with its activities, for this reason: The Senator realizes that Congress has by law increased the per diem allowance for subsistence from \$5 to \$6. Also the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a 10-percent increase in railroad fares, which must be paid by those who travel for this agency as well as by others.

The Housing Administration feels that it can save enough in other places in its appropriation to avoid asking for the restoration of the House figure, but that the attempt of the committee to save out of traveling expenses would handicap it because of the increase in the per diem subsistence allowance made by Congress and because of the increase in railroad fares under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I was about to suggest to the Senator that, instead of the \$759,376, which would represent a 20-percent reduction, he agree to a figure of \$854,296, which would represent a 10-percent reduction. It would not result in an increase of the total appropriation, but it would take into account the increase in the per diem allowance and also the increase in the railroad rates necessarily paid by those who travel. I think that would be a fair adjustment of the matter. I hope the Senator from Tennessee may accept the suggestion.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that we have consolidated 8 or 10 housing agencies.

Mr. TYDINGS. Sixteen of them.

Mr. McKELLAR. There were 8 or 10 large ones, and some smaller ones. Undoubtedly they ought to be able to get along with less travel pay and less expenses of all kinds. That consolidation

took place after the bill was under consideration. We could let the matter go to conference and have the head of the department come before us. If there is a real reason for not making the proposed reduction, perhaps some other arrangement can be made; but rather than have this item put in jeopardy in conference, it would be better to let it go in as it is.

There is another reason: The Senator understands that every department and agency of the Government is objecting to any reduction of its travel pay. They are objecting to any reduction in what the House has allowed them, or what they have heretofore been receiving. So we want to treat all alike; and I do not think we should undertake to make distinctions.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the House has passed a bill, purely for war purposes, increasing from \$300,000,000 to \$800,000,000 the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure loans. That has been done in order to induce the utilization of private capital for the building of houses in defense areas, in order that the Government itself will not have to build such houses.

I have before me a letter from the city of Henderson, Ky., where a defense plant is located. The situation there is only typical of the situation elsewhere. Nearly 200 families will be brought into Henderson because of the defense plant located there. There is not a vacant house in Henderson to house any of the 200 families. Someone has to build the needed houses. We do not want the Government to do that if it can be avoided. The House has passed a bill—and I think tomorrow the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency will report it to the Senate—increasing by \$500,000,000 the authority of the Federal Housing Administration—purely for war purposes; we should keep that in mind. That will not mean taking any money out of the Treasury. As a matter of fact, the Federal Housing Administration has been one of the agencies which have made money. It has turned back and is turning back money into the Treasury. It does not pay out any money from the Treasury. It does not build houses; it insures.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think it has paid any money back into the Treasury.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not sure about the bookkeeping. At any rate, the Federal Housing Administration is making a profit from its operations. It insures the loans. It does not invest any money in building houses.

In order to accommodate the influx of population in defense areas, so declared by the Government of the United States, it is desirable to induce the investment of private capital in the construction of houses in scores of communities throughout the country in order to take care of defense housing problems. The House has passed a bill, which I think will be reported tomorrow by the Committee on Banking and Currency, increasing by \$500,000,000 the authority of the Federal Housing Administration—not the United

States Housing Authority, but the F. H. A., with which all of us are familiar. In other words, the bill makes provision for it to insure the construction of houses, for war purposes only, to the extent of \$500,000,000 more than it now has the authority to insure.

Of course, I do not know what the Senate will do with that bill, but I presume the Senate will pass it. The bill was passed practically unanimously by the House, and I think it will be reported to the Senate tomorrow.

If the bill is passed, it will mean that the Federal Housing Administration will have to increase by about 160 percent its operations in the insurance of housing facilities in the country. Of course, that will mean that it will have to widen its activities. I realize that a lump sum of nine-hundred-thousand-odd dollars, which is the amount which the Bureau of the Budget recommended in this bill for travel expenses, sounds like a very large amount; and yet the Federal Housing Administration must bring information to the residents of communities and cities, as well as to private capital which we are seeking to induce to enter upon the construction of houses in the defense areas so that we shall not have to provide money out of the Treasury for the construction of such houses.

In view of the increase we have made in the allowance for per diem subsistence—an increase from \$5 a day to \$6 a day, which is a 20-percent increase—and in view of the increased cost of transportation throughout the country, it seems to me that a compromise of a 10-percent reduction is fair. Either that must be done or the agencies must make an unusual curtailment in the traveling expenses of their agents and representatives. Such men must go to the various communities and take information to the people interested in housing projects. Among all the agencies which have been set up by the Government, I think the Federal Housing Administration has been one of the most useful and successful. It is not now costing the Government anything out-of-pocket. It is paying its own way. The proposed reduction would really amount to a reduction in the amount which the Federal Housing Administration might spend out of its own revenue, and not out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has fallen into the same error into which all the bureaus have fallen. They say that if they are in charge of an activity which is making money there is no cost to the Government. They contend that they are making money and that they should be free to spend what they please out of it. I cannot agree to that argument.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not accept that suggestion.

I know how easy it is to condemn someone by calling him a bureaucrat. I do not think the officials of the Federal Housing Administration can be brought within that category. I am now talking only about the item for traveling expenses. I know that in my own State—and I presume every Senator knows this to be true as to his own

State—from the beginning until now it has been necessary for the Federal Housing Administration to bring information to the attention of those who are interested in the construction of houses. In the first place, information had to be brought to those who desired to build houses. They had to be told how they could proceed—borrow the money from a bank or from some lending institution which in turn would be insured by the Federal Housing Administration against losses of certain types. Operating under that cooperative plan of the F. H. A., the banks, and the individuals, they got into the business of construction of houses.

All of that requires education; it requires personal contacts; it requires a description of the plan—not only or necessarily by pamphlets and advertisements in newspapers but by little group meetings which are being held and were held and may again be held in communities, especially communities in the defense areas; I know of scores of communities in which are being built plants for the construction and manufacture of tanks, airplanes, powder, synthetic rubber, and other commodities necessary for winning this war—communities in which, in order to induce the utilization of private capital for the building of such houses, it is necessary to advise the persons interested in undertaking such construction of the procedure, of their rights, and of the results of their operations. Otherwise, the Government will have to pay for the building of such houses, and we shall be called upon for an appropriation for that purpose.

I think it is extremely desirable that private capital be induced to enter that construction field; and that is what the item under discussion is intended to facilitate.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Senator has overlooked another necessity for travel expenses; and that is that when houses are built the loans have to be insured by the Government, and before they are built an inspector must go out to see that the site selected is in a proper part of town, so that the risk will be a safe one. Also inspectors are required to ascertain that the houses have been built. So a very large part of the expense is directly incurred in protection of the Government in its capacity as an insurer of loans in connection with the building of such houses.

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly that is true. Let me point out an example. A few moments ago I mentioned Henderson, Ky., where a year ago the Government located an ammonia plant, to be built by the Allied Chemical & Dye Co., and to be paid for out of the funds of the United States Government, under a contract. As I say, the plant will be operated by the Allied Chemical & Dye Co. Henderson is a city of approximately 20,000 persons. The plant was located there because Henderson is close to the coal fields. The coal is carried in barges down the Ohio River and unloaded on the

banks of the river. The site selected was chosen because of the easy access to the plant itself. The ammonia is made from a certain type of coal, which is obtained in eastern Kentucky and in western West Virginia.

It was located there because of its proximity to the raw materials and because of the cheap transportation; but that community was not prepared to house the extra employees to be brought there in order to operate this institution.

Under the housing bill which is now pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is to meet tomorrow on that bill, if they report it, \$500,000,000 could be added to the insurance authority of the Federal Housing Administration. Obviously, its employees will have to do more traveling in order to inspect these housing facilities and in order to carry them on.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall yield in a moment. In order to provide the insurance that they have been providing heretofore, and in view of the increased possibility of activity on the part of the F. H. A., it seems to me that a 10-percent reduction is not an unreasonable figure on the side either of the committee or of the F. H. A. I now yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think if the Senator's premise were correct, his reasoning would be unanswerable, but I do not believe the Senator has the true picture of the increased activities of the Federal Housing Authority.

The Federal Government has stopped all private building. The priorities situation has interfered with the building of new homes. One has to obtain priorities before he can secure material with which to build a new home.

Mr. BARKLEY. That does not apply to any of these defense areas, though.

Mr. TYDINGS. As a matter of fact, the evidence shows that there is less building going on in the United States today, notwithstanding defense home building, with the private building of homes being curtailed, than there was with the building of private homes going at full blast a year or two ago, and there was no defense housing activity in the picture.

So I do not believe the Senator's conception of the facts is an accurate one. If what he said were true, and presented a true picture, naturally there would be greater need for travel allowance, but the fact is that when individual or a group of small individuals' homes were insured in this or that locality, it took more inspection, because there was no uniformity to the operation, whereas when the Government enters on a housing proposition there is a certain amount of uniformity about it, and when one house is insured on an approved plan they are all insured, because they are more or less all the same, whether as to facade, chimney, windows or what not. So that private building per se, the building of homes for civilian populations in New York or Buffalo or Baltimore or Washington or wherever it may be, is prac-

tically at a standstill; but there is a great deal of building of homes in defense areas where they are needed. Therefore, as there are fewer homes being built than under the former dispensation, it stands to reason that there is less money needed for travel mileage.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, it is true, as the Senator has said, that the activities of the War Production Board have curtailed the building of private houses by private individuals, as a rule, but that very situation has been brought about because of the necessity of building more houses in some communities in order to shelter persons who are engaged in national defense work.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think it might be more in keeping with the facts to say that a part of it has been caused by the building of defense homes. The real reason for the shortage in the building of private homes is that wiring, certain forms of steel, heating plants, and many other items that go into private homes, are no longer available to the purchasing public, but are only available in defense activities. That is the reason the building of private homes has been curtailed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I may have been too all-inclusive in my suggestion that the reason why we have curtailed the building of houses for private individuals is to concentrate upon the building of houses in defense areas, and I accept the suggestion that at least it is in part due to that situation.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, with reference to the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland, I should like to state that in certain communities one cannot get nails with which to build ordinary necessary structures even on the farm.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not dispute that at all; there is no controversy upon that point, but there is one thing I do not think any of us can deny and that is that in the areas where plants have been constructed or are now under construction for the production of war materials, where the local housing facilities are not sufficient to accommodate the people who will be brought there to manufacture indispensable war materials, either private capital must build the houses or the Government of the United States must build them.

We cannot establish in a particular location a \$30,000,000 plant for the manufacture of TNT or powder or aluminum or tanks or anything else and put people out on the streets; they have got to have housing accommodations. If such accommodations do not exist in the community, they must be built by someone, and there are only two sources from which the money can be derived to build such housing accommodations: One is the Government of the United States—and we want to avoid that, if it is possible—and the other is private capital.

While it is true that building has been

curtailed and almost completely eliminated for ordinary purposes throughout the country, I think we are bound to admit that building facilities must be accelerated in the communities where there is a new defense activity moving—where a factory is to be established. I have in mind several places—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall yield in a moment. I have in mind several places—one of two in the State of Tennessee, one or two in the State of Kentucky, and one or two in the State of Mississippi—where because of the geographical location, transportation, and other considerations there have been established very extensive plants for the manufacture of certain products necessary to the war. Such plants are being erected in communities where there are absolutely no housing facilities whatever; some of them in communities in rural sections where, in the nearest town proximate to the location, there must be additional housing facilities provided. We must either build them by the Government or offer some inducement to private capital to construct them. This is one of the ways. While the housing agencies have been consolidated, construction of houses by private capital in these defense areas is yet under the jurisdiction of the Federal Housing Administration, in order to avoid expenditure out of the Treasury, so that their activities have not only not been curtailed but will be increased. That is why the Congress is, in the next few days, going to pass a bill increasing their authority to insure housing loans by about \$500,000,000. It is obviously necessary that the representatives of the Federal Housing Administration should go into those communities to contact personally those who will be interested in putting their own money into such housing. Therefore, I do not think that a 20-percent decrease in the traveling expenses of these employees is justified, but I do think that a 10-percent reduction would be fair.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to state two things to the Senator. First, under the priorities now being enforced by the War Production Board, even the building of a high school has been prohibited for the time being because of the lack of steel and other commodities which the Government needs more vitally for the war effort. I know that to be true. The second thing I should like to say to the Senator is that if we adopt his amendment and go to conference the margin which the conferees can consider will be between no reduction and a 10-percent reduction; but if we take the committee amendment and go to conference, the margin before the conferees will be between the committee's 20 percent and nothing.

I wish to say to the Senator that, as one of the conferees, if the Federal housing bill shall come before us, as I assume it will, and if more mileage money is needed than the committee amendment

provides, I shall be glad to support an increase; but with private building stopped pretty much over the country because of the shortage of furnaces, of electric wiring, nails, and other materials, I do not believe, in the total picture, as much building will be done for the whole Nation as was done before we had the priority system, which made building material not available. I will be glad to carry out that agreement in good faith.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize, of course, that there is a wider margin in conference where there is a 20-percent reduction than where there is a 10-percent reduction, but I wish the Senator would keep in mind that this suggestion in no way changes the reduction in the total amount. The Federal Housing Administration feel that while they can undergo a saving of four-hundred-odd thousand dollars, it has been provided in the wrong place.

The Senate committee has recommended a reduction of the appropriation of \$15,041,343 provided by the House to \$14,621,499, and out of this item has provided that not to exceed \$759,376 may be paid for traveling expenses; and another item, on page 26, involving \$180,000, has been stricken out. The officials of the Housing Authority say they can make saving enough somewhere else to take care of the reduction without a total increase in the appropriation that has been provided by the committee.

I wish the Senator from Tennessee and other members of the committee would accept the suggestion and take it to conference. It does not involve any total increase; it merely involves a shift of the saving in the two items in the bill to some other activity in which they can make up enough in savings to take care of the increase I have suggested.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Ferguson, the head of this activity came to see me about the matter and told me frankly what the Senator has stated here today. By the way, I wish to say for Mr. Ferguson that he is one of the most pleasant gentlemen I ever met.

Mr. BARKLEY. And a very competent administrator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I imagine he is. I should judge so from the way he talked and the way he acted. He seemed to be a very conservative man and a very reasonable man. I was impressed with him.

The best way to handle this matter is to let it go to conference, and let us work it out there; and I told Mr. Ferguson that if it came to a vote in the Senate and the Senate voted against it, the conferees' hands would be tied. If it goes to conference as it is, their hands will not be tied, but we can work out a reasonable proposal between the two Houses. I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky, as the majority leader, to let the provision go as it is, and let us work out a reasonable proposal.

I was very much impressed with the attitude, with the demeanor, with the ability, and with the sincerity of purpose of Mr. Ferguson. I am rather inclined to think that there was something in

what he had to say, but I think the matter should go to conference, and I wish the Senator would let it take that course.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The Senator from Kentucky made the statement a moment ago that a bill with regard to housing would soon be presented before the Senate. He had reference, of course, to the F. H. A. bill about to be reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The hearings on that bill have just been completed. The committee will meet tomorrow morning, and every reasonable effort will be made to expedite the passage of the bill.

The members of the committee have become convinced from the hearings that the necessity for the building of houses is imperative. It is useless to employ workers if there are not suitable and convenient homes in which they can live with adequate transportation facilities. Some of the large industrial plants now being built, like the one in Michigan, for instance, are built on the prairies, and it is absolutely essential that houses for that plant should be erected and should be erected quickly, preferably by private, not public, funds. I think it would be a pity for the Senate to impose any unnecessary restrictions. I am satisfied that Mr. Blandford, Mr. Ferguson, and their associates are going to be careful and efficient in these matters, and I certainly would not at this time impose any restrictions which are not obviously necessary.

Whether the Housing Authority will have to spend a large amount or a small amount for travelling, I do not know, and no one else can know at this moment, but we must realize that the Housing Administration has a big problem to work out. Their problem is a vital one, and they must get to work on it as quickly and effectively as possible.

Mr. President, for the reasons I have stated, I hope the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Maryland, who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and who is practically in charge of the proposed legislation.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I am in charge of the bill to which I have referred.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator for his remarks, because he confirms what I suggested a moment ago, that in all probability that bill will be reported tomorrow by the committee, and I think it will pass the Senate. It will increase the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure loans by about \$500,000,000.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the sincerity of the Senator from Tennessee and of the Senator from Maryland. I always like to support the action of a committee when I can. I feel that that is my duty here, so far as I can do it; but when I am brought face to face with a situation such as that now confronting us, I realize that no person has the last

word, that no one is infallible, and that no committee is infallible on this subject.

If the Senator from Tennessee will accept the amendment—I am in a compromising mood—while I personally should prefer the \$854,000 instead of \$759,000, because it involves no increase, that representing a 10-percent decrease instead of the 20 percent carried by the committee, without taking time to figure out the exact amount in dollars, would the Senator accept a 15-percent reduction, instead of 20 percent?

Mr. McKELLAR. Personally, I should have no objection to that. Is the chairman of the committee agreeable to the suggestion?

Mr. GLASS. We are spending the difference in talk. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Reserving the right to insert the exact figure, which we can supply a moment later, I suggest the amendment.

Would the Senator be willing to agree to an amendment on page 26, where the committee has eliminated altogether \$180,000 where I had suggested that \$100,000 be substituted instead?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is for propaganda purposes; it is for advertising. I do not know why this instrumentality of the Government should engage in that activity. We will take it to conference.

Mr. BARKLEY. Eighty thousand dollars of it would go to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. When we get a little further on in the bill we will find what "public relations" really means. "Public relations" means a propaganda service for certain officials. I hope the Senator will not make a request for that. I am willing to accept the 15 percent.

Mr. BARKLEY. The committee has made a hundred percent reduction in this item.

Mr. McKELLAR. It should be that; the activity never should have been permitted. The idea of the Housing Authority having to spend \$180,000 for advertising what it is doing. It is a wasteful extravagance, and it should not be allowed.

Mr. BARKLEY. The committee has eliminated in the amendment on page 26 \$50,000 which has been allocated by law to the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has not been allocated by law; the money has to be appropriated, and our committee did not agree to appropriate it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Fifty thousand dollars has been carried in the appropriations to enable the Bureau of Standards to make investigations and standardize projects under the Federal Housing Administration, upon the request of the Administrator. So that would still leave only \$50,000 available, instead of \$180,000, for carrying on educational work in the District of Columbia by the F. H. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Educational work. It is nothing in the world but propaganda and advertising.

Mr. BARKLEY. "Propaganda" is a broad term.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps "advertising" is not so broad.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator and I indulge in a good deal of propaganda when we go out into the country and

make speeches for something in which we believe.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are indulging in some now.

Mr. BARKLEY. The difference is that the Senator's propaganda and my propaganda are always wise and legitimate and proper, whereas propaganda on the part of others may be questioned.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was about to point out to the Senator from Kentucky that this matter should go to conference, for the reason, as he himself has stated—and I think he is well within the facts—that the principal part of the building that is to be done hereafter is to be defense building, in connection with defense plants. It is really a governmental activity. The need for propaganda and the need for advertising, which existed before the war, when private individuals were building homes, and we wanted to encourage home building, has disappeared. So that \$180,000 is not needed to tell the people about it today, because they cannot get the materials with which to build, even if we should tell them.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Maryland having agreed to the 15-percent proposition in the other amendment, if this amendment shall go to conference with the \$180,000 for information and educational purposes, will Mr. Ferguson and other representatives of the F. H. A. be permitted to present the matter to the conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. I should be very glad to have them do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. I, myself, might desire to go before the committee in an informal way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should be glad to have the matter handled in that way.

Mr. BARKLEY. With that understanding, I shall not press the amendment.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I think it is a good idea that the conferees get together on these items, because I am sure, from what I have learned of the situation, that our conception of education and propaganda is entirely erroneous. The educational work the Housing Administration is doing is very essential, and directly connected with the national defense, because of priority orders and limitations and restrictions on construction of homes. The Housing Administration is educating the people on the construction of homes by the use of substitute materials and equipment not within the banned categories. I believe they are doing an excellent job, and, in view of the fact that they turned over a surplus of \$13,000,000 as a result of their educational work, I believe they really should be encouraged.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Federal Housing Administration has done a good job in the matter of educating the people, and coming in contact with them. It is not propaganda in the disagreeable and offensive sense in which we use that

term. We know that the average person, even the average bank, the average lending agency in this country, does not know all the intricacies and the finesse of cooperating in the making of these loans. Many of them do now, because of experience in the operation of the F. H. A. It is not an offensive effort; the Federal Housing Administration is not going out with a lot of ballyhoo in an attempt to sell insurance on loans. It is merely educating people as to their rights and banks as to their obligations and the way in which they can cooperate to facilitate these housing activities.

In this connection, Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a brief two-page résumé of the activities of the Federal Housing Administration on these two points, as well as the reasons advanced for retaining at least a part of the appropriation proposed by the committee to be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A competent information service is essential to the effective functioning of the Federal Housing Administration, now engaged chiefly in providing housing for workers in war industries.

This is especially true at this time, when the Federal Housing Administration program is expected to provide the bulk of the 200,000 houses recently allocated by the War Production Board for construction by private industry with private capital.

At this very moment the Senate is about to begin consideration of the bill, already passed unanimously by the House, to enable the Federal Housing Administration to put this war housing program into effect through title VI of the National Housing Act.

This bill is designed to encourage the production of thousands of houses for war workers by private industry and private capital operating under the Federal Housing Administration program without further burdening the Treasury at this time.

Yet, if the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee is sustained, the Federal Housing Administration would be unable to spend, out of its own revenue, one nickel to inform the country how to make use of this vitally important measure. Nor would such action save any money for the Government's war expenditure, since the funds involved would not revert to the Treasury but would simply be tied up in the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund, of which the Government, through the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner, is only the custodian.

It should be borne in mind that the National Housing Act is not self-operating. It has no compulsory features. The Federal Housing Administration cannot compel anyone to operate within the provisions of the act. Its successful operation depends upon the wholly voluntary cooperation of all elements in the home-construction industry, in home financing, and by the public generally. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain this cooperation without continuing information and educational work so that those who use the law may be kept informed of action by Congress on amendments and of changes in rules, regulations, and policy, especially under the rapidly fluctuating conditions of the war.

The Public Relations and Educational Divisions were set up as the most effective and economical means of carrying on this necessary work. They are expending their energies, not in broadcasting high-pressure sell-

ing ballyhoo but entirely in the preparation and dissemination of information deemed necessary to the successful administration of the acts of Congress.

These two Divisions save money for the Administration for two principal reasons:

1. They concentrate the preparation and dissemination of information in the hands of trained experts and thus relieve other officials who, because of their lack of experience, probably would do it less competently.

2. By placing proper information before interested groups, particularly builders and home-financing institutions, they eliminate, at the source, much unnecessary work, especially in the submission of faulty applications which have to be rejected. (Rejected applications are always costly to the Administration.)

The Federal Housing Administration is an organization with 4,500 employees and some \$5,000,000,000 of insurance on its books. An agency of such dimensions within the Government, doing business in every part of the United States, cannot hermetically seal itself against public inquiry. Even if all further expansion were suspended for the duration of the war, questions about it would be asked constantly, and the best facility for answering such questions is a trained informational service of the kind maintained by the Federal Housing Administration, which costs less than 1 percent of the Federal Housing Administration's budget.

Mr. MEAD. I feel sure that the appropriations will be retained, in some part, at least, if the agreement suggested by the majority leader shall be carried out.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on page 24, line 19, I submit an amendment to the committee amendment, to strike out "\$759,376" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$806,837."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say to the Senator from Kentucky that the committee amendment on page 24, in lines 8 and 9, has not as yet been disposed of. When that shall have been agreed to, the Senator's amendment to the committee amendment will be in order.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 24, lines 8 and 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment on page 24, line 19.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment it is proposed to strike out "\$759,376" and insert in lieu thereof "\$806,837."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 14, after "(12 U. S. C. 1701)", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That not exceeding \$180,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division: *Provided further, That not to ex-*

ceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the Administration, upon the request of the Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability of building materials with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of such studies" and insert "*: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for the purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division.*"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation", on page 27, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$450,443" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Home Owners' Loan Corporation", on page 29, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,153,712" and insert "\$12,000,000"; in line 9, after the word "thereunder", to insert "not to exceed \$580,000 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 6, after the word "hereof" and the colon, to strike out "*Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the Corporation, upon its request, for studies of the properties and suitability of building materials, with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of such studies: Provided further, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468)*" and insert "*Provided further, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665): Provided further, That no part of the amount made available hereby for administrative expenses may be used for the maintenance of regional offices.*"

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, as I understood, with reference to the amendment on page 30, the Chief Clerk was reciting the proposed committee amendment to strike out beginning in line 6 and ending in line 21. Is my understanding correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's understanding is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Then, Mr. President, the next question would be on agreeing to the committee amendment commencing in line 21, on page 30, down to and including line 10 on page 31, would it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Am I correct in understanding that we have not yet acted on the language proposed to be inserted in the proposed amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Action has been taken on that language.

Mr. DANAHER. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 30 beginning in line 9 and ending in line 10 on page 31 was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DANAHER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DANAHER. As I read that proposed matter to be inserted, commencing in line 21, on page 30, down to and including the word "year", in line 3, page 31, it is a portion which may be divisible properly from the remaining portion, commencing in line 3, page 31, with the words "and a failure", down to and including line 10, on page 31. Is the language proposed to be inserted divisible?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the amendment is subject to amendment, and any portion of that language can be stricken out.

Mr. DANAHER. I then make a point of order against so much of the language as appears on page 31, beginning in line 3, and which reads—

and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665)—

on the ground that it comprises legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, that is the point of order I make. I respectfully ask that the Chair not rule on the point of order at this time, but that action by the Chair be deferred until we shall have concluded the other committee amendments in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to that part of the language which was read by the Senator from Connecticut being stricken out.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I respectfully ask that the Chair not rule, if it may appropriately withhold a ruling, until the Senate shall have acted on the other committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as I am concerned, I am willing that the language read by the Senator be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If that is the point the Senator from Connecticut makes—

Mr. DANAHER. That is the point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And if there is no objection by the Senator from Tennessee to that language being stricken out, the language will be stricken out.

Mr. DANAHER. If the Chair prefers to act at this time, very well; but I was simply asking that the Chair defer making the ruling at this time, until the remaining committee amendments shall have been acted upon. I wanted to have the point of order noted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment is amended by striking out the language read by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER], and, without objection, the committee amendment, as amended is agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reconstruction Finance Corporation," on page 31, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,335,292" and insert "\$10,310,792"; in line 20, after "(5 U. S. C. 821-833)" to insert "not to exceed \$207,000"; and in line 22, after the word "reference", to strike out the comma and "and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 33, line 1, after the word "including", to insert "not to exceed \$166,500 for"; in line 15, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$2,303,125" and insert "\$2,000,000", and in line 16, before the words "shall be", to strike out "\$1,217,500" and insert "\$1,000,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 10, after the name "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$2,506,265" and insert "\$2,203,140."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, at the end of line 4, to reduce the total appropriation for the Federal Power Commission from \$3,067,520 to \$2,764,395.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission", on page 35, line 13, after the word "rentals", to insert "not to exceed \$124,380 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 19, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$2,252,224" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, at the end of line 3, to reduce the total appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission from \$2,302,474 to \$2,050,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration", on page 38, line 10, after the word "services", to insert "not to exceed \$225,000 for"; in line 11, after the words "traveling expenses", to strike out "including expenses (not exceeding \$1,000) of employees directed by the Federal Works Administrator to attend meetings of technical and professional societies and educational exhibits in connection with subjects related to the work of the Public Buildings Administration"; on page 39, line 2, after the word "dissolution", to strike out "\$1,226,540" and insert "\$1,000,000", and in line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$707,090" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 7, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$17,656,500" and insert "\$19,656,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Elimination of grade crossings", on page 48, line 3, after the word "crossings", to strike out "\$22,000,000" and insert "\$16,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 7, to strike out:

PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under the provisions of the act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$500,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the sum authorized for the fiscal year 1943 by section 7 of the act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, at the end of line 3, to reduce the total appropriation for the Public Roads Administration, from \$88,500,000 to \$82,700,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Housing Authority", on page 49, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,526,930" and insert "\$4,277,132"; on page 50, line 6, after the word "elsewhere" and the semicolon, to insert "traveling expenses not to exceed \$243,993"; in line 6, before the word "transfer", to strike out "purchase of two passenger-carrying automobiles"; in line 11, after the word "appliances", to strike out the semicolon and "not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks and other books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Authority; not to exceed \$15,000 for the preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits; not to exceed \$25,000 for employing persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for special reporting, engineering, technical, legal, and other services determined necessary by the Administrator, without regard to section 3709

of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended"; and in line 24, after the word "paragraph", to strike out "(a) the amount used by the Authority in connection with its informational service functions, including press and related activities, photographic displays, exhibits, and other educational or descriptive pamphlets or materials, printing, binding, and reproduction of materials involving informational service functions, shall not exceed \$90,000, and (b)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the figures "\$120,000", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the committee amendment on page 51, beginning in line 7, and reading as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions.

It will be noted from the committee amendment on page 50, beginning with line 24 and ending on line 5 on page 51, to which the Senate has just agreed, that the House had appropriated \$90,000 for the purpose of informational services. In addition to disposing, as it were, of the funds for this informational service, the amendment which is now under discussion further provides that no funds herein appropriated can be used to give any informational service. I am just wondering why it is that the committee saw fit to select the United States Housing Authority for such treatment, and did not put in a like provision similarly affecting the T. V. A., the R. F. C., the H. O. L. C., the S. E. C., and other like organizations?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will notice that in line 4, page 51, there was no limitation at all put on the \$90,000, and the whole provision was stricken out.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that, but that \$90,000 was to be used to maintain the informational service now in existence. Now you have dispensed with that service, and I am not quarreling about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no limitation on it. So we will have to put some limitation on it beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Mr. ELLENDER. But you are not putting any limitation on it. You have prevented it altogether by eliminating the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand the amendment, if any other department of Government desires information from the United States Housing Authority, that information cannot be furnished by the Housing Authority if it is to be publicized at all. It will simply mean that any department which desires information from the United States Authority

will be obliged to send its own forces to get the information.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not see why such a limitation should be imposed, especially in view of the fact that the \$90,000 that was utilized in the past for those informational services has been entirely stricken from the bill. I do hope that the Senate will not agree to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, beginning in line 7.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say a word or two about the amendment. With respect to the \$90,000 which was stricken out, the United States Housing Authority could have used any amount it pleased, or it could have used all of it for information service. Information service does not mean information. It means publicity. The Congress some time ago provided a limitation on publicity. Up to that time every activity or agency of the Government was setting up a publicity division. They all had publicity divisions. I think without exception one of the first things an agency did was to establish a publicity division. That proceeding became very unpopular, and they changed the name to "informational division." It is precisely the same thing.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator unwittingly made a statement which the language in the bill does not altogether support. The Senator said that there was no limitation on the amount of money herein appropriated which might be spent for informational services. As a matter of fact, if he will read, commencing in line 7, the proviso says:

Provided further, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions.

That means that none of it may be used for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is just the point I was making. Suppose some other department of Government should desire to obtain information from the United States Housing Authority, and that the United States Housing Authority should use its own force to obtain the information. As I understand the amendment, that information could not be publicized by the department desiring it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, it could. If the Senator has an amendment which will make it absolutely certain beyond peradventure that the Housing Authority may give information when called upon to do so, that is all right but there should be no publicity.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator from Maryland has just pointed out, the language is as plain as it could be:

Provided further, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senator from Tennessee will permit, I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. As the Senator knows, the 16 housing agencies, of which the U. S. H. A. is one, have been consolidated. They have not been completely transferred, but there is a movement on foot to transfer them. The President has issued an order, and we are hoping that some time the actual transfer will take place.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, the transfers have virtually been made.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is not correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, United States Housing activities are under the National Housing Authority at present, and the United States Housing Authority is one of the few agencies which will be retained in order to carry out the functions of the National Housing Authority.

Mr. TYDINGS. What I am attempting to tell the Senator is that the actual transfer has not as yet taken place. The committee of which I happen to be chairman was appointed by the Senate to make inquiry into housing, outside the Executive order. The work of transferring the agencies cannot be done by the stroke of a pen. It requires a great deal of relocation of functions and reallocation of work, floor space, and so forth. I am not saying that in a critical way, but one of the agencies which has temporarily, at least, stopped taking on new work is the United States Housing Authority. Is not that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. That is, it has stopped taking on new work under the original act, because of lack of funds.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The agency itself is now being used by the National Housing Authority for the purpose of carrying on defense housing throughout the country.

Mr. TYDINGS. I cannot quite agree with that statement. Of course, what it has already done must be administered. Payments to the municipalities over a period of 60 years must be made, and collections from the municipalities must come back. The point I am making is that its field for new work is temporarily at a standstill.

Mr. ELLENDER. The United States Housing Authority is now completing 85,000 units which are in process of construction.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. In addition, as I have just pointed out, the agency is being used by the National Housing Authority to build defense housing throughout the country.

Mr. TYDINGS. What I am trying to say to the Senator is that it has been interested in providing defense housing rather than slum clearance housing, which was its original function. It has been utilized, along with the Farm Security Administration and every other housing activity, to provide houses quickly in communities which need them; but its normal functions are now at a standstill. Therefore, the need to go out and sell this idea to the communities of the United States during this emergency

does not exist. It would be a waste of money to appropriate such a sum.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why was it necessary, then, for the committee to strike from the bill on page 51 the \$90,000 which was set aside for the purpose of establishing the informational service? That is what was done.

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly. We wanted to save the \$90,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. In addition, it is sought to prevent the agency from using any of the remaining appropriation which we are now making to give out information which may be publicized.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the object.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. In other words, if Mr. Mellett desires to obtain information on the United States Housing for publicity purposes, as I understand the amendment, that information cannot be furnished by the office force of the Housing Authority.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; let me explain. When this agency was engaged in its normal activities it became necessary to publicize its plan, and to explain, in pamphlets, over the radio, through motion pictures, and otherwise, how it proposed to work. Temporarily all its original function has been arrested. It has been devoted primarily to defense housing, and not to slum clearance per se, as was envisioned in the beginning. Therefore it is not necessary to tell Baltimore, Detroit, or New Orleans about the old plan for the time being; and it not being necessary, the committee wants to save the \$90,000. That is all that is involved.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are we not saving it when we delete it from the bill?

Mr. TYDINGS. No.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is strange. Whenever an appropriation bill came up in the past for the maintenance of this agency, has not the committee set aside a specific sum for informational service?

Mr. TYDINGS. We have done so in the past.

Mr. ELLENDER. The House did so in this case. The House set aside \$90,000 for that purpose. The Senate has been asked to delete it. We have deleted it and thereby reduced the appropriation in the sum of \$90,000. In addition, what you are now suggesting under the amendment which I am challenging, as I read it, is that "not one single dime of the rest of the money herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of giving information which will be later used by the newspapers, or for other publicity purposes."

Mr. TYDINGS. No. The Senator is not well informed on the subject. The intention, as is clearly shown by the testimony, is that the head of the U. S. H. A. may furnish Mr. Mellett with any statistics which he wants; but this money may not be used by the head of the U. S. H. A. to print his own pamphlets and disseminate them to the public.

Mr. ELLENDER. Suppose he should desire to give an interview to a newspaper which wanted to obtain some information and—

Mr. TYDINGS. He could give an interview. That would not cost anything.

Mr. ELLENDER. Suppose it should become necessary for the employees of U. S. H. A. to obtain facts which the newspaper desired. Could any funds be utilized to give such information?

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course.

Let me say to the Senator that this amendment was reported more than a week ago. Has the Senator received any complaint? Every other agency has complained when its appropriation has been reduced. This is one of the very few which has not complained. In the case of other agencies whose appropriations have been reduced 25 cents, their representatives have been around to see why the reduction was made. So far as I know, there has not been any complaint with respect to this item.

Mr. ELLENDER. No; there has been no complaint with respect to the slashing of the \$90,000, and I am not complaining about it now.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no complaint about the language used. I do not recall the slightest complaint. I am wondering why there should be any.

Mr. ELLENDER. The language may have been inserted in the bill after the hearings, when there was no opportunity for complaint.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, in lines 7 to 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 23, after the numerals "1944", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount made available for administrative expenses may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out specific projects of the Authority, upon the request of the Administrator, for studies of the properties and suitability of building materials, with particular reference to their use in low-cost and low-rent housing, including the construction of such experimental structures as may be necessary therefor, and for printing, binding, and disseminating the results of such studies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 11, after "(42 U. S. C. 1410)", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$13,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Accounting Office", on page 54, line 10, after the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$145,845"; in line 12, after the word "books", to strike out "lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals" and insert "and lawbooks"; and in line 16, after the words "miscellaneous items", to strike out "\$498,000" and insert "\$481,795, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 22, after the figures "\$112,000", to insert a comma and "of which amount not to exceed \$12,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, at the end of line 24, to reduce the total appropriation for the General Accounting Office, from \$16,936,490 to \$16,920,285.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 55, line 8, after the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$85,358", and in line 9, after the word "services", to strike out "\$2,908,012" and insert "\$2,898,528."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 21, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$133,249 for", and in line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$850,052" and insert "\$835,247."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 13, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$122,315", and in line 14, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$510,955" and insert "\$497,365."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 3, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$29,457", and in line 4, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$133,780" and insert "\$130,507."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 25, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$99,588", and in the same line, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$475,000" and insert "\$463,935."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 15, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$22,302 for" and in the same line, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$652,405" and insert "\$649,927."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 25, after the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$189,000", and on page 59, line 8, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$3,586,240" and insert "\$3,565,240."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 20, after the name "Interstate Commerce Commission", to strike out "\$9,116,444" and insert "\$9,040,749."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 4, after the word "expenses", to insert "including not to exceed \$52,650 for traveling expenses," and in line 10, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$238,165" and insert "\$232,315."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, at the end of line 12, to reduce the total appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission from \$9,557,809 to \$9,476,264.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics", on page 60, line 20, after the word "reports", to insert "not to exceed \$59,328 for", and on page 61, line 12, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$8,993,328" and insert "\$8,986,736."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 23, after the name "Cleveland, Ohio", to strike out "\$3,000,000," and insert "\$7,071,000, to be immediately available, and",

and in line 25, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the limitation of \$13,300,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of said aircraft engine research laboratory is hereby increased to \$13,971,000."

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee give us the factual information upon which the proposed increase in the appropriation was based?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a giant aircraft engine research laboratory is located at Cleveland, and a supplemental Budget estimate for this amount was sent to Congress by the President and by the Director of the Budget. The following explanation is made by the Director of the Budget:

There is presently available to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics toward the construction of the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, at Cleveland, Ohio, an unexpended balance of approximately \$3,500,000. The amount required to meet obligations to June 30, 1942, is approximately \$7,000,000. This necessitates an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 of \$3,500,000.

The supplemental estimate for 1942 also provides for increasing the authorized limitation of cost for the construction and equipment of the above-mentioned research laboratory from \$13,300,000 to \$18,171,000. This increase in limitation of cost is made necessary because of (a) a general increase in construction and equipment costs due to war conditions; (b) the construction of the project on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis rather than a lump-sum basis as originally contemplated; (c) the necessity for acceleration in the completion of the project made necessary by the existence of a state of war; and (d) the fact that previous estimates were of necessity based upon incomplete designs.

The increase in the Budget estimate for 1943 from \$3,000,000 to \$7,071,000 is to provide the funds necessary to complete the construction and equipment of the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory in that fiscal year under the increase in limit of cost mentioned above.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are made necessary by contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943.

This is a war measure, of course. The research laboratory, especially as to aircraft engines, is a matter of prime importance, as it was represented to us. The committee thought so, and reported the amendment, and I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Tennessee for the explanation. My inquiry was prompted because of a certain reason. Let me preface the statement of the reason by stating my personal willingness to increase this appropriation to five times the amount proposed for this research laboratory or for any other research laboratory. However, I wish to state to the Senate that within the past 2 weeks four different designs for airplane engines have gone through my office, and I have put the respective persons concerned in contact with the proper agencies of the Government. Within the last hour and a half I took to the appropriate naval authorities some gentle-

men who have designed a new type of aircraft engine.

All these research laboratories—and we have many of them—are performing a proper and necessary function. However, if they are merely reaching up into the blue, and are accomplishing nothing, a question properly arises in the mind of every one of us as to whether they are performing the necessary duties and functions for which they were created. In view of the fact that from outside these laboratories scores of proposals are coming to the service agencies for their use, a doubt arose in my mind as to whether the research laboratories were absolutely and properly performing the functions for which they were designed. It was that thought which prompted my inquiry as to whether the proposed increase is based on a factual situation that warrants the increase.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 61, lines 23 and 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 4, to increase the total appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from \$15,018,328 to \$19,082,736.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Archives", on page 62, line 25, after the word "public" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$4,400 for"; in the same line, after the word "expenses", to strike out the comma and "including not to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the furtherance of the purposes of the said acts"; and on page 63, line 6, after the words "motor vehicle", to strike out "\$1,134,325" and insert "\$1,032,725."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, with reference to the proposed reduction in the appropriation for The National Archives, I wish to make a brief statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from North Carolina spoke to me about that.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me say that I am in full sympathy with the work of the committee, and I wish to commend it for its efforts to bring about a reduction of expenditures. I am fully committed to that policy; but in this particular matter it seems to me that we are likely to make a mistake. It is proposed to reduce the appropriation for The National Archives by \$102,000, reducing it to \$1,032,000—about 10 percent or a little less—without giving any reason.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that the subcommittee did not pass on this item, but when it came to the full committee a member of the committee moved that the item be reduced by \$100,000; and a motion to that effect was carried, I think, unanimously.

The National Archives is a splendid institution, and I have no doubt that it is doing good work; but it was thought that \$100,000 could be saved. It was felt that much of the work represented by the

item could be postponed for the duration of the war. That is why the reduction was recommended by the committee.

Has the Senator in mind an amendment relating to the item, or what is his suggestion about it?

Mr. BAILEY. I am hoping that the Senate will reject the committee amendment. I can make a suggestion, but I wish to place the facts before the Senate. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his statement; he has stated the case. The amendment came before the full committee, after the subcommittee had failed to suggest any such amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. The subcommittee proposed the amendment at the bottom of page 62, in line 25, and at the top of page 63, in lines 1, 2, and 3; but the proposed reduction in the appropriation for The National Archives was discussed in the full committee, and it was believed that The National Archives could get along very well with \$1,032,725.

Mr. BAILEY. That is the point to which I wish to address my remarks.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will state to the Senator in a moment the amount of the appropriation last year for The National Archives.

Mr. BAILEY. We are told that in the committee it was said, "Here is an appropriation of a little more than a million dollars, and we can cut off more than a hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that the appropriation last year was \$1,065,822. So the Senator can see that the difference between the amount appropriated last year and the amount of the present proposal is about \$30,000.

I suggest to the Senator, if he is particularly interested in the item; that I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, as one member of the committee, to have the amount made what it was last year—that is to say, \$1,065,000.

Mr. BAILEY. That would be some help, but I wish to place the facts before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. BAILEY. I am not disputing the Senator from Tennessee. What happened is now very evident to all of us. A motion was made in the full committee, notwithstanding the subcommittee and the House could see no necessity or reason for a reduction of \$102,000. So far as it appears to the Senate, the motion was made on general principles, without having in mind anything in particular except the thought, "Here is a chance to save \$100,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the Senator does the committee an injustice, and he does me an injustice.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not want to do that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that I agreed to the amendment, and it was recommended because it was pointed out that last year The National Archives had received an appropriation of \$1,065,000, and it was not believed that that amount should be increased while the Nation was in the war. I simply wish to say to the Senator that I hope he will be willing

compromise, just as the Senator from Kentucky did a little while ago in a very admirable way, and let this item remain at the same figure it was last year. I hope very much the Senator will do that.

Mr. BAILEY. I am quite agreeable to all suggestions, but I am trying to state the reasons for my position, in order to get the facts before the Senate. I am not disputing any matters of fact with anyone. The Senator from Tennessee has aided me very greatly in his statement that the committee thought that, on account of the war, we might reduce the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; not reduce the appropriation, but simply appropriate the same amount which was provided last year.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand now that the thought was, "On account of the war they might as well have the same as they had last year." It happens that last year, on account of the war, we increased the appropriation for the National Archives by \$75,000, in round numbers.

The effect of this amendment is to wipe out that increase. So we are saying today that The National Archives is not entitled to this money on account of the war, but last year we said on account of the war it was entitled to it. It may be a singular thing that the Archives need an extra appropriation on account of the war; but the Congress found it to be a fact last year; the Director of the Budget found it to be a fact; the President of the United States found it to be a fact; and it is the fact.

Now, let us see about that. The National Archives is a comparatively new institution. In the first instance, it is a great space-saving institution. It has now 300,000 cubic feet of space for records which are in other departments and which are causing to that extent crowded conditions in those departments. If the Archives shall be given a chance, it will take these records from the Navy, the War, the State, and other Departments, and put them where they belong, in the Archives Building, and there will be a saving of 300,000 cubic feet of office space. I think that would be a saving to the Government of over \$100,000. That would justify leaving the appropriation provided by the House.

There is another factor about which I wish the Senate to know. The Archives is not a defense activity, but the Federal Government could not operate without its past records. It is a most singular fact to me, and I think it is official—at any rate I can vouch for it—that 20 percent of the Reserves recruited in the Navy during the last 6 months were recruited from records in the Archives.

Furthermore, the maps of the cities of the world which unfortunately our country may be under the necessity of attacking are in the Archives. They have left the State Department. The State Department seems not to have known it, but The National Archives found them and has supplied that source of information.

I have before me a letter from the Navy Department. I shall not read the entire letter, but I shall ask that it be printed in the RECORD in full. It was addressed

to the Archivist under date of April 27, and I quote from it as follows:

As you probably are aware, during the quarter, January–March 1942, the Bureau of Navigation alone made 35,000 requests for services on The National Archives. These services for the most part were indispensable calls for records of former service men who have been reenlisting in the Navy since December 7, 1941.

Since last October approximately 17,000 square feet of Navy Department space, most of it A-1 office areas, have been cleared for vital activities by the transfer of Navy records to The National Archives. The rapidly expanding naval program makes it essential that this outlet, transfers of records to The National Archives, continue to be available and to a greater extent than in the last 6 months.

I now ask that the letter in full be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 27, 1942.

THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES,
The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Recently it has become apparent that facilities provided by The National Archives will be curtailed if the proposed reduction of funds therefor during the next fiscal year is effected. Meanwhile this office has formulated plans for a continued and increased use by the Navy Department of National Archives' facilities during the coming year.

As you probably are aware, during the quarter, January–March 1942, the Bureau of Navigation alone made 35,000 requests for services on The National Archives. These services for the most part were indispensable calls for records of former service men who have been reenlisting in the Navy since December 7, 1941.

Since last October approximately 17,000 square feet of Navy Department space, most of it A-1 office areas, have been cleared for vital activities by the transfer of Navy records to The National Archives. The rapidly expanding naval program makes it essential that this outlet, transfers of records to The National Archives, continue to be available and to a greater extent than in the last 6 months.

Assumption of the storage, maintenance, and service on these records by National Archives' personnel is a substantial relief to the hard-pressed personnel in the Naval Establishment. That part of the Navy Department personnel which was assigned to The National Archives after December 7, 1941, to assist in essential and large-scale arrangement and service on Navy records should be relieved by National Archives' personnel not later than July 1, 1942.

Little headway has been made in relieving the records congestion in navy yards and other shore establishments, including records of ships deposited therein. It is earnestly desired that The National Archives will be enabled to provide several field representatives to assist in the prompt elimination of valueless records as provided by law and the provision of secure storage and ready availability of valuable records at these points.

These matters are brought to your attention to emphasize the fact that those divisions and facilities in The National Archives which the Navy Department uses daily are in effect extensions of the Department itself. This office has a very real concern in the continuance and, in certain important aspects such as assistance in the field, the extension of those facilities.

Very truly yours,
EMMETT J. LEAHY,
Director of Records Coordination.

Mr. BAILEY. So I am saying it is a matter of economy to leave this appropriation as provided by the House bill. If we reduce it, The Archives will not be able to make available 300,000 cubic feet of space for the Navy and War Departments. Every Senator knows the value of that space, and how pressing the need for it is.

Furthermore, The Archives will not be able to meet the inquiries made upon it. The demands for information upon The Archives since the war began in December have increased from 40,000 a month to 90,000 a month. Those departments are not asking idle questions. They are going to The Archives for information because that is where the information is kept; but if there is not a sufficient force provided to answer the questions, there might as well be no Archives.

The whole argument seems to me one of necessity and economy. I think we will save money rather than lose it by letting this appropriation remain as provided by the other House and not reducing it. If the officials of The Archives had had an opportunity to come before the subcommittee, they would have explained this item. They went before the House committee, but they had no opportunity before the Senate committee. I am not complaining about that, and they are not complaining, but, if they have a sound economic cause, if they will really save money for the Government, then, it is not economy merely to knock out \$100,000 because \$100,000 is here.

I have other letters. Here is one from the Tennessee Valley Authority expressing appreciation and interest.

Here is another from the Federal Trade Commission from which I will quote:

In compliance with the directions given by the President, the Federal Trade Commission has had to solve the problem of making available in its building more than 50,000 square feet of space for the accommodation of agencies directly concerned with the war effort.

Partial solution of the problem rested on the emergency removal from this building of nearly 6,500 cubic feet of records.

The records were transferred to The Archives.

If we are going to stop that process, we will leave these records jammed up in the various departments, crowd more departments out of Washington, and crowd more departments wherever they may be. We have a place in The Archives, but we propose to lose that space or not to make it available.

Here is a letter from the Office of Price Administration under date of November 15 expressing appreciation for material and information furnished in connection with wood and similar products. There was missing a pamphlet which they considered of the utmost importance. They had failed to obtain it elsewhere, but they got it from The Archives.

Here is the testimony from the Department of Justice.

Here is a letter from the National Mediation Board; and here is another from the Federal Trade Commission, to which I referred a moment ago.

I have a letter here from the Interoffice Communication, signed by Mr. Almon R.

Wright, Acting Chief of the Division of State Department Archives. He says:

In the past week members of the staff of the Division of State Department Archives have succeeded in uncovering a group of consular inspection reports to which are attached a number of maps of cities throughout the world in which consular posts have existed. Since representatives of the Board of Economic Warfare have made frequent requests and have displayed much interest in materials of this type, we communicated our "find" to them. Yesterday, the 24th, representatives of the intelligence unit of the Army Air Corps and of the Board of Economic Warfare came to view the maps in question. Great interest was displayed, and I was informed by Mr. Elias J. Drexler, extension 2940, Commerce Department, that this group of records and maps was one which the intelligence people of the Army, of the Board of Economic Warfare, and of the air force had been seeking for 4 months. Apparently, the Department of State had been unable to afford these agencies any information about this collection.

To cite an illustration of the use of these maps, the following may be of interest:

Dr. W. B. Poland, of the Board of Economic Warfare, said to have been adviser on railroads to the Chinese Government, told us of his recollection of a vital point in the main railroad line from Manchuria to a Korean port. He was unable to tell just where this point was, but wished to see any maps which might be of some value in his inquiry. A large map of the region of Korea and Manchuria was produced. From this he gathered that the vital point was located at a certain city.

And so on.

So, Mr. President, with regard to the whole economic effort, and our war effort, we are necessarily related to our past experience. We have the experience accumulated in The Archives, but men are needed there to make it available to us and to the Government departments.

We created The National Archives for the purpose of clearing out the space which had been occupied by the great accumulation of records during nearly 160 years of our existence, and if we can get those records out of the various departments and put them where they belong, in The Archives, we will save 300,000 cubic feet of space.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. One word, and then I shall yield.

How large a space is 300,000 cubic feet? Yesterday I was tendering to Mr. Reynolds, who is in charge of the matter of moving governmental activities from Washington, a building in the city of Asheville, a magnificent city hall building 10 stories high. I have been in that building, but I will not undertake to describe it beyond saying it is a magnificent building. I would have said it contained 300,000 cubic feet of space, but I was informed that it contained only 80,000 feet. Three hundred thousand cubic feet, of course, is nearly four times that large. By putting these records in the keeping of The Archives, we can save for the activities of the Government in Washington the space of nearly 4 buildings as large as the magnificent city building at Asheville, which the Government is thinking of taking over because it cannot carry on all its activities here.

Mr. President, I have made my argument, and I hope that the Senate will

let this \$102,000 remain in the bill as the President recommended, as the Congress itself approved, as the House approved, and as the subcommittee approved. All the evidence is that it was stricken out without a hearing, and mainly because all of us are bent upon saving money. But if we are to save money in that way, I can take every appropriation and say, "Well, it is a million dollars, let us cut off \$100,000." That is not economy, and that is not the way to go about getting economy.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have the figures in the committee room, but I do not have them here. I was wondering whether the Senator had figures as to the number of employees already in The National Archives.

Mr. BAILEY. No, I have not; but I do not think there is an excessive number. I have never heard anything to that effect.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have not the figures, but I was just making a calculation, that if we took this appropriation as reported by the Senate committee, and allowed every employee \$2,000 a year, it would provide for over a thousand employees.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the Senator is under a misapprehension.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I do not think I am.

Mr. BAILEY. It is not a matter of employees. If the Senator will go to that building, as I take it he has done, he will find it is a magnificently equipped structure. There is a tremendous amount of activity and machinery there for the preservation of records. It is not altogether a matter of employees, clerks, and assistants.

I am not prepared to say what proportion of the appropriation is for clerks, but I do say this money is needed in order to have people there who will take the documents out of the departments and make room, and who will be prepared to furnish the departments proper information when called upon.

Mr. TYDINGS. I did not desire to infer that all this money is spent for employees; but a considerable amount of it is. A few days ago the Archivist was in my office. He came there for the purpose of saving records which the committee investigating overlapping and duplicating agencies of the Government had obtained and which we are now going over very carefully in order to ascertain whether we can make some constructive suggestions. He wanted to save all those records, and he pointed out that he had the records of the Taft committee, which made the last governmental survey.

As I understand, most of the appropriation will go to employees, and when the files are moved from a department to the Archives Building, they are moved by the Navy Department, or by the War Department, or by some other department, and all the Archives employees have to do is to show them where to locate the material.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to correct the distinguished Senator. That is not

what the officials and employees of the Archives do. It is not a matter of bringing a bundle of records from somewhere and saying "stick them in this pigeon-hole." That is not the work of the Archives. Every record has to be carefully examined with a view to its value, whether permanent or temporary. If it is of permanent value, it must be so treated that it can be preserved. It is a proceeding requiring great care and study of the documents, paper by paper. That is of the utmost importance, and it must be done by specialists. Let us not get the idea that the Archives is merely a dumping place.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator did not allow me to finish; he interrupted me. Everyone knows, of course, that the purpose of the Archives is to preserve the records of the Government; but let me point out to the Senator that the very records on which he bolstered his case, namely, the records of the sailors and soldiers of the last war, are not, per se, permanent records. When one of those records wears out, a new card is made, and it does not follow that the cards are treated with a certain kind of shellac. The files moved from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Veterans' Bureau are taken to the Archives Building and stacked up there in place of in the department where they had been located. That is all there is to it. They are all alphabeticized, are all broken down into certain groups, and the key goes with the Archives.

The Senator pointed out that in one case—just think of it—6,500 cubic feet of records had been taken from one department and brought to the Archives Building. I am no mathematician, but I took the cube root of 6,500 cubic feet, and it is a space about 18 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 18 feet high. If we are to bolster the case by citing such a small space as that in the Archives Building, we had better stop.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President—

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me finish, and then I shall yield. I waited for the Senator to finish.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the Senator would like to appear to be fair. I should say he would like to be fair, but when he states that I bolstered my case on the basis of 6,500 cubic feet, he was certainly unmindful of the fact that I predicated the case upon 300,000 cubic feet, and simply used the 6,500 as a small piece of further evidence in a letter from the Navy Department. He would not misrepresent the facts, I know, but if I did not correct his statement, it would stand from the testimony of the distinguished Senator from Maryland that this case rested upon a little matter of 6,500 cubic feet, and he, himself, will state that it does not.

Mr. TYDINGS. Even if we take the 300,000 cubic feet, we would not have a very large area of floor space; and we erected the building in order to have a place where we could store records. I do not think that is any argument at all for an increase. It was assumed when we built the building we would take the records there and place them in the building, and that the personnel we

would employ to do that would look after the records, and put them in the right place after they got there.

The keeping of The Archives essentially divides itself into two categories—keeping those records which will be used, those which are current, and keeping those which are antiquated. When records are antiquated, they are taken away, and sealed, and put in a place by themselves. The files to which the Senator refers as coming from the Navy are not antiquated. In my judgment, it would have been almost wise to send the Navy files back, for if they had 35,000 inquiries, they could have dispensed with any number of clerks in The Archives Building, if the files had been retained in the Navy Department. It seems to me that not much of a case has been made out for \$100,000.

To conclude, I would not labor the point. The National Archives is a fine institution, but it is not possible to find a department of the Government as to which an intelligent man cannot make out a splendid case for not cutting a single penny from its appropriation.

Mark you, we are only 5 months in the war, that is all. It may well last 5 years. Like every one else, I hope it will be over tomorrow, or next week at the latest; but we may have a long war on our hands, and only a month ago we passed a war powers bill, properly giving the administration the right to go into the Federal Reserve banks and put its note down and take back five, ten, fifteen, twenty, fifty, or a hundred billion dollars of printed money, not bonds we will sell to the public, not bonds which the banks will buy, not bonds which the insurance companies will buy. The Government may not have time to wait, it must have the money to keep functioning. So we inserted a provision permitting the Treasury of the United States to borrow from the Federal Reserve banks on its I O U any amount of money, without limit, it might require.

I voted to put some ceiling on the amount when the Senator from Ohio offered an amendment to that effect; but the men who asked for that power were looking ahead to the day when it might be pretty hard to find purchasers of Government securities who would furnish an amount sufficient, with money raised by taxation, to pay the cost of the war and of the Government.

A new tax bill will soon be coming along. Think of it, a man who makes \$800 a year will have to go down in his pocket and give the Government \$8. A married man with an income of \$1,600 likewise will have to pay to the Federal Government a direct tax, in addition to all his other taxes; and this is only the start.

Next year we shall have another tax bill, mark my word, which will be even more drastic than the forthcoming one.

Mr. President, I should like to accede to the Archivist's request. He is interested in his little activity, as we are all interested in our activities, but I am here to say that unless Congress begins to save money right now we shall rue it before this international situation is over. We cannot continue running the Govern-

ment as we did in times of peace and at the same time not only finance our own war effort but the war effort in part of Russia, Great Britain, China, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, the free Belgians, and the free French, the Czechoslovakians, and all the others we are financing in whole or in part. If we are to embrace that sort of a world war effort we must look around and find places where reductions can be made. I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will not accept any increase in the appropriation for The Archives, because I think \$1,000,000 a year now for The Archives is a great deal of money in the midst of a war in which our interests are at stake in every particular.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY] and myself I submit an amendment to House bill 6430, the pending bill, which I ask may be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Minnesota will be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 74, line 9, after the word "statutes", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the sum of \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, and other fuels over the inland or coastal waters of the United States."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senate's attention to the manner in which appropriations for The Archives have been increased. In 1936 the amount appropriated for that institution was \$475,000; in 1937 it was \$615,000; in 1938, \$717,000; in 1939, \$789,000; in 1940, \$864,000; in 1941, \$932,860; and in 1942, \$993,340.

The present bill appropriates over \$1,000,000 for The Archives. Surely they should not complain at the treatment they have received. In a period of 7 years the appropriation for The Archives has been increased more than 100 percent. Under those circumstances, it seems to me the committee amendment ought to be agreed to, and I hope it will be.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I wish to conclude simply with a correction of two statements. With respect to a statement made by the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I will say that I have a note which I am satisfied is from Mr. Page, the administrative secretary of The National Archives, which says:

We pay all expenses for moving records to The National Archives.

I think we can take that as a matter of fact.

Mr. TYDINGS. May I ask the Senator some questions about that statement? What does that statement, "We pay" mean? Do employees of The Archives go to the Navy Department and gather up the records there?

Mr. BAILEY. They pay all the expenses of moving. The Senator is a good lawyer. I know he knows it does not

mean that they gather up the records, but they move them.

Mr. TYDINGS. Where are the records located when they are moved? Are they placed on the ground floor so The Archives can send a truck and get them? To move the records referred to would not involve more than a couple of thousand dollars a year.

Mr. BAILEY. If I were to try to interpret it I would say that "moving to" means getting the records to the back door. If I move to Washington and get to Washington, that is all that can be said about it. That does not include going to a hotel.

Now, with respect to another matter of fact. My distinguished friend the Senator from Tennessee called attention quite solemnly to the increases in the appropriations for The Archives that have been brought about in the last 6 or 7 years. The Archives have not appropriated any money to themselves. All these increases came by way of acts of Congress, and came from the Committee on Appropriations, and with the approval of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, I take it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not only that, but I introduced the bill and did everything in my power to secure the passage of the bill establishing The National Archives, and finally it was passed by the Senate and by the House. How could anyone be more friendly toward the institution than I am? I did my best to create it, and with the help of my fellow Senators and Representatives it was created. I am thoroughly responsible for it. It is a great institution. We ought to uphold it wherever it is possible, but that does not mean to give it carte blanche to come before the committees and be given whatever they request in the way of appropriations. I think they could well go a little slow in these days when the Government is in such straits for money.

Mr. President, I wish to say here and now in this public place that the Secretary of the Treasury is doing a wonderful job; I think he is doing as efficient a job as anyone in connection with the Government of the United States. He has sold something like \$5,000,000,000 of Defense Bonds in the last 11 months. I honor him and respect him for doing that; but this is no reason why he should use money in his Department extravagantly, and if he came here and asked for an extravagant appropriation—an appropriation that is not necessary—I would be against it. I feel it my duty to take such a position. Heaven knows, I do not want to make myself unpopular with people in the various bureaus and departments. Why should I do that? What does it mean to me more than to anyone else to take such a stand? My only reason for taking the stand I am taking today is a patriotic desire to help my country. I do not want to have men in Washington criticizing me whenever they see me simply because I am not willing to give whatever they desire for their particular departments, for their particular activities. It is no personal pleasure for me to have differences with officials in the various departments. But we have got to win the war. That ought

to come before everything else. That ought to be our first idea. We ought to make everything subservient to that one principal effort at this time—to win the war. To that end we must use all our sinews of war, all our money, so far as possible. As the President said the other night, we should save all money possible to put into War Bonds. At the same time we should not permit lavish and extravagant expenditures by various departments and activities of Government.

I wish to say in conclusion that the item in question is a very small one, and if we were not at war I would not have a word to say against an increase of this sort. I did not do so until after the war began. However, with the war before us, with the necessity for money that is confronting us, there is but one position for me to take as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and that is to seek to cut down all nondefense appropriations so far as it can be reasonably and fairly and justly done. That was the sentiment which animated every member of the Committee on Appropriations. Its members did not have any other view. They did not want to get into trouble with the various officials of the departments, we do not want anything of that sort, but we have a duty to perform. It is our duty to cut down useless and extravagant appropriations. The departments and other governmental activities ought to join us in that effort. In the last few days I have been appealing to members of the various departments to join us in trying to save, and I want to say that for the most part they feel that way. They are doing the best they can to bring about economies, and I think we ought to do our duty in that respect.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, when I yielded to my distinguished friend, little did I suspect that my feeble remarks would be capable of provoking such flights of oratory, such protests to heaven. I wonder now what I could have said, I wonder what secret chord I touched that aroused the muse, that called us forth to battle, to the blowing of bugles, the prayer to God—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield gladly, but I hope I do not move the Senator to oratory again.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will say that the Senator's marvelous personality, his great genius for argument, and for discussion on the floor, made me doubt whether I ought to oppose him at all. Indeed, I tried to compromise with him to keep from opposing him, but the Senator would not accept a compromise. He has argued his point, and has argued it strongly, and it was for that reason that I replied. I hope the Senator will forgive me.

Mr. BAILEY. I am very grateful to the Senator, and I forgive him, but I still cannot explain what it was I said that provoked these flights of rhetoric.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thought we might as well speak plainly.

Mr. BAILEY. The matter is a serious one. I appreciate the Senator's offer of a compromise. I would rather take a vote on the merits of this question by a

show of hands. I think the case has been fully stated on both sides. We have the matter fully before us.

If Senators think we should dispense with the appropriation which we made because of the war, it is all right with me. I simply read the record, obtained the facts, and was persuaded that this effort at economy was uneconomic. I leave it to the Senate, and ask for a show of hands, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 62, beginning in line 25, and on page 63, in line 6. On this question a division has been demanded.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 63, at the end of line 9, to reduce the total appropriation for The National Archives from \$1,146,725 to \$1,045,125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission", on page 64, line 4, after the word "use", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$200,000"; in line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$200,000 of said sum" and insert "and"; and in line 7, after the word "Act", to strike out "and \$700,000 to be available for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission", on page 64, line 18, after the word "newspapers" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$270,000 for"; and on page 65, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$5,380,000" and insert "\$4,850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, at the end of line 7, to reduce the total appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission from \$5,440,000 to \$4,910,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tariff Commission", on page 70, line 1, after the word "elsewhere", to insert "not to exceed \$16,200 for traveling expenses", and in line 9, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$810,000" and insert "\$808,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, at the end of line 25, to reduce the total appropriation for the Tariff Commission, from \$825,000 to \$823,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority", on page 71, line 14, after the words "steam plant" and the semicolon, to insert "the construction of a system of public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River"; in line 22, after the word "reference", to strike out "newspapers"; in line 23, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "purchase"; in line 25, after the word "elsewhere", to insert "traveling expenses not to exceed \$615,236"; on page 72, line 4, after the word "field", to strike out "\$136,100,000" and insert

"\$172,220,112"; and in line 5, after the word "That", to strike out "this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942,' and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of sec. 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942': *Provided further, That.*"

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is understood that the Tennessee Valley Authority amendments will not be taken up this afternoon. I suggest that the other amendments be disposed of and that the Tennessee Valley Authority amendments go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Tennessee Valley Authority amendments will go over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission—State Marine School Act of March 4, 1911", on page 74, line 20, after the figures "\$50,000", to insert "the State of Maine, \$60,416.66, of which amount \$10,416.66 shall be available immediately"; and on page 75, line 6, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$360,416.66."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, at the end of line 8, to increase the total appropriation for the United States Maritime Commission from \$980,380,000 to \$980,440,416.66.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 81, line 20, after the name "United States", to insert "This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments, with the exception of those passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 23, before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "*Provided, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$150,000 in the aggregate (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: Provided further, That necessary expenses in collecting monthly installments on contracts and repossessing appliances in case of default, not to exceed*"

\$2.50 per year per contract, shall not be considered as administrative expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a few days ago, I discussed with the Senator in charge of the bill a circumstance which I think can be corrected by the amendment which I shall offer, which I think will meet with the approval of all Senators.

In this bill travel pay is defined in most cases as "not exceeding \$16,000," "not exceeding \$4,000," or "not exceeding" some other sum. However, there are half a dozen cases in the bill in which travel pay is allowed and no provision for the amount of it is fixed. Theoretically, the whole appropriation could be used for travel pay. I have prepared an amendment to bring the whole bill into line. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Sec. 5. Where in this act appropriations have been authorized to be expended for traveling expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the Budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

Mr. TYDINGS. What the Budget Bureau approved for travel pay in the break-down of the appropriation would be the maximum which any agency could receive, when there is no limitation. I think the Senator from Tennessee has stated that he is agreeable to the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment. I think it is in line with what we have already done, and I hope it will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask unanimous consent to offer. The reason why I ask unanimous consent is that I have doubt as to whether it is in order. The amendment is, on page 4, line 3, before the period, to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the salary of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum effective on the date of the enactment of this act."

The reason for offering this amendment is that Mr. Smith, the present director, now receives \$10,000. Those in comparative positions receive \$12,000, and this request has been made in order to conform to the general principle which has been established. The request comes from the White House, and I think it is perfectly proper and just. I hope there will be no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Tennessee for a moment. In considering the legislative appropriation bill which is now on the calendar, I find that appropriation has been made for practically all standard periodicals, such as trade magazines, as well as for newspapers. The daily newspapers of the country and most of the leading weekly newspapers, are bought by the Congressional Library.

In times of peace it has been the practice to make an appropriation available for every agency of the National Government for periodicals and newspapers. All those periodicals, with very few exceptions, are in the Library of Congress, bought by the Congress for the very purpose of being available to those agencies.

Tomorrow at an appropriate time I hope to offer an amendment to strike from these appropriations the authority to buy magazines, periodicals, and newspapers. All an agency has to do is to obtain the magazine, periodical, or newspaper from the Congressional Library. The present practice is for every agency to buy magazines and newspapers; and, while it is only a small thing, it is a waste. It is not good business administration. We ought to save \$30,000 or \$40,000, which we can save, in my judgment, by adopting the amendment which I shall offer.

I shall therefore move that the words "for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals" wherever they appear in this bill be eliminated.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had not thought anything about that suggestion. Of course, the same rule might be applied to the Senate and the House. We could all go over to the Library of Congress and read the newspapers which come to our reading room, the Marble Room; but it would be a waste of considerable time if all of us had to go over to the Library of Congress to read magazines and newspapers. There might be a considerable waste of time if the agencies downtown had to hotfoot it over to the Library of Congress. I do not know to what extent they read newspapers, but I presume some of them try to keep informed about what is going on in the world. It may be part of their duty to read certain periodicals and to keep themselves informed.

At first blush it strikes me that probably more time would be wasted than could be compensated for by the money which would be saved if we should require everybody in the various agencies of the Government who has occasion to read a newspaper or a magazine to go to the Library of Congress. If they all availed themselves of that privilege, the Library would require increased appropriations for that purpose, unless the prospective readers stood in line waiting to find a newspaper or periodical available. There may be something in the Senator's suggestion; but at first blush it strikes me as likely to cause more trouble than would be compensated for by the money which might be saved.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the amendment is adopted, it will be in conference.

I see no reason in the world why the Congress should furnish the department heads with daily newspapers. There may be an occasional case in which some legal notice must be printed, in which event the agency might want a copy; but everybody knows that when legal notices are inserted in newspapers it is part of the trade practice to give the one inserting the notice a free copy of the newspaper, or perhaps half a dozen copies. Neither can I see why the Government should buy periodicals for heads of departments. I think it is a vicious practice.

It may be a small thing, but that is not the point. The point is that small things become important. In any well-regulated government every kind of waste ought to be eliminated, for little bits of waste here and there make up total expenditures which often are so heavy for the people to bear.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that I do not know to what extent the Government buys newspapers for its departments. I do not suppose that is done. If an agency has a research department or a reading room for the assembly of employees, or for research purposes, I imagine that only in such instances are periodicals and magazines purchased for the benefit of the department. Certainly the Government is not buying newspapers for a Cabinet officer to read, or a magazine for a Cabinet officer to read, or for the Administrator of the Social Security Board or the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to read; but it might be a hardship if those whose duty requires them to keep informed, especially on technical matters, were required to go to the Library of Congress every time they wanted to read a magazine.

Mr. TYDINGS. In the amendment I shall not propose to strike out the words "books of reference," but I shall propose that there be stricken from the appropriations the words "periodicals and newspapers." Why the Bureau of the Budget wants periodicals and newspapers I do not know.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not, either; but perhaps they could shed some light on the matter if they were asked about it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Why the National Resources Planning Board wants newspapers and periodicals I do not know. The Office of Government Reports needs them, and we have given them plenty of money with which to buy them.

It is their duty to provide the agencies of the Government with pertinent news matters, and I know that from time to time they sent Senators and Representatives clippings in which their names appear; but it seems to me I could get all such clippings myself without empowering the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars that I would prefer to have spent for relief, or for rural rehabilitation, or for slum clearance, or for something that would add to the sum total of human happiness. I would rather have the money spent for such purposes than to be provided with a room-full of newspaper clippings.

What does the American Battle Monuments Commission need periodicals and newspapers for? It also says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel says it has to have them. The Board of Tax Appeals says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Civil Service Commission says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Federal Communications Commission says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Federal Loan Agency says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Electric Home and Farm Authority says it has to have periodicals and newspapers, and so forth. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board says it has to have newspapers and periodicals, but in that connection they cannot spend more than \$500 a year for newspapers and periodicals. The Federal Housing Administration cannot spend over \$1,500 a year for magazines and newspapers.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is all right to limit it, but I understand that the Senator's amendment would bar them from having anything at all for that purpose.

Mr. TYDINGS. It seems to me that the Federal Housing Administration could buy a great number of magazines and newspapers for \$1,500; it could almost keep one magazine going completely with that amount of money.

Not only that but the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation says it cannot function without having \$250 for periodicals and newspapers. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation says it has to have periodicals and newspapers. The Federal Power Commission says it cannot operate without newspapers and periodicals; the Federal Works Agency says it has to have newspapers and periodicals; the Federal Trade Commission says it has to have newspapers and periodicals. The Public Roads Administration has to have a lot of things; I am satisfied that they need maps, and so on, but they seem to need an enormous amount of periodicals and newspapers.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator—

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me finish reading the list, and then I will yield to the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Assuming that money for such purchases of newspapers and periodicals is contained in the appropriation for every one of the departments and agencies, let me point out that the bill has been pending since the 23d of January.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Did the members of the committee seek to inquire from the various agencies as to justification for such expenses? It might be that if they were called on to explain the matter they could justify it; but, as I understand, they were not called upon, and now we have no explanation as to why the expenditures are advisable or why they are proposed to be made.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator makes a strong point there, and I cannot take issue with him, for the reason that I did not discover how widespread is the purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the Government until I happened to

scrutinize the reports which our committee has been receiving, and learned of the enormous amount of money, thousands and thousands of dollars, into which all these items pyramid.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not criticizing the Senator's attitude.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand.

Mr. BARKLEY. But I think we have to assume that the men who are responsible for the conduct of the various departments of the Government are as reasonable as we are. We hope we are, at least, and we try to be. There may be a justification. I certainly would be sympathetic to any reasonable justification that they can make, because I should not want to bring about even a small saving in money that would handicap a department in keeping in touch with developments, which must be done by means of periodicals and publications of various kinds, and even books. I do not imagine that the head of any department requires the department to buy his personal newspapers which he can read at home at breakfast, or when he goes to lunch, or after he goes to bed at night—as I frequently do; I do not have much time to read other newspapers than the Washington and New York and Kentucky newspapers, much as I would desire to read them all. Time forbids. However, it is not a bad service every now and then for someone to send me a bunch of clippings showing what a number of people in the Middle West or on the Pacific coast think about what we are doing here. I think it is a matter about which we should be careful, so as not to handicap or hobble Government agencies too much.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me say to the Senator that the one reason I think it important to make the point against such purchases of newspapers and periodicals is that originally only newspapers were purchased, then the Congress inserted in the appropriations the word "periodicals." Now the words "photographs and photographic equipment" have been inserted; and provision for all kinds of sound-recording equipment has been inserted. In one department—I will not name it for the time being—there are machines that cost \$3,000 apiece. Nine of them are idle at this very moment—nine machines worth \$27,000 are idle at a time when another department of the Government needs such machines badly. The machines were bought with funds from the rather loosely worded appropriations which we have gotten into the habit of passing without any examination into them. I believe we can save many millions of dollars out of things such as those I have mentioned. Indeed, a million dollars that we can save today will be a load off the backs of the people and will be a load off the burden the returning soldiers and sailors will have to bear when they come home from this war.

I think we ought to strive to eliminate every bit of waste we can, on the same principle that when a man saves a few tin cans and turns them in to the administrator who is in charge of tin, that is only a very small contribution, but it is his contribution and the other man's contribution that will give us enough tin

to carry on through the war. I think that the Senate would do very well to imitate those savings.

So I should like to see such an amendment agreed to, and taken to conference so that we could find out whether there is extravagance along this line. If the agencies need magazines and newspapers, I, as one of the conferees, would withdraw objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. I did not understand that the Senator wanted action on the amendment this afternoon.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I only wanted to explain it and have it pending.

Mr. BARKLEY. Very well. I wanted to add to the category of newspapers I read, Maryland newspapers as well as New York and Kentucky newspapers.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me say that sometime ago we passed a law—I cannot find it right now—that forbids the head of a governmental department or agency to buy newspapers or periodicals with any funds appropriated by Congress. There must have been an abuse some time in the past, so that it became necessary to enact such legislation.

Subsequent to the passage of that law, gradually over a period of years we have let every one of the agencies return to that practice, and we have specifically authorized them to buy newspapers and periodicals. So, while we have a law on the statute books saying that none of them shall buy newspapers and periodicals, we have, one at a time, given every agency of the Government the right to buy them. That is how we stopped something and then drifted right back again, fully, into the old fault. The amount involved may be small, but I am convinced that if we are going to have economy it will be accomplished by the saving of little sums which will make big sums, rather than big sums themselves.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator does not offer the amendment at this time?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; not now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have received from Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, a memorandum dated April 27, 1942, reading as follows:

Executive Order No. 9112, of March 26, 1942, authorized the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission to make or guarantee loans to finance contractors engaged in business or operations for the prosecution of the war, and thus facilitate the participation of small business enterprises in the war-production effort.

Both the Navy Department and the War Department procured amendments to H. R. 6868 (Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942), making appropriations to the said departments available to carry out the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 9112 (see first paragraph of title I—War Department, and sec. 202 of the enrolled enactment, H. R. 6868).

It appears desirable, therefore, that the Maritime Commission likewise have express authority to expend its funds for the purpose of carrying out the said Executive order. It is suggested that this objective can be secured by an amendment to the bill H. R. 6430 (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942) by an amendment, as follows:

Page 74, line 13, before the word "Provided", insert the following: "Provided further, That the said construction fund shall

be available for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order No. 9112, of March 26, 1942:"
E. S. LAND, *Chairman*.

I think that is a perfectly proper amendment and that it should be agreed to. I submit it and ask that it be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 74, in line 13, after "247)", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order No. 9112 of March 26, 1942."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, there is one matter to which I should like to recur. The amendment on line 9, page 70, was agreed to. The House appropriated for the Tariff Commission \$810,000, which was reduced by the Senate Committee on Appropriations by \$1,800 only. The amendment is entirely agreeable, and there is no question raised about it.

On the floor of the House, the House reduced by a full 10 percent the appropriation recommended by the Budget Bureau for the Tariff Commission. The Budget Bureau recommended \$900,000, and the House committee accepted the recommendation. That figure was less than the appropriation last year. The appropriation has been gradually going down for the last 5 or 6 years. On the floor of the House the appropriation was reduced by 10 percent. I have conferred with the Senator in charge of the bill, and have suggested, and now urge, that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered, and that the reduction may be only 5 percent from the Budget Bureau's recommendation rather than 10 percent.

Mr. TYDINGS. A point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Is the motion I made to strike out the words "newspapers and periodicals" wherever they appear now pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion goes over until tomorrow.

Mr. TYDINGS. What would be the effect of our considering the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would have no effect on the Senator's motion.

Mr. GEORGE. While, of course, the work of the Tariff Commission has been circumscribed by the war and by international conditions, the Commission is now called on to do some very highly confidential work for the War Production Board, for the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and for the office of the Price Administrator, as well as for the Board of Economic Warfare. The latter organization, which is most important, is not setting up a commodities staff, but is using entirely the Tariff Commission's staff.

I am making this request especially so that the matter may go to conference, not for a restoration of the full amount but for a restoration of half the amount cut out by the House. Unless consent shall be granted and my suggestion pre-

vail, there will be nothing in the conference in regard to this item.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, my attention was diverted. What is the motion of the Senator?

Mr. GEORGE. I am asking unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment on page 70, line 9, was agreed to be reconsidered, and that the amount of \$808,200 be increased by \$45,000. That would put in conference the question of cutting the amount asked for only 5 percent, instead of 10 percent. The House made a cut of 10 percent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not had time to go into the matter, but if the Senator is willing to permit us to take it to conference and see what we can do, without our making any promises, we can take that course.

Mr. GEORGE. I should appreciate the Senator taking it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia that the vote by which the amendment on page 70, line 9, was agreed to be reconsidered? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. I now offer an amendment to the amendment, that the amount of \$808,200 be increased by \$45,000, to \$853,200.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE. It will be necessary to correct the total in line 25.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk is authorized to correct the total.

FRANK SHEPPARD

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate House bill 3767, for the relief of Frank Sheppard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 3767) for the relief of Frank Sheppard, which was read the first time by title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Sheppard, of Lewisburg, W. Va., the sum of \$300, in full settlement of all claims, against the United States for damages sustained by the said Frank Sheppard, on account of personal injuries suffered by him on August 24, 1939, when, while sitting on the front porch of his home at the town of Lewisburg, W. Va., he was struck by a heavy stone thrown by a blast set off by employees of the Work Projects Administration.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on February 26 this year the Senate passed Senate bill 2220, for the relief of Frank Sheppard, appropriating the sum of \$300 for injuries received when he was struck by stones from a blast caused by employees of the Work Projects Administration. The bill went to the House and was there tabled, and an identical House bill was passed. Senate bill 2220 had been approved by the Committee on Claims in the Senate, and passed the Senate. The House bill now before the Senate is identical with the Senate bill which was passed. Mr. President, I do

not like the practice of the House shelving a Senate bill, which passed first, but this is a bill which merely compensates Frank Sheppard for the damage and injury caused by the accident, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3767) for the relief of Frank Sheppard was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following favorable reports of nominations:

Carlton J. H. Hayes, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and consul general at Beirut, Lebanon, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan.

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general; and

Laurence W. Taylor, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS—NOMINATION ADVERSELY REPORTED

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Bernice B. Lyons to be postmaster at Vinton, La., which had been adversely reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. McKELLAR. At the request of one of the Senators from Louisiana, I ask that the nomination be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

POSTMASTERS—NOMINATIONS FAVORABLY REPORTED

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6430



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SHIPSTEAD (for himself and Mr. DANAHER) to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 74, line 9, after the word "statutes" insert the
- 2 following: "*Provided*, That the sum of \$20,000,000 from
- 3 the said construction fund shall be available for the construc-
- 4 tion of towboats and barges adapted for use in the transporta-
- 5 tion of oil, gasoline, and other fuels over the inland or coastal
- 6 waters of the United States".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SHURSTEAD
(for himself and Mr. DANAHER) to the bill
(H. R. 6430) making appropriations for
the Executive Office and sundry independent
executive bureaus, boards, commissions,
and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1943, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

in 1941, with a population close to 10,000, approximated half a million dollars.

Mr. Hanmer carried Wethersfield safely through the dark days of bank-holiday year, and he is proud of the continued stability of town finances. In 1898 Wethersfield's debt, owed to individuals, churches, and private organizations, was \$39,074, secured by a grand list of about \$1,400,000. With the 1941 list up to \$15,794,876, the town's indebtedness of \$322,000 leaves a borrowing capacity balance of almost \$700,000.

Tolerant, sympathetic, easy to talk to and laugh with, Al Hanmer is a good listener. He says he knows what he has to say, but if he listens to other people he always learns something new. Sharp-edged criticisms never seem to register very deeply with him. His interest is in finding out what the specific trouble is and doing something about it, if he can.

The veteran selectman hasn't forgotten his early experience with older men in Wethersfield who had to be sold on progressive ideas by a 28-year-old first selectman. At the first town meeting over which he presided the vote was put through to investigate electric lighting for Wethersfield. Then came the radical effort to regain approval for installation of sewers in town. In addition, the consolidated school system, modern school buildings, reorganized fire department, police force, welfare organization—all those services that are taken for granted today—were effected during the public lifetime of this one man.

At the time of the Wethersfield tercentenary in 1934 Mr. Hanmer was signally honored by his townspeople at a celebration of his thirty-fifth anniversary as first selectman. In 1913 he was elected as representative to the State legislature, where he served one term. He was appointed to the metropolitan district commission at its inception in 1927 and continues serving in that capacity.

A director of the Wethersfield Bank & Trust Co., he is now a member of the advisory board of its successor, the local branch of the Hartford, Conn., Trust Co. He is a charter member of the Wethersfield Country Club and Rotary Club, member of the Grange, Hospitality Lodge, No. 128, A. F. and A. M., First School Society, and Cemetery Association.

JACKSON DAY DINNER ADDRESS BY HON. OSCAR R. EWING

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. Oscar R. Ewing, assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the Jackson Day dinner in Seattle, Wash., April 13, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

TAXATION OF CHARITABLE OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

[Mr. DANAHER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter stating the attitude of the Catholic bishops of the United States toward a suggestion for the taxation of charitable and educational corporations, which appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, line 14, after the words "steam plant", it is proposed to insert "the construction of

a system of public-use navigation terminals of the Tennessee River."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I take this occasion to congratulate and commend the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and especially the distinguished and able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the chairman of the subcommittee, for their recommendations which were adopted yesterday by the Senate that substantial reductions be made in the overhead and administrative expenses of a number of agencies covered by the independent offices appropriations bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942. The credit for this is due in large measure to the energy, ability, and fearlessness of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

I may say at this point that I have been serving with the Senator from Tennessee as a member of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, where he has rendered most important and valuable service. During the lengthy hearings and discussions held by this committee on many branches of Government activities, he has demonstrated a knowledge of the financial operations of the Government that has astonished his colleagues on the committee and has made him one of its most valuable members. This committee is working very diligently to reduce all nonessential spending so that the funds so saved can be conserved for the necessities of national defense.

The recommendations of the Appropriations Committee adopted by the Senate yesterday have a peculiar significance, in that for the first time, certainly in some years, a determined and courageous effort was undertaken to reduce the excessive and unreasonable administrative costs of a number of agencies, notably in traveling expenses and in publicity.

I may say, Mr. President, that in recent years there has been a flagrant abuse of the traveling privileges, and the multiplicity of publicity bureaus very nearly approaches a national scandal in the waste of public funds.

What the Appropriations Committee has done so effectively in the particular agencies dealt with should be extended to all other agencies of the Government, and this would result in the saving of millions unnecessarily expended for traveling, long-distance telephoning, and overlapping and unnecessary agencies conducting publicity or propaganda activities.

For traveling expenses, Mr. President, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1941, according to information furnished by the Office of Government Reports, the total cost was \$147,986,385.

The National Youth Administration spent \$2,446,208 for traveling expenses.

The Work Projects Administration spent \$3,287,714 for traveling.

The Department of Agriculture spent, in all, \$16,595,435 for traveling. The traveling expenses of the Farm Security Administration, one of the smaller bureaus of the Government, amounted to

\$6,607,083. The Farm Security Administration was the second bureau of the Government in the amount of expenditures for traveling.

These are just a few of the expenditures for traveling included in the total of approximately \$147,000,000.

For publicity, Mr. President, the Budget estimated that for the year ending July 1, 1941, the cost was \$27,770,000, and it has increased considerably since then.

It is estimated that 2,895 persons are giving their full time to publicity, while 31,618 persons on the Government pay roll are on a part-time basis.

The main publicity offices are the Office of Government Reports, which cost last year \$1,800,000; the Office of Facts and Figures, which cost \$950,000; the Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, with 346 employees, which cost \$1,500,000; and the Coordinator of Information, which cost \$6,600,000. But these do not by any means represent the total, as every department has its own separate, distinct, and private publicity bureau.

The total pay roll for publicity agencies for the year ending July 1, 1941, was \$19,463,470, and other expenses \$8,306,470, and it has been increased since then.

I merely mention this, Mr. President, to indicate the broad field that still remains for very constructive economies in publicity, traveling, long-distance telephoning, and such overhead expenses.

Under the able leadership of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], a remarkably fine start has been made, and I hope that similar reductions will be made in other agencies of the Government as the appropriations are presented to the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, it is my recollection that when the Senate recessed last evening there was pending an amendment which I had offered from the floor. I should like to be advised as to the parliamentary situation, because, as I understand, the Chair announced the question to be on a committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The understanding of the Chair is that consideration of the committee amendments was to be concluded before individual amendments were to be in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. But the consideration of committee amendments was concluded yesterday, with the exception of the amendment just stated, which was passed over, and I offered my amendment yesterday with the permission and understanding of all Senators present that it would be in order. It was pending before the Senate, as will be seen by reference to the RECORD of yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Both amendments were postponed until today, and under the circumstances, both of them being postponed until today, the committee amendment would have preference.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Chair is quite correct in his ruling, of course. In fact, I do not recall that there was any agreement yesterday to proceed to the consideration of any amendment

prior to the full disposal of the committee amendments. However, I have no objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland being considered now, if other Senators have no objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to that being done, Mr. President.

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe my amendment is not of a controversial nature, and, inasmuch as it was discussed before the Senate recessed yesterday, I shall take the liberty of asking unanimous consent that it be considered now; and if it leads to debate, I myself will voluntarily withdraw it. I should like consideration of the amendment to follow the discussion had concerning it yesterday in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to that being done.

Mr. TYDINGS. I send to the desk the amendment which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

Sec. 6. Where in this act appropriations have been authorized to be expended for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor may not exceed the amount of \$50, but this limitation shall not apply to the Office of Government Reports and the Selective Service System.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the amendment now submitted offered as a modification of the amendment submitted yesterday?

Mr. TYDINGS. It is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. And as a part of it?

Mr. TYDINGS. No. The other amendment is withdrawn, and the amendment just now submitted is offered in its place.

Mr. McNARY. On what page will it come?

Mr. TYDINGS. The amendment will come at the end of the bill. There are about 30 or 40 different agencies which are authorized by the language of the bill to buy newspapers and periodicals. The funds provided for lawbooks, newspapers, and periodicals run as high, I believe, as \$10,000 in one case, \$6,000 in another case, \$5,000 in another case, \$7,500 in another, and \$6,000 in another. Of course, all this money would not be spent for newspapers and periodicals. Some of it would be spent for lawbooks and reference books. But the newspaper and periodical items are incorporated into the net sum, so there is no limitation at all on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals. I therefore have put the amendment in the amount of \$50 and have exempted from it the Office of Government Reports, the information office of which Mr. Mellett is the head, because newspapers and periodicals are the meat on which that Office feeds; and if they should be cut down, of course, the whole Office would be ineffective. I think we should either have the Office or not have it, and that question should be dealt with by direct attack and direct defense, rather than by a submarine attack. So

I have excluded that Office from the provisions of the amendment, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the Senator's amendment; in fact, I think the Appropriations Committee did in most instances strike from the bill appropriations for newspapers and periodicals. I should like to point out, however, that some of these agencies have been moved out of the city of Washington, and it occurs to me that we might work great injustice in some cases because they do not have available the Congressional Library and the other facilities which are available to the agencies which remain in Washington.

Mr. TYDINGS. My amendment does not deal with lawbooks and reference books. It deals only with periodicals and newspapers. The provision for lawbooks and reference books is still retained in the measure.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suppose the matter could be worked out in conference, but it seems to me rather unjust to an organization such as, we will say, the Securities and Exchange Commission. I hold no brief for the Securities and Exchange Commission, but that organization has been transferred—lock, stock, and barrel—to Philadelphia, where it does not have the facilities to obtain information which are afforded other Government agencies which are located in Washington.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the provision as now worded would cause a hardship, I am sure the matter will be worked out in conference. I am sure we are in favor of the suggestion made by the Senator from Maryland. It is simply a question of working out a proper arrangement.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am in hearty accord with the proposal. The Appropriations Committee incorporated that policy in the first bill that came before it, and eliminated the appropriation for newspapers and periodicals, but I hope that the Members of the Senate who are on the conference committee will see to it that in our zeal for economy, which I share, no injustice shall be worked on some of the agencies of the Government which have been moved away from the city of Washington.

Mr. TYDINGS. The language may have to be modified in conference. If it shall so appear, I shall be the first one to agree to necessary modification.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, I desire to call to the attention of the Senator from Maryland a possible ambiguity in the language as it has been read at the desk.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I realized it myself as it was being read; namely, that the limitation in amount did not refer to each department, but I think that can be corrected in conference.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. I was about to suggest that we correct it now by inserting after the word "therefor", in the fifth line of the amendment, the language "under each such appropriation."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I will accept that modification of language, and ask for a vote on my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland, as modified.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I am in favor of the Senator's amendment, but I was very much interested yesterday when he was giving information in regard to the various other items in the pending bill which provide for newspapers. I was on the point of interrupting him to tell him that if he would proceed a little further he would find an exception, in an item in which newspapers and periodicals were stricken out, and we are practically up to that item now. It appears on page 71, and applies to the T. V. A. A different rule was applied by the committee to the T. V. A. than was applied to all the other agencies and departments.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Nebraska is correct about that.

Mr. NORRIS. In respect to the T. V. A. the item was stricken out.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I was present in committee the day that action was taken, and I do not know what the discussion was with respect to it, but I trust—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we will make the same rule apply to all.

Mr. NORRIS. I was about to suggest, if the Senator had not brought it up, that when we do reach this T. V. A. item, whatever rule applies to other agencies ought to apply to the T. V. A.

Mr. TYDINGS. It ought to apply to all, yes; and we can correct it when we come to that item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland, as modified, is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe there are two items which come before us next, and I should like to have them voted upon now. The first is in lines 14 and 15 on page 71, after the word "plant;" to insert "the construction of a system of public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments have already been stated. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in lines 14 and 15 on page 71.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority" will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, line 22, after "reference", to strike out "newspapers."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that is covered by the Tydings amendment, and the committee amendment should be disagreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the committee amendment is rejected.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 23, after "periodicals", to strike out "purchase."

Mr. McKELLAR. That amendment does not refer to newspapers, and should be agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to inquire if the purpose of the amendment is to prohibit the T. V. A. from acquiring new passenger cars in the administration of the affairs of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is true. The reason the amendment was adopted by the committee is that it was shown by the evidence that last year the T. V. A. had in use 763 passenger cars. It was the opinion of the committee that with the present priorities and the present lack of rubber, the Tennessee Valley Authority was particularly and peculiarly fortunate in having 763 cars, and that it was not necessary to give the Authority the right to buy any additional cars.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to obtain the floor in my own right.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. I know; but the Senator cannot retain the floor indefinitely.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can retain it for the present, to make a speech at this time.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no intention of interrupting the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not think so. The Senator said he wanted to obtain the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to speak on the question before the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as I understand, this amendment relates only to striking out one word.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is all.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the amendment which is before us. Is it on that subject that the Senator wishes to address the Senate or on the whole T. V. A. situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to discuss the next amendment, on page 72.

Mr. McNARY. I think the Senator from Nebraska wishes to discuss the amendment striking out the word "purchase."

Mr. McKELLAR. If that is all, let him do so now. I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not wish to take the Senator from Tennessee from the floor. Before we vote on an amendment every Senator is entitled to express himself on it. I wish to speak on the question of striking out the word "purchase."

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator from Tennessee has the floor, as he says, and wishes to speak on that question, or any other question, I have no objection. I do not want to interrupt him. However, he has stated that he wishes to speak on the next amendment.

Mr. President, I suppose it is useless to contest this amendment, because on the face of it it cuts down expenses. As a matter of fact, it involves no economy. I do not expect to oppose it seriously, because I presume the Senate will agree to the amendment.

The effect of the amendment would be that during the fiscal year 1943 the T. V. A. could not purchase a single automobile. At the same time, because of

conditions with which we are all more or less familiar, the use of automobiles in 1943 will be greater than it was in 1942. If the T. V. A. were deprived of the use of automobiles, it would be impossible for it to carry on its business. As we know, it covers a territory extending over seven States. It has an office in Washington. It has dealings with manufacturers of various articles which it must have all over the United States. Under State laws, it must look after the shores of its many lakes, to protect the area from malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

In many cases the only way in which the T. V. A. can reach the territory is by automobile. The restrictions on automobiles and rubber will themselves probably decrease the use of automobiles, regardless of what our appropriation may be.

In order to buy an automobile under existing conditions, the purchaser must go through the formula of obtaining consent from the proper authorities. It may be that the T. V. A. will have enough old and second-hand automobiles on hand to enable it to function properly. However, I anticipate that the demand for their use in 1943 will be much greater than it was in 1942. Necessarily the T. V. A. cannot be supplied with all its needs in that respect because of the conditions which prevail in regard to the use of rubber and other materials which enter into the manufacture of automobiles. Automobiles will not be manufactured; and in order to obtain one the purchaser must show that he has use for it in some necessary activity.

At the present time the T. V. A. is engaged in war production more than in any other one activity.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In addition to the normal activities of the T. V. A. in furnishing power to communities, which was the main object of the creation of the T. V. A., within the radius of the territory which it can serve, my information is that 80 percent of its power is now furnished to war industries for the production of war materials, such as aluminum and various other things. There is now under consideration the construction in that area of a synthetic rubber plant. We all know that already, because of the war, the load on the T. V. A. has been enormously increased, and it is bound to increase still further. It is impossible to anticipate the increase very far ahead.

What effect would the amendment, denying the T. V. A. the right to purchase a single automobile, have upon the ability of the T. V. A. to serve the new requirements because of the war? It has more than 5,500 miles of transmission lines of its own. It also has agreements by which it obtains power temporarily from other utility units which are able to furnish it while its dams are being completed so that it can furnish the power from its own generating plants.

In view of the increase in the load for war purposes and the probable further increase, depending upon the number of plants which may be located in the area for war purposes, what effect would the amendment have upon the ability of the T. V. A. to function and serve the various agencies, if it were denied the right to purchase a single automobile? I realize, as does the Senator, that 700 or more cars seem to be a great many cars, but we must not forget that up to the present time this has been a \$225,000,000 enterprise. The people have put that much money into the project.

Mr. NORRIS. It is engaged in a business which requires the use of automobiles.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a great utility. It is necessary to have representatives on the ground in the various units all over the territory served. It is even necessary to send inspectors to factories which are making things which enable the T. V. A. to install units and to make repairs and extensions necessary to serve those who depend upon it for power. That means that at times a representative must be sent a distance of a thousand miles or more. In view of the increase in traveling expenses by reason of the increase in passenger fares and other items, if representatives of the T. V. A. must be sent to various places by rail or air because the T. V. A. cannot have enough automobiles, what would be the effect, in the Senator's opinion?

Mr. NORRIS. In my opinion, the expenditures would be increased rather than decreased, which is the object of the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. This amendment would deny the T. V. A. the right to purchase automobiles. By another amendment its travel allowance would be very materially reduced.

Mr. NORRIS. The next amendment would cut down the travel allowance. Such a situation might make it impossible for the T. V. A. to operate.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not have any interest in any individual buying a car. I myself cannot buy a car. I cannot even buy a tire. The other day I had to have a couple of old tires plugged in order to get from my house to the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. I have a tire which I will sell to the Senator. I will throw in an automobile. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator says he will sell me a tire and throw in an automobile?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will negotiate with the Senator privately. [Laughter.]

I mention that only as evidence of the fact that, while we in Washington can get along without cars or tires, because we can travel on the streetcars or walk, in view of the present emergency it is necessary for business organizations which have been set up by the Government to have the ability to get around and transact their business. We must consider whether, in the long run, it is cheaper to buy a car for the use of those who must go to various places, send them on the train or by airplane, or not send them at all. If they cannot be sent at

all, the T. V. A. will have to wait until something which it has ordered is delivered, and then perhaps find that it is wrong because it was not inspected at the place where it was made. This would cause much delay and interference with its activities. I wish the Senator would elaborate on that point.

Mr. NORRIS. I had not intended to talk about that. I thought I might do so on another amendment, one relating to travel.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In line with the thought expressed by the Senator from Kentucky, let me point out that the T. V. A. now has under construction, not yet finally completed, some 12 dams. They are also doing work on 2 large steam-power plants. In order to get to many of the dams the only way to go is by car. To many of the dams there is no railroad; and there are no airfields nearby, so certainly it is impossible to reach them by airplane. The only way to reach them is by automobile. Of course, the engineers must be able to get to the dams. In one instance a project manager has charge not of 1 dam but of 4 different dams. That means that he has to keep busy going to the different projects. The dams and the construction works have to be visited by engineers and superintendents and project managers. Many men are working there. The only way they have to get there is by road, which means by traveling in an automobile of some kind. If the amendment is voted down, the appropriation will not be increased by \$1. It is not the purpose of the Senator to increase the appropriation.

The only result for the T. V. A. would be that if it were necessary, if the War Production Board thought it were necessary, and were to give its consent from the standpoint of defense, the T. V. A. would be permitted to buy an automobile.

Is not that correct?

Mr. NORRIS. I think that is correct; yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this organization has 763 passenger cars. That is more than most other organizations or individuals are blessed with. Last year the cost for gasoline, oil, repairs, depreciation, and the like, for those cars amounted to \$372,000, and they still have the same cars.

They have 763 cars, and last year they spent \$372,630, according to the statement of their general manager. Certainly those cars will give the T. V. A. all the passenger transportation it could possibly use. That is what it used last year, and it can use them this year.

Mr. NORRIS. All that may be true, Mr. President; I am not in a position to deny it. They may not buy a single car; but it seems to me, if they were not able to buy a car unless they came to Congress and got an appropriation for it, if an emergency arose in which 1 car or 100 cars would be absolutely necessary in order to permit them to function, the situation would be deplorable.

That is the only thing that is affected here. The Senator from Alabama says the appropriation would not be increased. If the instrumentalities of Government having charge of priorities on rubber, steel, and so forth, permitted, if the T. V. A. were to show that they were entitled to one car, and had to have it, this would enable them to get it. That is all. That is all I am contending for.

I cannot tell what may happen. I sincerely trust that they will not have to buy any cars; but to close the door, Mr. President, in the face of their activities for national defense, it seems to me, would be dangerous.

I should like to have a vote on this question.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HILL. Of course, the Senator recognizes that the work of the T. V. A. will be substantially greater this year than it was last year, because of the fact that, due to the war, due to the increase of war production in that area, the work of the T. V. A. has had to be greatly augmented. Is not that true?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HILL. What might have served the purpose of the T. V. A. last year very likely would not serve its purpose this year. For instance, at one great plant, the plant of the Aluminum Co. of America, at Alcoa, Tenn., production has been enormously stepped up due to the demand for aluminum. That means that the T. V. A. has had to rush in and use steam plants that it did not use last year in order to obtain the power which is necessary to bring about the increased production of aluminum. That is just one illustration.

The present demands on the T. V. A. are far greater than were the demands a year ago. In fact, the demand today is the very maximum that could be imposed upon it, due to the crying need for aluminum, for ferrosilicon, for phosphorus, and for other war materials which are being produced in the valley of the Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have a vote?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee one or two questions in connection with the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the Senator what the evidence disclosed with respect to the number of automobiles purchased by the Authority during the last year?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not that record with me; but they have a way—they did last year and they want to do it again—of trading in cars. They have stated in their testimony that their purpose is to trade in cars. As I understand, cars cannot now be traded in. Of course, an organization like this one might possibly trade them in if it were given the authority.

At this point I should like to read the testimony of the general manager, Mr. Clapp:

Senator BANKHEAD. How many automobiles does the Authority own?

Mr. CLAPP. We own 763 passenger cars.

Senator McKELLAR. Seven hundred and sixty-three passenger cars.

Are you able to use them, all of them? Is it possible for your official force to use them, or do all of your people have automobiles?

Mr. CLAPP. Those passenger cars are used very heavily; they average in excess of 1,500 miles a month.

He said that all of them were used.

I continue to read from the testimony:

Senator McKELLAR. Well, now, you have 765 passenger cars; is the gasoline paid for by the Authority?

Mr. CLAPP. That is correct.

Senator McKELLAR. And the upkeep of the cars?

Mr. CLAPP. By the Authority.

Senator McKELLAR. And the new cars?

Mr. CLAPP. We operate those.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you allow the passengers in those cars mileage for using those cars?

Mr. CLAPP. Oh, no, sir.

Then he was asked to present a breakdown as to repairs; and the breakdown is given as exhibit G, from which I read, as follows:

EXHIBIT G

Tennessee Valley Authority-owned passenger-car statistics, fiscal year 1941

1. Average number of passenger cars in service.....	574
2. Average investment in passenger cars	\$344, 400
3. Operating costs of passenger cars:	
A. Gasoline.....	\$78, 986
B. Oil.....	3, 717
C. Tires and tubes.....	9, 292
D. Miscellaneous services.....	37, 170
Whatever they are—	
E. Repairs.....	\$59, 473
F. Depreciation.....	83, 633
G. Garage and administration.....	98, 500
H. Storage	1, 859
Total	372, 630

Under the circumstances, as they have 763 cars, and, in addition, a number of old cars, as was testified in another place, with all the necessary material and men to repair the cars, surely, I think, they can get along with that number of passenger cars for the State of Tennessee, the northern part of Alabama, and the northern part of Mississippi, particularly.

Furthermore, as I will show the Senate in a few minutes, aside from passenger cars, which are just one item—and the upkeep of the passenger cars is \$372,000 a year, and, as testified, the cost was \$1,200,000—travel pay alone for the T. V. A. amounts to about \$800,000. That seems to be a considerable sum for travel pay, and at this time when our country is so greatly in need of money for war purposes it seems to me that the T. V. A. could get along with the 763 passenger cars they had last year, and that they could forego buying new cars, as they will probably have to do. Surely, this organization can get along with 763 passenger cars—not trucks and busses, for such vehicles are not included—the upkeep and gasoline for which cost \$372,000, when it also has \$800,000 for travel pay. In my opinion, they should have no difficulty in traveling from one dam to another.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator if this is the first time the Appropriations Committee has attempted to place any limitation upon the number of cars which may be obtained by the Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; so far as I know, it is; and if I am permitted to make a statement to the Senate, as I hope I will later on, I will make clear the reason.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sorry that I bothered the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois has not bothered me at all; I shall be glad to answer any questions he desires to ask, but these small amendments seem to me to be rather inconsequential as compared to the important amendment which we desire to discuss in a few moments. If the Senator has any other question, I shall be glad to answer, if I can.

Mr. LUCAS. It may be true that this item is inconsequential, but all I was attempting to do was to seek a little information about the automobile question, and I do it primarily because of the national defense. I wanted to ask the Senator whether he feels that the curtailment of automobiles under control of the Tennessee Valley Authority will, in any way, endanger the efficient operation of the plants of the T. V. A. during this emergency? I am interested only in one thing in connection with all these appropriations; I do not want to do anything that will cripple or curtail or hurt the war effort, and neither does the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Indeed, I do not; and I am glad the Senator from Illinois feels that way about it. I wish to say that if I thought this amendment would, even in the remotest way or in the slightest degree, interfere with the war effort, I would be opposed to it.

Mr. LUCAS. I congratulate the Senator and his committee in attempting to do what they are doing, but sometimes we can go, it seems to me, perhaps, a little too far in our zeal to save. That is the only reason I rose, for I know what contribution the Tennessee Valley Authority has made to the war effort, and I would be the last one in the world who would do anything, even to the extent of taking one automobile away from them, which would, in anywise, cripple the war effort which is being made in that great valley.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I had the slightest idea that it would cripple the war effort, I should not favor the amendment. The Authority, however, has 763 passenger cars and adequate provision for their upkeep. It has a force to keep them in repair and the necessary materials and mechanical devices for the upkeep of the cars. At a time such as this, when we have no rubber in the country, when many materials are on the priorities list and are difficult to get—and I doubt if tires could be bought—surely, under these circumstances, the Authority should not be allowed to buy automobiles at a time such as this.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—
Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have tried to run through the testimony of Mr. Clapp, the general manager of the T. V. A. The Senator asked Mr. Clapp the number of cars on hand at the time, I think, of his testimony, which was 763. The Senator asked him the average number, which Mr. Clapp fixed at 500 and some, which would indicate that the number now needed has been increased, probably because of new developments there. Did the Senator ask Mr. Clapp or anyone else connected with the T. V. A. to what extent the use of automobiles might be curtailed or to what extent it would cripple their activities or offer a serious handicap if they were denied the right to purchase any more cars?

Mr. McKELLAR. They were given every possible opportunity to do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator drew out from him how many cars they had, but the hearing does not disclose that there was any discussion with anyone connected with the T. V. A. as to denying them the right to purchase any cars at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read further from the testimony. Mr. Clapp said:

Those cars are not assigned to individuals. Those cars are pooled at various garages, at important points of operation.

They have garages and mechanical appliances for the repair of the cars in order to keep them in proper shape. I quote further from the testimony:

Senator McKELLAR. Your commissioners, the members of the Authority—the three members of the Authority do not have cars?

Mr. CLAPP. They do not have cars other than their personally owned cars. They, of course, use the Tennessee Valley Authority cars on official business.

Senator McKELLAR. They use Tennessee Valley Authority cars on official business?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. Do they use gasoline in their cars all the time, regardless of official business?

Mr. CLAPP. They do not use Tennessee Valley Authority cars for other than official business, and, of course, the gasoline and oil and expense of maintenance on those cars is a part of the cost of that official travel.

Senator McKELLAR. Does not each man have a car, each official have a car, all the way down the line? Do you not have a car?

Mr. CLAPP. You mean a personal car?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes; do you not own a car?

Mr. CLAPP. I own a car, Senator, but I do not—

Senator McKELLAR. Do you have a chauffeur?

Mr. CLAPP. No; I do not have a Tennessee Valley Authority car assigned to me; but if I want to use a Tennessee Valley Authority car on official business—

Senator McKELLAR. You use one of the cars?

Mr. CLAPP. I use one of the Tennessee Valley Authority cars.

Mr. BARKLEY. That still does not answer my question, which is whether the committee discussed with anyone connected with the T. V. A. the question of denying them the right to buy a new car and what the effect of such action would be.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee had the officials of the T. V. A. before it time and again, as I recall. I know they were before us two or three times. The question of cars was discussed. The particular question suggested by the Senator from Kentucky, so far as the evidence disclosed, was not asked, but the T. V. A. officials were given every opportunity in the world to make any claim they wanted to make about cars.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Clapp and others in the T. V. A. could not anticipate, I imagine, what in executive session the committee might do in denying the Authority the right to purchase cars.

Mr. McKELLAR. They could anticipate what the committee thought about it from the questions which were asked them. If Mr. Clapp could not understand what was proposed, then someone else ought to be made manager of that organization.

Mr. BARKLEY. I want to get the facts.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am giving the Senator the facts.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not quite; I mean the Senator has not stated as yet whether any member of the committee asked anyone connected with the T. V. A. what the effect would be on their program of denying them the right to buy a single automobile during the year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think that question was asked as the Senator suggests it; but, in effect, it was before the officials of the T. V. A. They were asked to present any matter that they wanted to present, and they did so.

Mr. BARKLEY. They could not present a matter that was not specifically brought to their attention. It was entirely proper for the committee to ask how many cars they had, and it would have been proper, I think, and fair to have asked what effect it would have on their operations to deny them the right to buy an automobile. I do not see how the T. V. A. could have anticipated, in the absence of any inquiry of that sort, that the committee was then going to deny them the right to purchase a car. It may be that the committee did not think it necessary to get that information. Evidently they did not, for they did not obtain it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask for the yeas and nays. Let us see where we are going.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Chair state whether the yeas and nays have been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is in doubt about the number demanding the yeas and nays. The Chair will inquire if there is a second to the demand.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Glass	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Green	Pepper
Austin	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hayden	Reed
Ball	Herring	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hill	Rosier
Barbour	Holman	Russell
Barkley	Hughes	Schwartz
Bilbo	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Brewster	Kilgore	Smith
Bulow	La Follette	Spencer
Bunker	Lee	Stewart
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McKellar	Tunnell
Chandler	McNary	Tydings
Chavez	Maloney	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Maybank	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Wagner
Danaher	Millikin	Walgren
Downey	Murdock	Walsh
Doxey	Murray	Wheeler
Ellender	Norris	Willey
Gerry	Nye	Willis
Gillette	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have concluded to make a general statement about the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the first place, I desire to give a brief history of the building of the dams on the Tennessee River.

In the year 1916 I was a Member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, which committee had charge of matters relating to rivers and harbors. After a consultation with Mr. Oscar W. Underwood, who had been for many years a Member of the House, but who was then a Member of the Senate, I offered an amendment to a bill in 1916—and I hope Senators will remember the date—providing for the building of a dam at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River.

The Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. James Hay of Virginia was chairman at the time, adopted the amendment and it went to the House, but when it reached the floor of the House, Mr. John C. McKenzie and Mr. Nicholas Longworth both opposed the amendment very vigorously. They did not want the improvement at Muscle Shoals made. They fought the amendment well, because both were able men and splendid gentlemen. They had a different view about it from my own, and they defeated the amendment on the floor of the House, as the record will show.

The bill then came to the Senate, and Mr. Underwood continued his interest in the matter, as I did. For some reason the bill did not go to the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate, but was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. At that time the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] was a member of that committee, of which he subsequently became chairman. This was during the first Wilson administration. The Senator from South Carolina introduced a bill, which

was a tremendous improvement over the amendment I had offered in the House. His bill, as enacted, provided in part—

SEC. 124. Nitrate supply. (June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 215), sec. 124.)

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to make, or cause to be made, such investigation as in his judgment is necessary to determine the best, cheapest, and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products by water power or any other power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest to use; and is also hereby authorized and empowered to designate for the exclusive use of the United States, if in his judgment such means is best and cheapest, such site or sites, upon any navigable or nonnavigable river or rivers or upon the public lands, as in his opinion will be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act; and is further authorized to construct, maintain, and operate, at or on any site or sites so designated, dams, locks, improvements to navigation, powerhouses, and other plants and equipment or other means than water power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest, necessary or convenient for the generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products.

The President is authorized to lease, purchase, or acquire, by condemnation, gift, grant, or devise, such lands and rights-of-way as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such plants, and to take from any lands of the United States, or to purchase or acquire by condemnation materials, minerals, and processes, patented or otherwise, necessary for the construction and operation of such plants and for the manufacture of such products.

The products of such plants shall be used by the President for military and naval purposes to the extent that he may deem necessary, and any surplus which he shall determine is not required shall be sold and disposed of by him under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such officers, agents, or agencies as may in his discretion be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes herein specified, and to authorize and require such officers, agents, or agencies to perform any and all of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions hereof.

The plant or plants provided for under this act shall be constructed and operated solely by the Government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital.

The complete act is set out in the hearings. It is the law of the land to this very day.

Mr. President, I digress at this point to say that no one ever thanked another more than I thanked the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] for putting the provision I have read into the bill which was passed in that year. After its passage and after the bill was signed by the President of the United States, the then Senator from Alabama, Mr. Underwood, who had been a candidate for President against Mr. Wilson in the preceding campaign, was in doubt as to how the President felt toward him. He came to my office and I regarded his visit as a very great honor. Mr. Underwood had been the leader of the Democrats in the House. He had come to the Senate in 1914, as I remember, and had taken a high position in the

Senate of the United States. When he came to my office and invited me to go with him to call on the President of the United States in an endeavor to get the dam located at Muscle Shoals, I regarded it as a very high compliment to me, and I still do.

We went to see the President. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, one of the predecessors of my distinguished and splendid friend who sits in front of me now, the present Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], was then chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. He had already seen the President in the interest of having the dam built on the Columbia River. Mr. Underwood and I had a most pleasant interview with the President, and he agreed that the dam should be placed at Muscle Shoals.

There may have been others who went to ask the President to place the dam at Muscle Shoals. This dam was authorized by the act introduced by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], one of the oldest Members in this body, and one of the finest men in the United States Senate or elsewhere. I wish to say that I took off my hat to him then; I honored and respected him then; and in the long years which have passed I have always honored and respected him because I think he did a great service to the people of the United States in having the dam, which was afterward known as the Wilson Dam, established at Muscle Shoals. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] had been in the House—a very able and splendid Member of the House—and at that time, as now, was progressive in his views.

I am not sure whether he took an active interest in the passage of that first bill, but, knowing him as I do, I believe he did take an active interest in that bill, because when I came to the Senate the leading antagonist to the trusts of the country, and especially the Power Trust, was GEORGE W. NORRIS, and he has continued to be through all the years he has been in the Senate.

What happened then? The Government had nearly finished building the dam by 1920. The war was over, it is true, but the dam was to be used both for military purposes and for production of fertilizer for agriculture. We had obtained appropriations up to 1921, but when we endeavored to obtain appropriations in 1921, the Appropriations Committee, under the leadership of Mr. Smoot, a very able and efficient member of the Appropriations Committee, turned down the request for an appropriation for completion of the Wilson Dam. Senator Smoot said it would be throwing good money after bad money—I remember that expression was used time and again in the debate—and the Senate upheld his contention. Work was discontinued on the dam. There was not much more to be done, fortunately, and afterward the dam was completed, and this is the reason it was completed: About that time Mr. Ford, thinking it was junk, offered a small sum for it. His offer did not amount to a row of pins, and, incidentally, I, myself, at one time thought

that probably was the best way to handle the matter. But the Congress would not give it to Mr. Ford on his terms, and afterward he withdrew his offer.

That was about 1922 or 1923, or perhaps 1921. It is a long time ago, and I cannot be accurate with respect to dates. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] had introduced a bill to develop the Tennessee River. I had also introduced a similar bill. But the difference between our positions in the Senate was very great indeed at that time. The Senator from Nebraska was the distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. We had introduced practically identical bills. We continued to introduce them until Mr. Roosevelt became President. We did not get very far with either of our bills. Of course, I upheld the bill introduced by the Senator from Nebraska, because it offered the only chance under God's heaven to obtain legislation on this subject.

The only way we could get the legislation we wanted was to accept the bill introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Besides, it was exactly the same kind of bill that I had introduced and that a number of other Senators had introduced, and we made the fight for it.

The Senator from Nebraska and I had one difference, if the Senator does not mind my recalling it. We fought together all along the line except once. The only time we differed was with respect to the amount of compensation which should go to the States which were involved. The Senator from Nebraska was unwilling to accept the provision which is now in the bill on that subject. I have forgotten its exact terms. The law contains a provision with respect to compensation to the State of a certain percentage of the receipts in money for power. Because the Senator from Nebraska left out Tennessee and Alabama entirely, we differed about the bill, but he won, and his bill was passed and went to President Coolidge, and the President vetoed it.

The next year the Senator accepted my amendment, which was placed in the bill, and the bill was passed again, and President Coolidge again vetoed the bill. That was the situation in which we found ourselves. Of course, Mr. Hoover was not for the bill.

In the meantime, however, we did get an appropriation for the construction of the dam. Mr. Ford's offer resulted in our getting the appropriation. About that time the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] became a member of the Appropriations Committee. The Senate was good enough to place me on the Appropriations Committee, and, with many other Senators who felt as we did, we obtained the necessary appropriation for completion of Wilson Dam, and it was completed.

I shall not talk long about what happened when Mr. Roosevelt was elected President, but he was very much interested in Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley. He thought it was a marvelous place to try the experiment.

He went to Muscle Shoals and invited certain Senators and Representatives to go along with him. I cannot remember who they all were, but I remember some of them. One was my distinguished colleague, then Senator Hull, now Secretary of State. Incidentally, he was tendered the position of Secretary of State on that trip. Senator Hull, Senator NORRIS, and I were three members of the party. I am not absolutely sure who the other members of the party were. Their names were in the newspapers. Our pictures were taken with the President. On that trip the President went even further than we had asked him to go. He had a plan all laid out. In it he went further than we had gone. Even as active and vigorous as Senator NORRIS and I were in our advocacy of the dam, the President went even further than we did. He offered to set up a special authority with direction to build the dams contemplated. I do not know who actually prepared the bill; but, as a matter of fact, it contained primarily the ideas of the President on that subject. It was passed overwhelmingly by the Congress, and in a short time the Norris Dam was started. Not long after that, I think it was the next year, the Wheeler Dam was authorized and started.

I wish to say one word about the members of the Authority. After the passage of the bill I talked with President Roosevelt. I am quite sure he did not mention members of the Authority to me, but I mentioned them to him. I am not sure, but I am rather inclined to think he asked me about the Authority. That may or may not be. My recollection is somewhat vague about it, but that is immaterial.

I said to the President, "You have done a great thing for my State. I shall not even make a suggestion about any member of the board. Appoint whomsoever you like." He appointed three men. He appointed Dr. A. E. Morgan. He took Dr. A. E. Morgan out of obscurity and made him Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I do not mean to reflect on the doctor. I think he does the best he can. I do not think he was the man for the place, but he was made chairman. The President also appointed Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan, a splendid Canadian, who went to Tennessee and became the head of the department of agriculture of that State and was afterward made president of the State university. He was quite an elderly man. Being an elderly man myself, I can say that of some one else. He is not as active a man as he used to be, and he was not a very active man on the Commission.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator in a moment.

Dr. A. E. Morgan was a very inefficient man. I am stating a little history. After the Norris Dam was well under way—and at that time Dr. Morgan said it was to be merely a storage dam—and after the Wheeler Dam, which is near Muscle Shoals, was begun, Dr. A. E. Morgan happened to be in my office. It was not often that any of them ever came to see me. I do not know why they seemed to resent my being a Senator from Tennessee, but

that was immaterial, so it did not make any difference to me.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator in a moment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator. I would rather listen to him.

Mr. McKELLAR. Dr. A. E. Morgan came to my office. Sitting across the desk from him I said, "Doctor, why is it that you have not recommended any more dams on the Tennessee River?"

He said:

The underlying thought and principle of the Tennessee Valley Authority is not to build power dams in competition with private companies. All we are asked to do in that regard is to build two or three dams—and we are to have three—to form a yardstick by which private power companies will be taught what is a proper price to charge for power. The great underlying principle of the Tennessee Valley Authority was to reach down and lift up the poor, ignorant Tennessee mountaineers and put them on a comparative equality with the other people of this country.

I represented those people, and Senators can imagine what I said to him. I told him that he had me to fight as long as I was a Member of the Senate. He said that he was opposed to building the dams, and that Mr. Lilienthal agreed with him.

At that time the Board was divided in this way: Dr. A. E. Morgan was Chairman and Mr. Lilienthal was vice chairman. They controlled the T. V. A. Dr. H. A. Morgan was placed on the shelf, and he just went along.

When Dr. A. E. Morgan told me what the purpose of the T. V. A. was, as he understood it, and that he was not going to build any more dams, we parted company at that time. As I recall, I saw Dr. A. E. Morgan only once after that. I recall only one other visit.

I made up my mind very quickly what to do. So far as the record shows, the T. V. A. did not recommend any more dams. As a matter of fact, it recommended only two. The other one had been built in a previous administration. I do not know whether the T. V. A. recommended the Norris Dam. I think it was arranged by unanimous consent, but it was the first one built. The Wheeler Dam was recommended, but no more. The T. V. A. did not recommend it to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget did not recommend it to the President, and the President did not recommend it to the Congress. The House did not pass a provision for another dam that year. That was in 1934. Keep that in mind.

The T. V. A. was opposed to building any more dams. If I remember correctly, in 1934 the question first came up in connection with the Pickwick Dam. When the bill came to the Senate without provision for any dams, I offered an amendment requiring the T. V. A. to build the Pickwick Dam. I think the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and other members of the Appropriations Committee will bear me out in which I am about to say. I offered an amendment requiring the T. V. A. to build the Pick-

wick Dam. The amendment was adopted by the Senate, and when we reached the stage of conference we had a big fight over it, and held the bill up for quite a while, but the amendment stayed in, and the Pickwick Dam was started the next year.

Still realizing the opposition of Dr. A. E. Morgan and Mr. Lillenthal to the dam, what happened next year when the question came up? Again there was no recommendation. The T. V. A. did not recommend any dams. The Bureau of the Budget did not recommend any dams. The President did not recommend any. The House passed the question by without a word. When the bill came over to the Senate I offered an amendment, which was printed at the time, which provided that the T. V. A. should build the Guntersville (Ala.) Dam, the Chickamauga Dam near Chattanooga, and the Hiwassee Dam not far from Chattanooga. I believe the exact site is in North Carolina, but it is near Chattanooga in the mountains; also the Aurora Dam in Kentucky, which is now called the Gilbertsville Dam, and which is just across the Kentucky line. Shortly afterward the site was fixed a little way down the river and it became the Gilbertsville site.

That was the time Dr. Morgan came to my office. I did not know until afterward that he had been here for 3 or 4 weeks lobbying with my colleagues on the committee against building any of these dams. When he found out that the provision was going to be adopted by the committee, he came to my office and told me that he was perfectly willing that the Guntersville, Chickamauga, and Hiwassee Dams should be built, but that he wanted a little longer time to fix an exact site for the Kentucky dam. I am sorry the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is not present at the moment, because if he had depended upon Lillenthal and Morgan for dams he would not be bothered about dams today.

What happened? Dr. A. E. Morgan said that he was perfectly willing to agree to the first three dams if I would postpone the Gilbertsville Dam until a later date. I told him that might be all right, and that I would look into the question. I told him to write out the kind of amendment he wanted. Incidentally, I have his amendment, in his own handwriting, today. It is in my files. He wrote it in pencil and called me from the next room when he had finished, as I had asked him to do.

After making that agreement, the next morning, when I went before the committee—I have no doubt the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] will remember it, because he was on the subcommittee as well as the full committee—I said, "I have all my dam sites settled. Dr. Morgan and I have agreed to build three, and let Gilbertsville go for another year, because he wants a little more time." I never got such a laugh in my life. The Senator from Virginia, former Senator Byrnes—who is a distinguished and able member of the Supreme Court of the United States and who was then a Senator and a member of the committee—and my other friends on the committee laughed at me. They

said, "Dr. Morgan has been around lobbying against all of them this very afternoon." He had agreed with me in the morning.

The committee agreed to the three dams, and Dr. A. E. Morgan had the audacity to call me up the next day about 11 o'clock to find out what had happened. I told him that I had heard that he had been lobbying, that I would have a man at the Union Station that afternoon, and that if he was not on the train I would denounce him on the floor of the Senate the next day. He and Lillenthal fought and lobbied. Perhaps I should not say that Lillenthal lobbied, but Dr. A. E. Morgan was representing the two of them. He lobbied against the building of the Pickwick, Guntersville, Hiwassee, Chickamauga, Watts Bar, Fort Loudoun, and Gilbertsville dams.

Five of those dams have been built through amendments originating in the Senate committee, agreed to by the Senate, and agreed to in conference. The only ones which have not been completed are the Fort Loudoun Dam and one other. Today we should be in a bad predicament if those five dams were not producing power. They were built despite the opposition of the two responsible officers of the T. V. A.

What happened? I know there is not a Member of the Senate who has not read the celebrated novels of Dickens, written over a hundred years ago. I am sure that all of us are familiar with Uriah Heep, a character mentioned in one of Dickens' novels. If ever there was a modern Uriah Heep in the flesh, it is this man Lillenthal. He was the meekest and mildest man in all the world until he became Chairman of the T. V. A., but now he has become one of the greatest warriors in the world, and a man who can do no wrong. He is a Harvard man, and he cannot possibly do any wrong. Everything he does is right; and anyone who does anything contrary to what he thinks is right is a scoundrel.

Mind you, this man claims to be the Authority. He talks as an authority on national defense and what the Authority is doing for national defense. Speaking of authorities and of what the Authority is doing for national defense, suppose Mr. Lillenthal's plans and those of A. E. Morgan had been carried out. Today we should not have the five dams which now are furnishing power for the manufacture of aluminum in that area.

Since I am referring to the history of the T. V. A. I might furnish a little more: Five or six years ago—I cannot say exactly when it was—we had in Tennessee a native Blount County man by the name of A. D. Huddleston, who is one of the finest men I know—straightforward, honorable, and high-minded in every way. Many years ago he became connected with the Aluminum Co. when it was established down there, and by successive step-ups he became its general manager.

One day he came into my office, the most excited man I ever saw. We had been personal friends. He said that he had a piece of information which he thought I ought to have. I said, "All

right; let's have it." He said that the board of directors of the Aluminum Co., at Pittsburgh, had sent for him and asked him to come there. When he went there they told him that they were in doubt about where to locate a very large plant; that they had finally got down to the question of whether they would locate the plant in Canada, right across from Niagara Falls, or whether they would locate it at Alcoa, in Blount County, Tenn. They said, "We want to say to you that it is a question of power. We have tried for a long time to make a deal with the Tennessee Valley Authority to obtain run-of-the-river power which now is going to waste; and if we could get them to agree to furnish it at anything like a reasonable price, we would prefer to locate the plant in Blount County."

Mr. Huddleston, being a good friend and an admirer of mine, said, "Senator, you can help us out." I always want to help out my friends, my country, and my State. I thought it would be a fine thing to have the plant located there. This is the course I took: I think the first man I went to was the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. I told him that Mr. Lillenthal would not deal with Mr. Huddleston; that we had built the plants, and that the water was running away and going to waste. What is known as the secondary power was running to waste and being lost. As I remember, this concern was willing to pay about \$2,000,000 a year—perhaps a million and a half the first year, then \$2,000,000 a year, and afterward perhaps more.

The Senator from Nebraska agreed with me. He thought it would be perfectly right, and I thought it would be perfectly right—if I had not thought so I would not have suggested it to him—for the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell run-of-the-river power to the concern which wanted it. At that time the T. V. A. did not have the tremendous number of customers it now has. I went to the President of the United States, and suggested to him that I hoped he would have a word to say to Mr. Lillenthal so that the contract could be made. It was made; and Lillenthal is the man who is talking about this bill.

I should like to say something which all Members of the Senate know. The Senator from Nebraska has always been a progressive; he is level-headed; he is a kindly man. He has done everything humanly possible to aid the development of this great project in my State. I am under great obligation to him, and my State is under great obligation to him, because the Tennessee River development has been a great public improvement. I took off my hat to him when he first came to our help in 1921, and I take off my hat to him today for the magnificent work he has done.

Of course, my work has not been so prominent, because I did not introduce that bill. I have been a humble worker in the cause. I have given the best years of my life and the best thoughts of my brain to this cause. I have done more work for the Tennessee Valley Authority than for anything else for which I ever worked in my life, yet this man, Lillenthal,

thal, who was opposed to the building of the seven dams, has the effrontery to travel in an airplane all over Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, denouncing me for being an enemy of the T. V. A., when God knows that if ever a man believed a thousand percent in an organization, I believed a thousand percent in the T. V. A. It has done wonders for my State. It has done wonders for my country, and there is nothing honest and right that I would not do to forward it.

I remember that my friend the Senator from Virginia did not always agree with me about these dams. He had misgivings about them. He acted generously toward me every time time I ever went to him; but he knows, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] knows, and every other member of that committee knows the difficult time I had in getting these dams. My friend the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] knows it, too, because I had to appeal to him by night and by day to help me. I appreciate what he did. I appreciated it then, and I appreciate it now. He obtained a vote when I did not think I should ever get one; and I have never failed to vote for dams in Oregon in which he is interested [laughter], because I thought I owed my friend a debt of gratitude and owed my country a duty in helping to build such dams.

For 26 years—from 1916 to 1942—I have been fighting to upbuild the Tennessee Valley. I told my friends that that project would be honestly managed and that the work would be honestly performed. I should be an ingrate toward the members of the committee and toward the Senate if I did not do my utmost to have that promise fulfilled. That is all that I am asking to have done.

By the way, that brings to my mind a very remarkable thing to which I wish to direct attention. I ask the Senate to hear me for just another moment, and then I shall pass on to the exact language in the bill. I am being denounced as having undertaken to injure the T. V. A. because of some difference I had with Lilienthal about a dam known as the Douglas Dam. That is one of the charges made against me. I did not put this language in the House bill; I did not undertake to change the law. Who did? I want to find out today if I can. Under the law as it will be after July 1, T. V. A. receipts will have to be put into the Treasury of the United States, if we do not have any other law on the subject. What is proposed and who proposed it? The House bill has this language, and I wish every Senator would turn to the House bill, which is on their desks, and read it, as I proceed. Let us see who started this thing.

Mr. SMITH. From what page is the Senator about to read?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am about to read from page 72. After the appropriation of \$136,000,000 for building new dams there is found in the bill this proviso:

Provided, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942," and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26

of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended)—

Listen to this language—slick, smooth, ingratiating. It reminds me of another character in literature. Mr. President, do you remember "Oily" Gammon? Listen to this language, and then think of "Oily" Gammon, who was portrayed in Warren's novel, *Ten Thousand a Year*—shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943," to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942."

In other words, while we have spent about three-quarters of a billion dollars on T. V. A.—I will get the exact figures—those in charge of it, after the expenditure of three-quarters of a billion dollars, are now producing a revenue of between twenty and thirty billion dollars a year. It will be remembered that they bought a number of other companies in several of the States, among them the Commonwealth Co.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I think this is an appropriate place to have an expression from the Senator of his construction of the House language.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. McNARY. The provision the Senator read provides that the receipts shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund which is maintained by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is covered into a special fund; that is the real meaning of it—a special fund on which Mr. Lilienthal may check whenever he pleases, without the consent of the Congress.

He does not want to be restricted by such a body as this; he does not want to be confined; he does not want to be hampered; he wants the power to draw on the fund whenever he desires to do so. By the way, I call the Senate's attention to a document much of which, I am afraid, has long since gone into what Cleveland called "innocuous desuetude," or, in other words, become out of date, but, according to the Constitution of the United States—

Mr. McNARY. May I again interrupt the Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR. I wanted to answer the Senator's question, but I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. McNARY. I will forego the interruption.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. I am waiting for the answer. In reading this provision the Senator laid emphasis on a certain portion which indicated the construction which he placed on the language. It is clear to me that it keeps within the entity of the Tennessee Valley Authority the control of the funds.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be clear to the Senator, but it is not very clear to me. I had to study it quite a while before I could make it out, but, of course, I am a

very obtuse sort of a man and cannot catch on to such things so quickly as can my good friend from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I shall not argue that observation at all, but it is plain to me. I have only read it once, but it stipulates that the funds shall be kept within the control and power of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what it does.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, if that is not true, what is the use of the Senator's amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not any amendment. I favor striking out the House provision, because it sets up a plan to enable Lilienthal to draw money out of the Treasury in violation of the Constitution of the United States and without the consent of the Congress. That is what I am objecting to, and that is why the Appropriations Committee struck out the House provision.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It is a fact, is it not, that the Tennessee Valley Authority is not subject to the scrutiny and regulations of the General Accounting Office which apply with regard to every other agency of the Government? Now Lilienthal wants to go a little bit further, take one more bite, and have a special account from which he can appropriate any time he wants to do so without any authority from Congress whatever.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course that is true. I wish to say he goes further than that.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I make it clear—for myself at least—that that authority is now vested in the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. McKELLAR. Only until July 1.

Mr. McNARY. It can control its own funds.

Mr. McKELLAR. Only until July 1. There was a similar provision in the law last year.

Mr. McNARY. This is simply a repetition of the existing law and practice.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it is the practice, but not the law.

Mr. McNARY. But the Senator's proposal—I am not going to argue its merits—asks that we set aside a rule of the Senate and have this money placed in the Treasury of the United States, from which the only way it can be distributed is by act of Congress. That is the whole difference between the situation now, on July 1, and in the future.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the committee amendment is agreed to, then, of course, Mr. Lilienthal, if he obeys the law, will have to pay some twenty-odd million dollars into the Treasury and come to the Congress, as every other department of the Government has to come, to get an appropriation. That is all there is to this amendment.

Now, I wish to say a word about another man, with whom I have likewise not always agreed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he leaves that point?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will wait a few moments, I shall then yield

to him. This morning the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] conducted hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee considering that bill, but when I reached the committee room—I was a little late, I am sorry to say—Secretary Ickes was testifying. Upon the completion of his testimony, I asked him several questions. I said, "Mr. Secretary, you have the great Central Valley light and power project under you, have you not?" He said, "Yes." I said, "You have the great Bonneville Dam project, on the Columbia River, under you, have you not?" He said, "Yes." Then I said, "You have the Grand Coulee Dam under you, have you not?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Do you have to get estimates from the Director of the Budget and then come before the committees of Congress and explain what you want to operate those dams?" He said, "Yes." I said, "What do you do with the receipts you derive from those projects? Do you pay them out as you see fit?" He replied, "No." I asked, "What do you do with them?" He answered, "I put them into the Treasury of the United States as general receipts." I said, "Are you handicapped in any way; are you hampered in any way; have any dire or awkward results of any kind followed from your doing that?" He answered, "No. I do not always get all I want when I come to Congress, but I usually get what is necessary." That was his testimony.

Why should we treat the Tennessee Valley Authority—no; I will not use that term, because it is David Lilienthal, the man—why should we treat him differently from the way in which we treat these reclamation projects? Why should we establish one rule in Oregon, one rule in Washington, one rule in California, and another rule in Tennessee and Alabama, so as to give the Chairman of the T. V. A. the right to handle these funds as he desires, without any control by Congress?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Aside from the point of principle involved in the contention here, has the Senator available, and will he give it to the Senate if he has it, any information as to how Mr. Lilienthal has used these receipts? Has he used them to undertake entirely new projects not authorized by Congress, or to expand existing projects, or to buy transmission lines? How have these funds been used by Mr. Lilienthal?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to take that matter up at this time. We have been discussing the subject of travel pay in connection with the bill before us, and I wish to recur to that subject. We have had our attention called to little mites of travel pay in connection with the departments.

Mr. President, I think I can take newspaper criticism almost as well as anyone else in the world. It sometimes gets under my skin, sometimes makes me very unhappy for a little while when I see it and read it, but I try to realize that we cannot please everybody, and that some-

one must be against us. But Mr. Clapp, manager of T. V. A., last fall, when I doubted the wisdom of covering up all the farm land in one of the valleys in east Tennessee, came out in the most vitriolic attack that was ever made on me. He got a man by the name of Pasley, who, I believe, lives in Washington, to write the article for him, but he gave out the interview, and actually they used quotations. I think it was the most vitriolic attack that was ever made on me. They denounced me for everything that was corrupt and dishonest.

Let me say to the Senator from Maryland that I will answer his question in a moment, but I have something which I must say now.

This man stated that the T. V. A. has 35,000 political plums, if they got into the hands of Senator McKELLAR. Now let me say a word or two about that. I have been in politics in Tennessee for over 30 years. In the last 15 years of that time I think the highest vote that was ever cast against me, in either primary or general election, was fourteen thousand and some hundred out of about a quarter of a million or so, sometimes 300,000 or thereabouts. The vote has been exceedingly complimentary to me. About 14,000 in the State voted against me, I think, at the last election, or the election before the last, and that was the highest in a long period of time, about 12 or 15 years.

I am getting along in years, as I stated a while ago, and for me to start now to build up a political machine would seem to be a very foolish undertaking. Why should I want to appoint 35,000 people in the place of the 35,000 now in the T. V. A., when I believe that at least 90 percent of them vote for me now? Would I not be crazy if I should want to do a thing like that? Would not any man be utterly crazy to have such a desire? With only 14,000 people voting against me in the State, I am the most grateful man in the world to my friends in Tennessee who have thus stood by me for all the years. I have not suffered a defeat in that time. Perhaps I had better "knock on wood," because I understand Lilienthal and this man who comes from Texas and Illinois and Tennessee and Maryland, Silliman Evans, who went to Nashville a year ago and bought a newspaper there, have made an agreement to put me out of politics; and I think the report must be true.

I do not think it is necessary for me to say to the Senate that I have no political ambition. I do not want 35,000 plums. I would not undertake to have an organization like this at my time of life. Most of the 35,000 now vote for me, all of them, I think, except a few whom Lilienthal can keep from voting for me; and there are very few of those. I doubt if there are a thousand in the whole Tennessee Valley Authority who vote against me. I carried every county in the State in the 1940 election. I carried Knox County, where the T. V. A. is located, by about 10 to 1. Why should I want to change a political situation of that kind? Why should I want to undertake such a thing? I have no one I desire to appoint. Where could I find people to appoint? I have

been trying to get an assistant secretary for some time, and have not been able to get one yet, though I will sooner or later, I hope. I want to get a Tennessean, and I am trying my best to get a Tennessean. How in the world could I undertake to do what this man says I would do?

I want to call attention to what he says. I ask Senators to listen to what I am about to read. This man is going around in an airplane, paid for by the Government, paid for from the very appropriation which I helped get through last year, and it is going to be paid for out of the appropriation we are about to make. Listen to this, from the Memphis Commercial Appeal of the 24th of April, just a short time ago:

Lilienthal attacks McKELLAR's Tennessee Valley Authority bill. Asserts it would be worst blow agency could suffer. Talks to Tupelo group—

That is in Mississippi—

Talks to Tupelo group. Chairman of Authority declares passage of measure would turn 35,000 jobs into political plums.

If anyone thinks I am going to fool with 35,000 jobs, or 3,500 jobs, or 35 jobs, or a single job, in the T. V. A., he is merely thinking about something which I have not the slightest intention of doing. I have not lost my mind, I know.

Mr. McNARY. How about "plums"?

Mr. McKELLAR. There would not be any "plums" for me. I cannot imagine a harder job a man could have, and certainly I would not undertake it.

I want to say another thing about the man who makes this statement publicly. I denounce the statement as a willful, deliberate, malicious falsehood, unworthy of any man who claims to be a gentleman. It is not true. I have not the slightest notion of trying to build up any kind of organization. I think I can safely say I do not have to, even if I wanted to, and God knows I do not want to. I would not have it on my hands for anything in the world.

Listen to what this man said to the people gathered in Tupelo. This is not half of what he said in another article which I shall read in a moment. This is a news article from Tupelo:

LILIENTHAL ATTACKS McKELLAR'S TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL—ASSERTS IT WOULD BE WORST BLOW AGENCY COULD SUFFER—TALKS TO TUPELO GROUP—CHAIRMAN OF AUTHORITY DECLARES PASSAGE OF MEASURE WOULD TURN 35,000 JOBS INTO POLITICAL PLUMS

TUPELO, Miss., April 24.—The place of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the valley area in the war against the Axis Powers was discussed by Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman David E. Lilienthal in an address here Friday before members of the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs.

He was introduced by Mayor J. P. Nanney, who recounted some of the early experiences of Tupelo officials in being the first to sign a contract with Tennessee Valley Authority. Several other officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority who are accompanying Mr. Lilienthal via plane to several towns in the Tennessee Valley Authority area were introduced.

Early Friday he spoke at a meeting of power officials here.

HITS McKELLAR BILL

Stressing that the Tennessee Valley Authority has been kept out of politicians' hands and operated in a businesslike and progressive

manner, Mr. Lillenthal expressed firm opposition to a bill proposed by Senator McKELLAR, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which comes up in the Senate Monday, following its passage by McKELLAR's committee Thursday.

Enactment of this bill would be the worst blow the Tennessee Valley Authority could receive, he said, as it forbids the Tennessee Valley Authority to expend its revenues as received, as has been the practice in the past, and requires Tennessee Valley Authority officials to seek approval from Congress of every item in its program.

There would be constant changes in policies, as administrations or Members of Congress were replaced, business concerns would not make contracts because they could not be assured of what the Tennessee Valley Authority would do, and the 35,000 jobs of the Tennessee Valley Authority would be political plums, Mr. Lillenthal declared.

FAR FROM TRUTH

Pointing to the concentration of heavy industries in the North and East, particularly around Detroit, Mr. Lillenthal said he found a great many Government officials and industrialists who, having only seen and heard the windbag and breast-beater type of southerner, and never having any experience with the southerners who really carry out the progressive programs of their home areas, had the opinion that workers in this agricultural section could be hard to teach to operate industrial machinery.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth," he said, "and it is our purpose to correct this."

He told of the Tennessee Valley Authority's current program of power construction, "the largest job of building ever undertaken directly at one time by any organization in the history of this country" to produce vast amounts of aluminum for aircraft, as well as munitions and chemicals. He stressed the need for strength, not only on a national scale but through all the State, county, and local institutions to the people themselves.

I come now to travel pay. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] asked me about that. I am sorry he has left the Chamber temporarily, and hope he will soon return. When I asked the Authority about a budget and what objection they had to coming in and getting a budget from Congress, they said they had a budget of their own. I asked them to let me know what they had with respect to travel pay in their budget, and this is what I got:

Tennessee Valley Authority direct travel expenses.

Mr. President, this does not apply to the over 1,000 automobiles. By the way, Mr. Smith, clerk of the committee, has called my attention to the fact that the T. V. A. has over 1,000 automobiles down there instead of 763, as I erroneously stated, and I now make the correction. But this matter is separate and apart from that. This is what I got from the Authority on travel pay:

Tennessee Valley Authority direct travel expenses by departments, 1942-43.

Chief Engineer: \$3,000 for 1942 and \$3,000 for 1943.

Construction: I did not know that construction traveled, but I suppose it does under Mr. Lillenthal. Construction, \$112,583 in 1942, and \$66,028 in 1943.

Design: \$63,900 in 1942; \$53,700 in 1943.

Water-control planning: \$68,000 in 1942; \$47,000 in 1943.

Manager of power: Julius Abraham Krug is manager of power. He and David Lillenthal are the "gold-dust twins" of the T. V. A. Both of them ought to be dismissed. I recommended to the President some time ago that he discharge these two men.

Let us see about the manager of power. Who is Mr. Krug? Mr. Krug gets a salary of \$9,500. He has a travel pay allowance of \$21,000 each year. I asked for the vouchers on his travel pay for the fiscal year 1941-42. How did he expend the money for travel? I have Mr. Clapp's testimony on that matter, which I will read. It is that there are at least five other staff members in that office who use travel pay. Mr. Krug and five staff officers, six in all. Six into \$21,000 makes \$3,500 apiece travel pay. I live in Memphis, and get travel pay of \$372.20. Twenty-one thousand dollars is the travel pay for five staff members and Mr. Krug. I asked the T. V. A. to get me the vouchers and the names of the persons who had used this money, and after waiting a week or two I received the vouchers. I have them on my desk here. They found that instead of having 6 using travel pay they had 49. Forty-nine persons in the office of the manager of power used it, and the manager said there were six. The T. V. A. came with a list of 49. And with the 49, do Senators know how much they could account for? They could account for \$15,292.42, and never have been able to find where the remaining amount is. That is all they could find out of the \$21,000 allotted to Mr. Krug for that year.

Mr. President, incidentally, Mr. Krug is quite a remarkable man. They gave as a reason for his large travel pay that Mr. Krug was sometimes called out of the country. Somebody borrowed him and sent him to Costa Rica as an engineer. Mr. Krug, according to a letter from Mr. Batt, which is now in the record, never studied engineering a moment in his life. Yet he is the general engineer of this organization. General engineer, mind you.

They ask that we shall have no supervision over their expenses. No; let us take our filthy hands off these two men. Let them run the T. V. A. as they please, make whatever expenditures they please.

I shall ask Mr. Smith to get me another important document.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the question of travel pay—

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not going to leave the travel-pay item at this point.

Mr. TYDINGS. Do I understand that the remaining approximately \$6,000 was actually spent, and there never were any vouchers filed for it?

Mr. McKELLAR. We have never found a voucher. They have not presented them as yet. That matter is still unexplained. But, Mr. President, that is not all. Good heavens, no. Let us consider this matter a few moments longer. This information comes from Mr. Clapp. This is not from someone who is examining the Authority, but this is from the manager of the Tennessee Valley Au-

thority. This is from the man who denounces me as one who wants to do evil to them. Listen to this:

Manager of power: \$21,000.
Power operations.

This is an item which has never been explained. I used to be in the power business, and I know something about it, but I never knew of any "power operation" to travel on trains or airplanes. Here is a little item of travel pay for power operations: \$80,000 last year and \$80,000 again this year.

Power utilization: There may be a difference between power utilization and power operation, and there must be, because last year they were given \$21,778 travel pay for "power utilization," and this year \$20,351.

Power engineering and construction: \$140,000 last year, and \$160,000 travel pay this year.

Chief conservation engineer: Mr. President, I want to make a protest in respect to this item. In the name of economy, I want to protest. Chief conservation engineer, \$700 last year, \$700 this year. That man must be in the dog house so far as Krug and Lillenthal are concerned. He received only \$700 for travel pay when all the others are getting scores of thousands of dollars.

Agricultural relief: \$20,924 last year, \$33,713 this year.

Chemical engineering: Mr. President, I am referring to travel pay. Tennessee is nearly 600 miles long and more than 100 miles wide, and there is in the Valley about a 100-mile strip in Mississippi and Alabama. Travel pay for chemical engineering, \$20,000 last year and \$25,000 list this.

Forestry relations: \$22,700 last year, and \$24,350 this year.

Commerce comes next. Commerce travels; we know that. Commerce, \$19,500 last year; \$22,000 this year.

Health and safety: I wonder what that is. For health and safety, \$24,700 last year and \$22,040 this year.

Regional studies: They are getting down to studies now. The researchers have to travel. Thirteen thousand dollars last year and \$12,000 this year for travel pay for regional studies.

Reservoir property management: That is a proper item. Ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars last year, \$10,912 this year.

Finance comes next. This is travel pay under the head of "Finance"; \$36,270 last year, and \$40,000 this year.

Land acquisition: Of course, that is a proper charge, although I think the amount is entirely too large. It was \$106,800 last year, and \$51,000 this year.

Legal: \$20,000 last year for travel pay for lawyers, and \$25,000 this year.

Material: \$6,000 last year, \$6,000 this year.

Office service: I did not know that "office service" travels.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him here?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Do I understand from the reading of this account of travel expenses that those expenses are authorized by the Congress specifically, or are they paid by the T. V. A. out of income without any authorization by Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Which of the two statements is correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. They are paid without any authorization by Congress. Congress never heard of the subject until this report was filed by the manager of power.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order that I may get the facts straight, is it a correct statement to say that. The travel expenses are paid, not out of appropriations by Congress, but out of revenues earned by the corporation?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly correct.

For the Board of Directors the amount for travel pay for last year was \$4,000; for this year the amount is \$4,000. For the general manager the amount last year was \$1,000, and the amount this year is \$1,000. For the budget office, \$1,000 last year, and \$1,000 this year. For the information office the amount of travel pay is \$6,250. That is their publicity office. That is the office which "skinned" me so thoroughly. The travel pay for the poor Washington office is \$6,250.

The entire travel pay last year was \$857,956; and for this year it is \$769,044.

That is not all. The Transportation Division operation includes all costs of operation of Tennessee Valley Authority-owned vehicles and planes, except heavy specialized equipment used only in major construction projects. That is not a part of the \$769,044. How much do Senators suppose automobiles cost them last year? They have not enough automobiles, and they want more. In 1942 the amount was \$1,320,900, and the figure for this year is \$1,200,000.

According to the figures furnished by Mr. Clapp, general manager, the travel pay last year was approximately \$2,000,000. This Congress is not going to allow such expenditures; and yet if we reject the pending Senate amendment and allow the House language to stay in, the T. V. A. can spend twice as much as the figure mentioned, and we shall have nothing to say about it. The great majority of those constituting the Authority are doing a fine job; but these two "birds"—Lilienthal and Krug—are quite different. Let us see what else they did. They have not only arranged matters so that we cannot bother them in their appropriation but they have fixed things so that we cannot bother them at all. I wish to read the most remarkable act I think I ever read in my life—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, would it divert the Senator if I should ask him a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has made the statement that when power projects are completed and put into operation and earn revenues, the revenues are turned in to the Federal Government?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. When such revenues are turned in to the Federal Government, are they general revenues?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. We can use them for war purposes, or for any other purpose in the world whenever they are turned in as general receipts; but when they are turned in to the special fund which is provided for in the House language, they cannot be used for anything except upon the check of and under the direction of Mr. Lilienthal.

Mr. TYDINGS. I hope the Senator will allow me to develop that thought, because I do not know much about it, to be perfectly honest. When funds for the T. V. A. come into the Treasury, I suppose they are under a special bookkeeping heading. Would it be possible to use those funds for any other purpose without an act of Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all. They are tied up and frozen for the sole purpose of answering the checks of the T. V. A. as at present constituted.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me ask the Senator another question. I think he said that there were about \$20,000,000 of such funds from T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. More than that. There will probably be \$30,000,000 this year.

Mr. TYDINGS. For 1 year?

Mr. McKELLAR. For 1 year.

Mr. TYDINGS. Does the T. V. A. earn that much in a single year?

Mr. McKELLAR. It earned \$21,000,000 last year, and will earn a great deal more this year, because it has more dams.

Mr. TYDINGS. How long have the so-called T. V. A. funds, set aside under a special heading in a special account, been accumulating in the Treasury out of earnings?

Mr. McKELLAR. For a year or two. I do not know how long.

Mr. TYDINGS. Only for a year or two?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think since they began to receive earnings from the properties which they bought.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, these projects were built with Government money, and largely through borrowed money, because they are not really normal governmental activities. I am wondering how we propose to pay back the principal into the Treasury again. Is that to be done out of earnings?

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no proposal in that connection.

If the House provision is allowed to remain in the bill, the funds will be put in the Treasury in a special account, but after they have been paid out, under another act, a copy of which I hold in my hand, the acts of the T. V. A. are final, and cannot be disturbed. Let me read the act to which I refer. It was approved on November 21, 1941. This body voted for it. I read:

[Public Law 306—77th Cong., ch. 485—1st sess.—H. R. 4961.]

An act to amend section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended by section 14 of the act of August 31, 1935

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 (b) of the original Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended by section 14 of the act of August

31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1080), be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve the treasurer or other accountable officers or employees of the Corporation from compliance with the provisions of existing law requiring the rendition of accounts for adjustment and settlement pursuant to section 236, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 305 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat., 24), and accounts for all receipts and disbursements by or for the Corporation shall be rendered accordingly—

If the act had stopped there, what would have been the effect? The financial activities of the T. V. A. would have been under the supervision of the General Accounting Office, and the accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority could have been examined from time to time. It could then be determined whether its accounts should be approved. But listen to this proviso—

Provided, That, subject only to the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, the Corporation is authorized to make such expenditures and to enter into such contracts, agreements, and arrangements, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem necessary, including the final settlement of all claims and litigation by or against the Corporation; and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the Corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of said act.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. As I understand, each time a new dam or project is built in the Tennessee Valley area Congress makes an appropriation to pay for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. For what will the funds which are left after expenses be used?

Mr. McKELLAR. Whatever Mr. Lilienthal says shall become of them.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand, but how will Mr. Lilienthal use them?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just as he pleases. The act to which I have referred gives him carte blanche. His accounts may not be questioned by the General Accounting Office or anyone else.

Mr. TYDINGS. How has he used such funds in the past? Have they been used for betterments or improvements, new dams, roads, reforestation, irrigation, or reclamation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot tell the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. Apparently this is a fund with respect to which Mr. Lilienthal has complete control. I was wondering what he was doing with the fund.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under the terms of the act which I read, he cannot be questioned about it. I do not know what he has done with the fund.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator refers to Mr. Lillenthal as though he were the whole Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator knows that there are three members of the Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but Mr. Lillenthal is the whole thing.

Mr. BARKLEY. He cannot be the whole thing without the concurrence of the other two members of the Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator does not know Mr. Lillenthal.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I do know Mr. Lillenthal. He is not even chairman of the Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; he is chairman of the Board.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; he is not chairman of the Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; he is.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator knows that he is not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I know perfectly well that he is. He was a Uriah Heep until he became chairman; but when he became chairman, he changed, and now a great military man is he. He is running everything according to his own will, and no one else has any show.

Mr. BARKLEY. He is not the chairman.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, he is the chairman.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think he is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. He put out old man H. A. Morgan a year or two ago.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; the President put him out.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the other Morgan.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, there were two Morgans, A. E. Morgan and H. A. Morgan. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] can tell you. Confer with him; he can tell you that.

Mr. BARKLEY. There were too many Morgans in the institution.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there were too many Morgans, and one of them got out.

Mr. BARKLEY. The President fired one of them.

Mr. McKELLAR. He removed the poorer one.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. There seems to be a controversy about the two Morgans. There were two Morgans originally on the Board. One of them became a little old for active duty, and he retired, and Senator Pope, of Idaho, was appointed. Mr. Lillenthal is now the Chairman.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that there were two Morgans and one Lillenthal. One Morgan was fired by the President, and the other Morgan was made Chairman of the Board. He remained Chairman until recently; and when he asked the President to relieve him, Mr. Lillenthal was made Chairman. I find that that is the situation, and I want to correct my former statement in that respect.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad the Senator now has the correct information.

We all know how those things happen. Lillenthal took charge after Pope came in.

Mr. President, I desire to call attention to how this act originated. I think the Senate passed it by unanimous consent; apparently that is so. Nothing about it appears in the record of the Senate proceedings; but in the record of the House proceedings we find something about this marvelous act which puts the T. V. A. under the General Accounting Office in the first instance, and takes it out from any control in the second instance. I will read what happened.

Mr. Lillenthal went to Mr. MAY. I digress here long enough to say that Mr. MAY is from the State of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and is a very fine man.

Mr. BARKLEY. A very fine man, but a persistent and a consistent enemy of the T. V. A., as the Senator knows.

Mr. McKELLAR. As persistent an enemy of the T. V. A. as was ever in either House of Congress; and yet when "Mr. Heep" became chairman he went to this arch enemy of the T. V. A. and got him to help him out with his bill. Here is what took place:

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4961, to amend section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended by section 14 of the act of August 31, 1935.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York—

I do not know Mr. COLE; some new Members of the Senate probably served with him, and can say whether he is all right. [Laughter.] I have no doubt that he is all right, judging from what took place in that instance; but I want to tell the Senate what took place. [Laughter.]

Someone is laughing, I observe.

Mr. BARKLEY. Everyone is laughing.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I have said anything that reflects on Mr. COLE, I want to take it back; because I know of nothing in the world that could possibly reflect on Mr. COLE.

I read from the proceedings of the House at that time:

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate it if the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would explain the purposes of this bill and its effect.

Mr. MAY—

He fought the Tennessee Valley Authority for 13 months on one bill, did he not?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not remember how long it was, but it was too long.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it was too long. It may have been twice that long; but whatever it was, it was too long. We all had to fight it out.

I continue to read from the proceedings in the House:

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes to place the Tennessee Valley Authority under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, with two exceptions. The measure as reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs allows the adjustment and settlement finally without the intervention of the Comptroller General of lawsuits that may be pending by or against the T. V. A. The second class of accounts that are not

subject to auditing and settlement are such accounts as the board of directors of the T. V. A.—

Listen to this:

such accounts as the board of directors of the T. V. A. may determine by a meeting of the board to be necessarily of such character that delay would result in loss or serious delay to the Authority, and the board of directors may settle such accounts at the time.

That is his explanation.

I continue to read from the proceedings:

Mr. COLE of New York. Then the effect of the bill is that it places the T. V. A. under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 except where the board of directors of the T. V. A. determine that they should not be under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act.

Mr. MAY. No; except where they say that some case involves an emergency.

There is no such case in there at all.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is not that the effect of it. If the board of directors reserves the right to say what accounts shall be audited and what ones shall not be audited, then the bill does not mean a thing. The Tennessee Valley Authority still has the discretion of either coming or not coming under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

It will be remembered that there was a controversy over whether the T. V. A. came or did not come under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921; and this bill was introduced in order to make certain that they did. What was done? The Board got all their contracts ratified before they were ever made; and no other department of government had a right to interfere with them.

I read further from the proceedings in the House:

Mr. MAY. The gentleman may not know it, but I came in with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and it came in with me, and I have been trying ever since to get its accounts audited by the Comptroller General.

If ever a man made a conspicuous failure, my good personal friend, but opponent on matters of T. V. A., certainly made a failure of having that institution brought under the General Accounting Office.

Mr. COLE of New York. I know the gentleman has been trying to do that.

This is the explanation Mr. MAY gave of it:

Mr. MAY. In order to be sure that it was the understanding of the committee and the Congress and the understanding of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Comptroller General that this measure would place the Tennessee Valley Authority under the Comptroller General for accounting and settlement of all claims other than the two exceptions I have mentioned—

The two exceptions took in all of them—

we called the general counsel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Phipps, who testified before the committee, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON] was particularly cautious to make him admit to the committee that under this bill they would be under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 with these two exceptions.

Listen to this:

We then called the counsel of the Comptroller General and he admitted that the bill put the Tennessee Valley Authority under that act. As an extra precaution—

Oh, Mr. MAY, who fought the T. V. A. so much—

As an extra precaution I called one of the Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority who was present, Mr. David Lillenthal, and asked him to say whether or not that was his construction of it and if it was their purpose to go under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. He said that he so construed it and so understood it.

Thereupon, the bill was passed. Mr. President, that bill was passed November 21, 1941. I do not know whether I was present and failed to know about it. If I had been here, it certainly would not have passed with my consent or approval, and I think it is one of the most damaging of bills. But it was passed.

Mr. NORRIS rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I think the Senator from Tennessee was here. In fact, the Record shows that he participated in debate and discussion in the Senate on the day when the bill was passed, and that he answered to a roll call on the same day, when, under the call of the calendar, the bill was passed. That was not a T. V. A. bill; that bill originated with the enemies of T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, that was it, was it?

Mr. NORRIS. Of course it was.

Mr. McKELLAR. But why did they call Mr. Lillenthal?

Mr. NORRIS. I know, he agreed to it; and, as the Senator has said, the bill was introduced by the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the other House who does not pretend to be a friend of the T. V. A., and has always been an enemy of it. I wish to say that so far as I know he has been an honorable enemy; I do not know of any reason why he should not be an enemy of it if he wants to be.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, I know of no reason why he should not. I think he is an honorable man; I have no criticism to make of him if he wants to oppose it.

Mr. NORRIS. That bill was introduced on June 4, 1941. It was referred to the Military Affairs Committee of the House, and hearings were held June 18, 19, and 27, 1941. That would not indicate that there was any secrecy or snap judgment. The bill was reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 15, was passed over in the House without prejudice on July 21, that is, when it first came up on the Consent Calendar, I presume, it was objected to, and went over. It then was debated on July 21 and 22, and passed the House on July 22. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on July 24, and was considered in the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on October 4. So there was the period from July until October before the Senate committee took it up.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH],

was authorized and directed by the committee to report the bill favorably to the Senate. On the 6th of October, when the Senator from South Carolina had not come in, and we were about to adjourn over, I asked unanimous consent that he be allowed to file the report during the adjournment or recess of the Senate. Such consent was granted; and thereafter he filed the report. The bill passed the Senate on November 10.

Mr. McKELLAR. There was no debate on it in the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. There was no debate on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have the records here.

Mr. NORRIS. I know about the bill. I was present, of course, at the committee hearing when it was considered. I did not care anything about the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator had examined it, I am quite sure he would have done what I have done; he would have opposed it.

Mr. NORRIS. No; I would not have opposed it.

Mr. McKELLAR. He certainly would have done so if he had examined it carefully.

Mr. NORRIS. The bill was passed because of a request made by the Comptroller General. I did not think it was necessary to pass the bill, but I had a conference with the Comptroller General and some correspondence with him concerning it, all of which I can produce here. The Comptroller General wanted the legislation, and I understand Mr. MAY introduced it following a letter from the Comptroller General. At any rate, the Comptroller General wanted it, as I know from my personal conference with him. The bill was reported, it was placed on the calendar, and was passed. The record shows—and I have it here—that on the day it was passed or just before it was passed, there was a roll call. The Senator from Tennessee was present and answered to the roll call. He participated in the discussion of other bills. There was nothing said about this bill when it came up. So the Senator from Tennessee was present, undoubtedly, and in the Chamber when the bill was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The first time I ever heard of this bill was when it was called to my attention a day or two ago.

Mr. NORRIS. There was nothing surreptitious about the action; there was nothing covered up; the long time it took to get through shows that to be so, and I know, from my conferences with the officials, that there was nothing secret about it. It was passed without any objection from anyone.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, assuming that its passage was all right, it is quite remarkable to me that Mr. Lillenthal and Mr. MAY should confer about it, in view of their past relations. It is remarkable—

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment. Let me say a word or two further, for I want to make plain the facts; then I will be delighted to yield to the Senator.

A remarkable thing about it is that when it was brought up in the House and debated, Mr. COLE questioned it, and put a proper estimate on it from his reading of it. He objected, and the bill went over. Then, a few days later, it came up when Mr. COLE, evidently, was not present, and it passed by unanimous consent. The bill came to the Senate, was reported by the committee, and passed by unanimous consent. I had never heard of it. I do not know how many other Senators ever heard of it. I should like to know how many Senators ever heard of it. If anyone heard of it, I should be glad to have him so indicate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I heard of it, as did the Senator from Nebraska. I did not pay much attention to the procedure in the House, but when the bill came to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as all T. V. A. legislation has been referred. I thought at the time it was largely a bookkeeping matter; it was a measure which the Comptroller General wanted passed for bookkeeping purposes. When it was passed, it was understood to be largely a bookkeeping matter. I understand that the Comptroller General is now satisfied with the operation of that act, and is making no complaint against it or any request for any change in it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask the Senator a question. As I understand, the Senator is a strong advocate of Mr. Lillenthal's management.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no interest in Mr. Lillenthal's management. I have had very few interviews with Mr. Lillenthal. I do not care who manages the T. V. A. I am not interested in any personal job connected with it. I will say that I have not seen anything in Mr. Lillenthal's management, either as a member of the board or as chairman more recently, that induces me to condemn the way in which he is undertaking to operate the T. V. A. I am not his advocate here; I have no interest in whether he retains or does not retain the position.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask the Senator another question.

Mr. BARKLEY. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator says he was acquainted with the provisions of the bill. He is the only Senator who was acquainted with them, I think.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would not say that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I doubt if any other Senator knew about the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator asked as to whether anybody understood or knew anything about this bill, which the Senator has stated was secretly and surreptitiously passed through the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I did not. I said it was passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator told me in a conversation that the bill was slipped through the Senate. I do not understand that it was slipped through the Senate. It was on the calendar like every other bill which is passed on the call of the calendar, and nobody objected to it. There was not much debate about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me ask the Senator a plain question. I quote a provision

and want to know whether the Senator approves of it:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer or other accountable officer or employees of the Corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of said act.

Does the Senator endorse that?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry to hear the Senator say so.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Tennessee was here, I suppose, at the time, and he did not object to it. We assume that a man who has any objection will make it, and, knowing my good friend from Tennessee as I do, I am sure he would have made objection if he had thought of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I had known about it, but I did not know, or I would have objected.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator always objects to anything he objects to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir; I do, with vigor, when I think I am right.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator said he would have objected if he had known about it; I assume he is correct, and that he would have objected if he had known about it. I do not know why he did not know about it; but that is neither here nor there. I am going to discuss this situation a little later; I do not want to do so in the Senator's time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will not do so in my time. There are several important matters I should like to discuss.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator asked me a question, and I was trying to answer him.

Will the Senator yield to me now for another purpose?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have been asked by a number of Senators whether it is possible to conclude this bill today. I am satisfied it is not possible.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have yet 2 hours and ought to be able to conclude it today.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are a number of speeches to be made on this question; I do not think it would be possible to conclude it today, and it is not my desire, and it is not the desire of the Senate, I think, to hold a session tomorrow. Therefore, it seems to me that it might be well to announce now that this bill will have to go over until Monday. I am not asking that any hour be fixed to vote on the bill on Monday.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will agree to vote at any hour on Monday the Senator will suggest.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not seeking to fix any hour. I do not know how long the Senator is going to speak today. I am sure the Senator is not through.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not through.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is now after 3 o'clock, and it may be 5 o'clock before the Senator from Tennessee concludes.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I can get the floor, I think I can conclude in half an hour.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator has the floor and has control of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. BARKLEY. I simply wanted, for the benefit of Senators who asked me about it, to suggest that, in my judgment, it will be impossible to vote on this bill today.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator agree to vote on it at 3 o'clock Monday?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will he agree to vote on it at 5 o'clock on Monday?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will not agree to vote on it at any time on Monday.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator agree to vote at 1 o'clock on Tuesday?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not going to make any agreement now for voting. I do not know how long the Senator is going to take. The Senator from Nebraska wants to speak on this subject; the Senator from Oregon wants to speak; the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] wants to speak; and I myself desire to speak on it, as do other Senators. It is a very important matter. I cannot agree now to any hour at which to vote. I merely asked the Senator to yield to me in order that I might announce to the Senate that we cannot vote today, in my judgment, and that we do not desire to have a session tomorrow, so that Senators may understand that this matter will have to go over until Monday. I have no objection to the Senator from Tennessee taking the remainder of the afternoon if he desires to do so.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. If I have the floor, I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. SMITH. No one else seems to have it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. SMITH. I inquire, What year was the law which the Senator read passed?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was passed November 21, 1941—last November.

Mr. SMITH. Who was the author of the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. The author was Representative MAY, of Kentucky. He had been one of those who were against the T. V. A. in the past, but he said that he had conferred with Mr. Lilienthal about the bill, and he thought that Mr. Lilienthal, under the bill, would put the T. V. A. under the General Accounting Office. It may have been put under the General Accounting Office, but without any power in the General Accounting Office to change any account.

Mr. SMITH. Now let me ask the Senator from Nebraska if this is the bill which I was authorized to report during the recess of the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. It is.

Mr. SMITH. I remember hearing that request made, and I did report the bill without knowing very much of what was in it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. This was a House bill. It originated in the General Accounting Office, it passed the House, as has been stated, and came to the Senate.

It did undertake to put the T. V. A. under the General Accounting Office, subject to certain exceptions and reservations, and those reservations were intended to make the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority a board of directors to manage the organization. That is what it intended to do and that is what it did and that was done with the consent of the T. V. A., with the consent of the Comptroller General, and with the consent of both Houses of Congress almost unanimously. That is the provision of the law which the Senator from Tennessee is now seeking to repeal.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee, before he goes on with the discourse, permit me to make an interjection?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It seems to me that an inquiry into the precise parliamentary stages by which this measure was passed is really beside the question. I assume that the passage of the measure was legal. It was passed by each branch of the Congress and was signed by the President. I am frank to say that I am one of the Senators to whom the Senator from Tennessee referred awhile ago, who are not familiar with this act, as I have not had the opportunity of being familiar with many House bills which have been reported from committees and passed the Senate on a call of the calendar. It does not seem to me that that is the important question in this matter. So far as I am concerned, I do not know Lilienthal or care anything about Lilienthal. I recall that when the Tennessee Valley Authority was first created I, single-handed and alone, by main strength and awkwardness, in the first year of my service in the Senate, held up the confirmation of Dr. A. E. Morgan for some 2 weeks. I finally yielded only on the representations of the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Nebraska, who were at that time both great admirers of Dr. A. E. Morgan. As I have said, I do not care anything about Lilienthal one way or the other.

I think the Tennessee Valley Authority as an institution has done a splendid job in the development of power, but, instead of having wrangling about the various parliamentary steps by which this act was passed, why does not someone come in and tell us exactly why the Tennessee Valley Authority should be a sacred cow, why it should be taken out of the general jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office of the Comptroller General's authority, why there should be a difference between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Dam, between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Boulder Dam, between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Grand Coulee Dam, between the Tennessee Valley Authority and that great work which has gone on in the last few years under the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, the development of flood protection and navigation on the lower Mississippi, now about to become so valuable to us as affording barge-line transportation for gasoline.

It seems to me that it is very much more important, instead of finding out

the parliamentary steps by which this measure was passed—and some of us are frank to say that we are not familiar with them—to ascertain the justification for the bill when it was passed, or the justification for its continuance at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator from Tennessee will yield, I will say to the Senator from Missouri that some of us will undertake to disclose just what he suggests.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall be very glad to listen to the Senator from Kentucky or to anyone else.

Mr. BARKLEY. We will undertake to do that when we get a chance to do it. I think the Senator's inquiry is pertinent.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall be very glad to be present and listen to the explanation with a completely open mind.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Missouri has gone to the very heart of this question. I wish to repeat what the Senator from Kentucky said. I do not care to intrude upon the time of the Senator from Tennessee, but if the Senator from Missouri will be with us on Monday—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will be here.

Mr. HILL. Some of us will attempt to answer the Senator's question to the best of our ability.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to have an answer.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to have the Senator answer another question. We are in a great war, and if the War Department itself has to come to Congress for its appropriations, have the Budget Bureau first pass on them, then the President send a Budget estimate of the expenses, and the committee of each House go over each item for the War Department, why is it that, as the Senator from Missouri has said, there is something sacred about the Tennessee Valley Authority, and its officers do not have to do as those of the War Department do, or as those of the Navy Department do? They have to come before the Congress for their appropriations. Is there anything dishonorable, is there anything outrageous in having them do so? The same statement applies to the Treasury Department and the Interior Department. Secretary Ickes, the head of the Interior Department, said he did not consider it wrong or improper for him to have to come before the Congress.

I now call attention to the fact that if the House provision were agreed to it would be unconstitutional, because the Constitution requires that all money taken out of the Treasury shall be taken out by appropriations of the Congress. It cannot be taken out otherwise; it is impossible.

If the Senate is to go over until Monday—and I am sorry if it is—

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sorry, too. I had hoped we could vote today, but it is obvious we cannot. I think the Senator will agree that we cannot vote today.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will take my medicine like a man, and let the bill go over.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator will agree that we cannot vote today, unless the session runs into the night.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry we cannot, but I desire to bring up one more subject before I finish for the day, and I will then conclude on Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator mean he is going over to Monday, too?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; if the Senator is going over until Monday, I am going over until Monday. I am going to stay with him in this fight until it is over.

I desire to call attention to some remarkable expenditures. This is a small matter, in a way, but a very large matter in another way. It will take me but a few moments to explain it, although the record is pretty large.

We hear talk about politics. Mr. Lillenthal thinks it is outrageous for a Senator to have anything to do with the Tennessee Valley Authority after he has obtained control of it. He previously took a very different position, but he is undertaking to build up a little machine himself.

I have in my hand the record of the hearings. I am wondering how many would vote for an appropriation of the sort here indicated. Here is an item of newspapers, exhibit 1. This is by the Authority itself; it is one of the officers testifying:

Huntsville Times, an advertisement, \$147.84, on May 25 last.

Louisville Courier Journal. The Authority is now getting out of its bailiwick, and it puts an advertisement in the Louisville Courier Journal costing \$933.28.

Mr. BARKLEY. Louisville is not without the bailiwick, it is within the radius of the power of T. V. A. I do not know what the advertisement was, but certainly Kentucky is not outside the bailiwick of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely and entirely. If there is a word about Kentucky in the Tennessee Valley Act or any of its amendments, I have been unable to find it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Wait a moment; I refuse to yield. The Senator must give me a chance to say a word.

Mr. NORRIS. That is right; give the Senator from Tennessee some time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I really think the Senator owes it to me to let me say a word about the matter. I am reading from a record which shows that the Tennessee Valley Authority paid the Louisville Courier Journal \$933.28 for an advertisement last May.

I have been presenting a bill for the last 10 years to include the Cumberland Valley in the T. V. A., without success. The Senator from Nebraska put through a similar bill, and I admire him for getting it through.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I will not yield. I decline to yield.

The Senator from Nebraska got his bill through the Senate, but it was lost in the House. They refused to put even the northern part of Tennessee in the T. V. A., but one of the complaints against Lillenthal is that today he is making

contracts—or has been for the last number of days—with power companies for the purchase and distribution of power in the State of Kentucky, although we were unable to get through our bill amending the Tennessee Valley Authority Act so as to bring the Cumberland River Valley into the system.

Mr. BARKLEY. Now will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yet they are undertaking to deal in Kentucky.

Mr. HILL rose.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I know the Senate would not permit that for a moment, if it were an original proposition.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Getting back to the Senator's suggestion that Kentucky is outside the jurisdiction of the T. V. A., and the fact that Kentucky is not named in the act, of course, Kentucky is not named in the act, and no other State is named in the act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; it is.

Mr. BARKLEY. Except Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; Alabama is.

Mr. BARKLEY. The reason why Tennessee is named is that the Tennessee River is named for the State of Tennessee, and it is the Tennessee Valley Authority which we created. I do not know what these advertisements in the Courier Journal were—

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will give me a small portion of my time, I will tell him very quickly, but the Senator jumps up every moment, and is undertaking to stop this proceeding, and I do not think it is right.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator does not have to yield to me unless he desires to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will not yield to the Senator any further. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. The Senator knows the river runs through Kentucky.

Mr. McKELLAR. What river does?

Mr. HILL. The Tennessee River runs through Kentucky and flows into the Ohio River.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is giving me some geography I never heard of.

Mr. HILL. The Gilbertsville Dam is in Kentucky. That is the largest dam the Tennessee Valley Authority is building. The largest dam the Congress has authorized and provided the money for is in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is in the valley of the Tennessee?

Mr. HILL. It is in the valley of the Tennessee River; of course it is. Let me say to the Senator, if I may, and then I shall not interrupt him any more, that there is a vast difference, of course, between the Tennessee Valley Authority going down the river and taking care of the whole Tennessee Valley, as the original act authorized and directed, and bringing in another river, the Cumberland River, which does not in any way affect the Tennessee Valley. The Cumberland River is a separate river, with a

separate valley, a separate water system entirely. The two are entirely different.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall ask unanimous consent to proceed for a moment to tell about these different newspaper advertisements. Full-page advertisements appeared in each of the following newspapers, and I am stating the amount paid for the advertisements: Huntsville Times, \$147.84; Louisville Courier Journal, \$933.28; Columbus Commercial Dispatch, \$92.80; Corinth Journal, \$58.80; Chattanooga News-Free Press, \$337.12; Chattanooga Times, \$337.12; Jackson Sun, \$117.60; Johnson City Press Chronicle, \$172.48; Johnson City Times, \$105.84; Kingsport Times, \$129.36; Knoxville Journal, \$295.68; Knoxville News Sentinel, \$337.12; Memphis Commercial Appeal, \$831.60; Murfreesboro News Journal, \$94.08; Nashville Tennessean.

Here we have two political twins. Silliman Evans, sometimes of Chicago, sometimes of Baltimore, sometimes of Tennessee, sometimes of Texas, and David Lillenthal. The Nashville Tennessean, \$596.

The total is \$4,607.50.

Later, on November 2, another advertisement of the same size, appeared in the same newspapers, which is quite remarkable. Senators must know that the newspapers have not been very strong for me in Tennessee. The Nashville Banner has been for me. The Greenville Sun has been for me. I do not find either one of them in this list. Practically all the others are in the list.

I come now to the county newspapers. Why in the name of Heaven would the Tennessee Valley Authority be advertising in county newspapers? Talk about politics. What is the plan?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I think it would be well if the Senator would put in the RECORD as a part of his speech the advertisements themselves, to show that they were signed not only by the Tennessee Valley Authority, but by the Georgia Power Co., the Alabama Power Co., the Tennessee Power Co., the Central Power Commission, and I am not sure but that the Secretary of War signed them. If the Senator will read the advertisements themselves he will find that they are self-explanatory.

Mr. McKELLAR. One moment. I shall finish this part of my statement, and then in a moment I will reply to the Senator's statement, because he has suggested a matter I never thought of. Mr. President, I have sat in the Senate with my mouth open listening to the Senator talk about the horrid Power Trust, and I have agreed with every word he said. The Tennessee Valley Authority is one of the nine big power companies. They are all together. They have a working agreement. Since Lillenthal came into power they have established a pool.

I have heard the Senator from Nebraska tell us, and I have endorsed every word he said, that we in this country were in the hands of the Power Trust, and the only way to get out of its hands

was to create this Government-owned institution, and we created it, and yet when Mr. Lillenthal gets hold of it he joins the Power Trust, the other power companies.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. NORRIS. The Tennessee Valley Act itself provides for agreement with private power companies. Does the Senator from Tennessee object to the agreement by the Tennessee Valley Authority with private power companies whereby their power was pooled, and the power production for aluminum was increased, I think about 300,000 kilowatts, and was used in the manufacture of aluminum which went into airplanes which have gone all over the world?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is mistaken in his facts. The pool gets the power from the T. V. A., but precious little power comes from the pool to the T. V. A.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I see that. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. The next fiscal year, beginning July 1, the Tennessee Valley Authority will get between seven and ten million dollars' worth of power from private power companies.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it will get it in the future.

Mr. HILL. It has been contracted for, I will say to the Senator, and the Tennessee Valley Authority is getting a good deal of it now. A power company could no more operate efficiently and on a good business basis without having some interchange with the surrounding companies than a railroad could operate efficiently which would not permit one of its cars to go over the lines of other railroad companies. Economy in business dictates that such cooperation take place.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Alabama thinks that pooling agreements with private power companies is all right, very well. I think it is all wrong.

Mr. HILL. I think the kind of agreement they have had is not only right, but I think if they did not have that kind of agreement, Congress would cry out in protest against the Tennessee Valley Authority operating its business in such an uneconomic way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to call attention, Mr. President, to the number of county newspapers in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama which carried these advertisements. They are all there; the Authority did not leave any of them out. Listen, Senators. The Ashland City (Tenn.) Times; Adamsville, the Tennessee Valley Appeal; Alamo, the Crockett Times; Athens, the McMinn County Herald; Bells, the Crockett County Sentinel; Bolivar, the Bulletin; Brownsville, the States Graphic. All the county weeklies in the State are in the list.

Mr. LUCAS. What did the advertisement say?

Mr. McKELLAR. The last advertisements set forth what the Tennessee Valley Authority were doing when they "blackened us out" down there. They gave Tennessee a black eye when they said we did not have power enough to run our establishments. They certainly were reflecting upon us. We did not have any shortage of power. There was not a particle of reason for any blackout. There was plenty of power there at all times. The power served every interest. The Aluminum Co. never has shut down for a moment. It is running 7 days a week on power furnished from these dams which we would not have had if Lillenthal had had his way when he was lobbying against them.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Illinois asked what these advertisements carried. As a matter of fact, they carried information to the people of the Tennessee Valley. I have here in my hand a full-page advertisement appearing in the Chattanooga Evening Times, of Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, November 3, 1941, in which the Tennessee Valley Authority advises all the people in the Tennessee Valley what has happened under an order of the Office of Production Management, with regard to priorities. It tells the people what can and what cannot be done. It lists five things and, if the Senator will permit me a moment, I will read them. I shall not read the whole page of the advertisement, but only the five things:

The following uses of electricity are prohibited by the O. P. M. order:

1. Sign lighting.
2. Show-window lighting.
3. Outline and ornamental lighting.
4. Out-door lighting—flood lighting or field lighting for amusement or sports.
5. Interior or exterior lighting for decorative or advertisement purposes.

The foregoing prohibited uses do not include:

- A. Ordinary street or traffic lighting.
- B. Signal or other lighting required by police, fire, or other public-safety departments.
- C. Lighting for defense property protection required by defense regulations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us put that article into the RECORD at this point.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am going to put it into the RECORD during my remarks.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. That full-page advertisement, following the order of the O. P. M. designating what could and what could not be done with respect to the consumption of electricity last November, was intended to inform the people of the Tennessee Valley of what could and what could not be done. I do not know what that advertisement cost, but it was certainly information the people of that valley was entitled to.

Mr. McKELLAR. It cost \$457.52.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think it was worth it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps so; but I wish to say to the Senate and to the Senator, who perhaps is not familiar with the situation, that there was no such order put into effect.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator—
Mr. McKELLAR. Wait a moment. I have given nine-tenths of my time to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no; only two-tenths.

Mr. McKELLAR. Two-tenths. That is a good deal of it. I have been very generous.

The order was not put into effect. When it was brought to the attention of the W. P. B. it was canceled; and I will tell the Senate why it was canceled. That order was really made by Mr. Julius Abraham Krug, whom Mr. David Lilienthal had loaned to the W. P. B.; and for some purpose Mr. Krug, acting for the W. P. B., issued the order or had it issued. When it was brought to Mr. Nelson's attention it was canceled. It was never put into effect, and the advertisement was useless.

Mr. BARKLEY. The T. V. A. could not have loaned Mr. Krug to the W. P. B. unless the W. P. B. had wanted to borrow Mr. Krug from the T. V. A. So there must have been a mutual relationship in order to lend or borrow. Certainly the order of the O. P. M. was in effect at the time of the advertisement.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

The sum of \$41,697.09 was spent for advertising in every newspaper in my State, with two or three exceptions, and in every newspaper in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, about something which never took place as a matter of fact. The advertisement may have been legitimate. I do not believe the Senate would have allowed that much for advertising.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I do not like to continue to interrupt the Senator. The private power companies in that area did exactly what the Tennessee Valley Authority did. In my home city of Montgomery, Ala., the Alabama Power Co. carried advertisements in the two local newspapers exactly like the advertisement of the Tennessee Valley Authority, because the O. P. M. called on the private power companies and the Tennessee Valley Authority to acquaint the people with the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. The O. P. M. canceled the order when it was brought to its attention, because there was no shortage. It was ridiculous. It was a piece of nonsense. With most of the plants in that vicinity running 7 days a week, and the aluminum plant running 7 days a week at all times, I never could understand why in the name of God Krug, one of the Gold Dust Twins of the T. V. A., wanted to put a black-out on the people of Tennessee. I cannot imagine any reason. I should be almost ashamed to suggest a reason.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. The testimony before the committee, when the Senator was present, shows that, while the order did not actually go into effect, it was thought—and from the evidence I am inclined to agree with that opinion—that the advertisements signed by all the power companies and the Federal officials called attention to what they feared would be a shortage of power. The people, of their own will, cut down the use of power for the purposes which were prohibited, which made the order unnecessary. In due time the rains came, the rivers flowed, the dams were filled, and it was unnecessary to have anything of that kind.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, it was unnecessary. Why? Because on the Tennessee River we have a greater amount of developed water power than exists on any other river in the country.

Mr. NORRIS. I know—

Mr. McKELLAR. We have built it up after years of fighting. Now the T. V. A. comes along and blandly joins with the power companies.

Mr. NORRIS. As a matter of fact, some of the reservoirs were empty at that time. I believe the great reservoir behind the Norris Dam was empty, or nearly empty.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was low, but it was not empty.

Mr. NORRIS. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. It becomes low every fall.

Mr. NORRIS. It was as low as it could get.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is one of the natural things which come about.

Mr. NORRIS. There was no rain. I happen to know that the Federal officials and the private power companies worked together. They issued this order as a safeguard. They did keep the great aluminum industry going. They were afraid they could not do so. They thought they had better keep that industry going and produce aluminum rather than to use electricity for the purposes which were prohibited in the order of the O. P. M.

Mr. McKELLAR. At any rate, the T. V. A. were acting in concert with the power companies. In the past, when the Senator used to discuss the power companies so frequently, he absolutely converted me. I cannot imagine how my distinguished and able friend from Nebraska, after what he said about the power companies, could go along with the T. V. A. and lie down with nine of the big power companies, all acting in perfect harmony, as they are today.

Mr. NORRIS. I feel the same way about the power companies as I feel about Russia. I now have great admiration for Russia. I did not like the Russian Government, but the Russian Government is doing a work which no other country in the world has been able to do. I think we owe a great deal to Russia. When we get through, if we win the war—as I think we shall—we shall owe more to Russia than to any other country in the world for the victory.

Mr. McKELLAR. It begins to look that way. I wish the Senator and I agreed as well on this question as we do on the subject of Russia,

Mr. NORRIS. When somebody whose help I need comes along, I do not stop to find out whether he is a Presbyterian or a Methodist before I accept his help. The power companies were producing power through an arrangement with the T. V. A. and transmitting power to the places where it could be used. In one instance 300,000 kilowatts of power were produced for use in the manufacture of aluminum. That power would not have been available had it not been for the arrangement between the private power companies and the T. V. A. I may be mistaken, but I think it was a good thing.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. My friend from Tennessee has mentioned Mr. Krug. The first important job which Mr. Krug got after he left college was in Kentucky.

At the request of Mr. Lilienthal, while I was Governor, we reluctantly let him go from Kentucky. I wish to say a word for him. I think he is dependable, reliable, and devoted to the public welfare and to those who operate T. V. A. That was my own personal experience with him. I did not want him to leave Kentucky, because he was highly successful. While my friend says that there was no shortage of power in Tennessee, my colleague [Mr. BARKLEY] will confirm the statement that we could not obtain a guaranty of 20,000 kilowatt-hours in 10 months. We lost an important industry, which went elsewhere because we could not obtain the necessary power. In my opinion, if Mr. Krug said these things were necessary, I should be inclined to say that he was right about it, based upon my personal experience and my knowledge of how he works for the cause.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand the Senator wants the T. V. A. to jump over the Cumberland Valley and go over into Kentucky.

Mr. CHANDLER. I want the Gilbertsville project completed. When it is completed we can obtain power which we do not now have. Neither can it be brought to us. If we could have obtained it in time, we could have made a commitment to the industry which was considering locating in Kentucky; but we could not obtain a guaranty of 20,000 kilowatt-hours in 10 months. My colleague will recall the meetings which we had in that connection.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. CHANDLER. We lost several important industries because of the failure to obtain power in any quantity, or at a fair rate.

Mr. NORRIS. Or with certainty.

Mr. CHANDLER. Or with certainty.

Mr. Lilienthal and I were in college together. I think that Mr. Lilienthal and Mr. Krug are devoted to the public service. I know that to be true of Mr. Krug from my own personal experience with him.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Tennessee has facetiously and in good humor undertaken to chide the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] because the

Tennessee Valley Authority and the private power companies, following the order of the O. P. M., issued an advertisement through the newspapers.

The order of the O. P. M. did not apply to the Tennessee Valley alone. It was a policy adopted for the southeastern section of the country, designed to save electric power and conserve electricity. It so happened that the Tennessee Valley was within that region.

When the Tennessee Valley Authority issued the advertisement to which I referred a moment ago it was appealing to its own customers in the Tennessee Valley to conserve electricity and calling attention to the order which had been issued by the O. P. M. to conserve electricity. The private power companies issued a similar advertisement appealing to their customers. There was no collusion. There was no lying down in bed together. They were appealing to their own customers in accordance with an order issued by the O. P. M. to conserve electricity, because it was feared that there might be a shortage for war purposes. That was the only reason for the order and the warning.

It is not quite fair to undertake to say that the T. V. A. and the private power companies lay down in the same bed together because they all issued an advertisement directed to their consumers, urging them to conserve electricity and power which might otherwise be wasted, in order that it might be concentrated on the production of war materials. That is what the advertisement was intended to do. The fact that the order was subsequently found to be unnecessary and was canceled has nothing to do with the merits of the advertisement. The people were being warned against the waste of electric power.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is talking about advertisements, and making a complaint against spending money for advertisements of this kind, apparently advising the Senate that the Tennessee Valley Authority has sole power to issue such advertisements. Much time has been spent in discussing this question. Under the terms of the committee amendment, I am wondering who would have the authority to say whether such advertisements should be issued?

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee amendment would not affect it in the slightest.

Mr. LUCAS. Then why all the argument?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know whether the Senator has followed this matter; but it is because the committee does not think that the Tennessee Valley Authority should make these expenditures without having a committee of Congress pass on them. No other governmental agency does it, and why should the Tennessee Valley Authority have that exclusive power?

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator. Under his amendment, then, before they could publish an advertisement of this kind they would have to get congressional authority to do so; is that the idea?

Mr. McKELLAR. They could not do it until the present law is repealed; but the Senator misapprehends what the amendment does. The provision proposed to be amended was offered in the House and was agreed to. It excludes the Tennessee Valley Authority from the requirement of paying its receipts into the Treasury of the United States, as other agencies do. If the provision is stricken out, then the Tennessee Valley Authority will have to pay its receipts into the Treasury, and will receive the appropriation Congress provides for them in this bill. In this bill we would appropriate an additional \$36,000,000 with which they would pay their expenses; but we would require them to come to Congress, and we would get their estimates.

Mr. LUCAS. I think I understand the Senator; but I am simply trying to find out in my own way how newspaper advertising, for instance, which we have discussed here for the last hour, would be affected by this amendment. Would the Tennessee Valley Authority still have the same right and the same power and the same authority?

Mr. McKELLAR. It would not have the money to pay for it unless it got the money from Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. Assuming it got the appropriation from Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. It would have to come here and get the money with which to pay for such advertisements. That is what every other agency has to do.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that; but I also understand that the Tennessee Valley Authority has been in existence for 8 or 9 years—

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. And the Senator has been a member of the Appropriations Committee all that time. Why has not this question been thrashed out before?

Mr. McKELLAR. Because it has not sharply and definitely come up before, for the reason that, as the Senator knows, not until 2 or 3 years ago was very much power created by the T. V. A.; but 2 or 3 years ago we authorized the T. V. A. to buy all the power companies in Tennessee except those in northeast Tennessee. Before that time they had a very small amount of income, but since they bought all the State power companies—they bought the company of Mr. Willkie, the former Republican candidate for President—they have had an enormous income; and since that has come about it is very important that the Congress should know what becomes of the money. An enormous amount for the power companies in that locality.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate what the Senator says, and I only arise for the purpose of trying to obtain some information; because I am not a member of the committee, and, frankly, I have not followed its proceedings at all, and I know nothing about the hearings. It occurred to me to ask the question because the Tennessee Valley Authority has been in existence for 8 or 9 years, and the Appropriations Committee has been meeting each year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, the T. V. A. have been building dams all during that time. Until the last 3 or 4 years practi-

cally no money has come in. Very little money came in, and it was paid into the Treasury as general receipts. But when Mr. Lillenthal became head of this agency he had put into the law the same provision that is now in the House bill, which excused them from paying their receipts into the Treasury. That was after they bought up a large number of power companies.

Mr. LUCAS. What year was that?

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot say positively. It was 3 or 4 years ago.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that 3 or 4 years ago Congress authorized the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund in the Treasury, a fund which is a separate fund in the Treasury. The money was not covered into the Treasury, as is done with other receipts. It was held as a special Tennessee Valley Authority fund, and is now in the Treasury of the United States; and that has been true for the last 3 or 4 years.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to ask a question.

Mr. LUCAS. That thought occurred to me, and—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator. I wish to say to the Senator from Illinois that there is now no difference between the way the Tennessee Valley Authority is handling its funds, the way it is turning its funds into the Treasury, and the way that has always been done since 1933, when the Tennessee Valley Authority came into being.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, there has been a change.

Mr. HILL. Of course, as the Senator from Tennessee says, through the years more dams have been constructed, more power has been generated, the Tennessee Valley Authority has sold more power, and the receipts have grown larger year by year, but the basic provision for the handling of Tennessee Valley Authority funds was written into the basic act, which was passed on May 18, 1933. It is section 26 of the act. I read section 26 of the law Congress enacted in 1933; it has been the law for many years, and is still the law. It is as follows:

The net proceeds derived by the Board from the sale of power and any of the products manufactured by the Corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, amortization, and an amount deemed by the Board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, or devoted by the Board to new construction, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

At the end of each calendar year the money the Tennessee Valley Authority has not held back for operating expenses has gone into the Treasury. I say to the Senator from Illinois that if he had the time to examine the hearings, he would find that the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee handling the bill for the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriations has gone into all these

matters. If the Senator would look through all those hearings, he would find that everything brought out at this time has been brought out time and time again before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is another thing to be considered in that connection. Of course, it is a worn-out document and one that many persons think does not amount to much; but I shall refer to it. This money, the Senator from Kentucky said a while ago, went into the Treasury as a special fund. Here is what the Constitution says:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; * * *.

If we accept the provision agreed to by the House, this money would be drawn out without any appropriation made by law. Mr. Lillenthal could draw it out if, as, and when he pleases.

The Constitution prohibits the drawing of any money from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law. A moment ago the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] stated that this money went into the Treasury; and his colleague the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] agreed to the statement that it went into the Treasury. At the present time it goes out of the Treasury without any appropriation.

Mr. HILL. Oh, yes; there is an appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; there is no appropriation for it.

Mr. HILL. Certainly there is.

Mr. McKELLAR. How can they get it out?

Mr. HILL. Congress appropriates it, and, after it is appropriated, the Treasury, by an order countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States, turns the money over to the special Tennessee Valley Authority fund.

Mr. McKELLAR. The money comes from the Treasury—

Mr. HILL. By appropriation of Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; not by appropriation of Congress.

Mr. HILL. Yes; certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Congress is not asked to appropriate it. The Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Now they want to draw out the money without any appropriation.

Mr. HILL. No; let me say to the Senator; that is exactly why we have this item in the appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and that is why I want it stricken out.

Mr. HILL. There is no difference between this provision and what has been provided through the years. An appropriation is made, as one is proposed to be made in this instance; and then ordinarily the agency uses the unexpended balances, if the money has not been appropriated for a particular fiscal year.

If we appropriate money for the construction of a dam, we limit during the fiscal year the money that is available to them; but every dollar that is appropri-

ated by the Congress comes out of the Treasury of the United States. No one has any authority to take money out of the Treasury except the Congress of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that we do not want to fool ourselves.

Mr. HILL. No; we do not want to fool ourselves; but I am afraid the Senator from Tennessee is fooling himself.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator to wait a moment. The Tennessee Valley Authority will collect \$30,000,000 next year. If the bill, when passed, does not contain the House provision, that \$30,000,000 will have to go into the Treasury, and we shall have to appropriate money for the T. V. A. If the bill is passed with the House provision in it, the money will go into the T. V. A. fund in the Treasury, but the T. V. A. can take it out whenever it wants to do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The provision for the disposition of Tennessee Valley Authority funds is the same as the one which has been included in the acts passed from year to year. There is no difference between this provision and the ones contained in the acts passed for the last 8 or 9 years. During the last 8 or 9 years, when the Congress has dealt with the Tennessee Valley Authority in this same manner, the constitutional provision read by the Senator from Tennessee has been in effect, just as it is now, but it has not been invoked until now.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator state that again, please?

Mr. BARKLEY. I state that all during the years when Congress has been dealing with the revenues of the Tennessee Valley Authority just as they are dealt with in this bill, as passed by the House, the constitutional provision referred to by the Senator from Tennessee has been in full force and effect, just as it is now, but no one has invoked it until now, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriations dealing with the Tennessee Valley Authority funds have gone on from year to year. The result is that—just as provided in the law of 1933—from their revenues they may deduct their operating expenses and then turn the balance into the Treasury, where, in turn it is allocated to the special Tennessee Valley Authority fund.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Kentucky has convinced himself on that subject, we shall go to another one.

I desire to read an editorial from the Knoxville Journal—and if ever there was a paper that has uniformly and at all times opposed me, that is the paper; it has opposed me in both the primary and general elections in my State.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question before he proceeds to another subject?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I want to make my position clear regarding the point I raised a moment ago. What I cannot understand is how the Congress of the United States, how the Appropriations Committee, for all these years has passed by this very

important matter which now seems to be before the Senate of the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. When the Senator says "all these years" he is mistaken. I will be able to state the length of time in a moment; I have requested the secretary of the committee to supply that information. It is the last year or two.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] read the law a moment ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. That measure went through just as other bills frequently pass the Senate. As the Senator knows, measures sometimes pass the Senate without Senators paying much attention to them.

Mr. LUCAS. But this seems to be probably one of the most serious matters we have encountered in a long time. We have taken all today on it, and will take Monday on it and perhaps Tuesday.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think we have done some good today, and, if the Senator will wait, I will give him information from Mr. Lillenthal as to what effect it is going to have.

Mr. LUCAS. The only conclusion I want to draw is that, in view of the fact that during these years, if the Senator from Alabama is correct in reading the law, we are operating today under the same law as in 1933, when the act was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Alabama is entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know upon whom to rely. I have so much faith in both Senators that I am certainly in a quandary to know whom to follow.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will ask the secretary of the committee to get it from the books, and, when the Senator sees it, if the Senator from Alabama is right, the Senator from Illinois can follow him, and, if I am right, he can follow me.

Mr. LUCAS. The only point I want to make in conclusion is—I do not think I care to say anything more on this subject—that it seems to me that, in the greatest crisis we have ever faced in the entire history of this country, the Senate might have postponed this controversy, which seems so serious, for at least another year or two in view of the fact that we have passed it by for about 8 years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Now, Mr. President, I want to call attention to Mr. Lillenthal's views as stated by the Knoxville Journal. We make specific appropriations in this bill, just as asked for by Mr. Lillenthal, for the Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, for the Watts Bar Dam and steam plant, for the Fort Loudon Dam—including an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee River within the pool of this project—for the Cherokee Dam, for the Apalachia Dam, for the Ocoee Dam No. 3, for the Fontana Dam, for a dam on the south fork of the Holston River, for a dam on the Watauga River, and for an additional unit at the Sheffield steam plant. We appropriate \$136,000,000 for those projects. I now quote from the Knoxville Journal concerning Mr. Lillenthal's views:

In Sunday newspapers Chairman David Lillenthal, of Tennessee Valley Authority, listed the disasters—

I hope Senators will listen to this, because I am quoting Lillienthal now—

Mr. NORRIS. I am rather surprised that the Senator should quote Lillienthal. Does he want to have contradicted what he has just said?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator does not contradict the statement I am about to read, I shall be surprised. I have heretofore quoted Mr. Lillienthal, and will quote him again, although he denounced me and falsified concerning me.

In Sunday newspapers Chairman David Lillienthal, of Tennessee Valley Authority, listed the disasters which would follow in case Congress should approve Senator KENNETH McKELLAR's amendment—

I have not offered any amendment. The provision is that of the House which the Senate committee has recommended be stricken out—

whereby the Authority would have to obtain specific authorization from that body—

They would have to obtain authorization, not from the Senate alone but from the Congress—

for expenditure of the current revenues from the vast power systems.

The results which would flow from the passage of the McKellar legislation Mr. Lillienthal detailed as follows:

Work on Douglas MacArthur Dam would be stopped.

Is there any Member of the Senate who believes such a statement as that? When we are appropriating for Douglas Dam, do Senators believe that work on it would be stopped if the Senate committee amendment were adopted? No one could so believe.

Aluminum, aircraft, chemical, and explosive materials, dependent for manufacture on Tennessee Valley Authority power, could not be produced.

Is there a Member of the Senate so simple as to believe that would happen?

Aluminum company additions, presumably at Alcoa, would stand idle.

Does anyone in the world believe that statement, when we have appropriated all the money T. V. A. have asked for?

A new black-out would fall over the Tennessee Valley this fall.

How could that happen if the T. V. A. came to Congress and received the money necessary for operating expenses? Every precaution has been taken about that.

Thousands of men would be thrown out of employment at Tennessee Valley Authority dams projects.

We have furnished specific money for each project. How could that happen? How in the world could any man make such a statement as that? If any Senator thinks it could happen, I should like to have him interrupt me and say so. I should like to know if anyone believes such a statement.

Work would be stopped on Watauga and Upper Holston Dams.

Yet there is an appropriation in this bill for those very dams. How could the work on them be stopped?

Work would be stopped on Fontana Dam.

There is a specific appropriation for that dam; so how could work on it be stopped?

Completion of Gilbertsville Dam would be delayed.

How, in the name of heaven, could it be delayed? An appropriation is made for it; more money than they can probably expend this year is appropriated by the pending bill. Thirty-six million dollars more than carried by the House bill is appropriated by the bill as reported by the Senate committee, striking out the House provision. How could the work be stopped? No one is simple enough to believe any statement such as that.

Work would stop on the new steam-electric plant in north Alabama.

That is the plant, by the way, we directed the T. V. A. to build, but we never could get Lillienthal to build it.

War establishments scheduled for location in the Tennessee Valley would have to look elsewhere for facilities.

What a silly statement!

River freight terminals in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other cities would go unbuild.

There is a provision in this bill for such facilities.

Purchase of properties and distribution of power in Kentucky would immediately cease.

What, in the name of heaven, has the Tennessee Valley Authority to do with the purchase of properties in Kentucky? There is not a single, solitary provision in the bill which would authorize them to buy property in Kentucky.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, at that point, may I interrupt the Senator? If he had not courted interruption, I should not ask him to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator believe any of these statements?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator has more credulity than I thought was in him.

Mr. NORRIS. I shall not try to debate the matter now in the Senator's time, but I simply wanted to give notice so that my silence would not be misunderstood; that is all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not misunderstand the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. I think that, while all the statements are not probably 100 percent correct, as I understand the situation, some of them are a hundred percent correct. If the committee amendment should prevail, it would very materially injure, if not completely destroy, some phases of the work.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator can "get by" with that, he can "get by" with anything.

The editorial from the Knoxville Journal continues:

This is as comprehensive and extensive a bill of particulars on impending catastrophes as we have seen listed for many a day. The Lillienthal statement is a potent political lever, too, in that the threatened economic results of the enactment of the McKellar measure would be felt in at least three States. Their citizenships, therefore, can be depended upon to support the Authority's opposition to the McKellar amendment. Splendid political manipulator that Chairman Lillienthal is—

This newspaper has been defending him and defending the Authority. It has been against me, regardless of what I am for; but here is what it says:

Splendid political manipulator that Chairman Lillienthal is, he very accurately gaged his statement so as to thoroughly frighten the business elements in every community, which are quick to sense any threat to the pocketbook nerve.

This is not pointed out in criticism of the chairman, who naturally is using whatever weapon is at hand to fend off the McKellar assault on his power.

"Assault on his power." He is asking for power he does not possess under the law, and I am seeking to strike out the provision granting such power. I am not assaulting him; he is assaulting the Congress.

There is one thing, however, of which we are certain and which the citizenship of the whole Tennessee Valley may also be certain; that is, no matter whether Congress passes the McKellar legislation or not, the dire predictions of a shut-down throughout the Tennessee Valley Authority system will not come to pass.

This has been one of the "henchmen" newspapers of Lillienthal heretofore.

If the effects of the McKellar amendment would be as outlined by the chairman, then, if it is passed, the amendment itself will be amended so as to permit the carrying forward of the Tennessee Valley Authority program, every part of which, as suggested by Mr. Lillienthal, is essential to the national war program.

Of course it is. If Lillienthal had had his way when the Senator from Nebraska and I were fighting together for these seven dams, they would not have been built.

We feel no deep-seated concern about the personal fight between Senator McKELLAR and Chairman Lillienthal, though we suspect that Chairman Lillienthal is going to win this first round against the Senator. Which ever wins, the Tennessee Valley citizen may be perfectly confident that the Tennessee Valley Authority program will go on, at least through the war, unimpeded.

The people of Tennessee and the people of this country may be absolutely certain that the program will go on whether the amendment is agreed to or not. If it is agreed to, it will go on. It should go on. The T. V. A. is doing a grand work, or did until this "Uriah Heep" became chairman, and since then the result has been a very unhappy one.

Mr. President, I have not concluded, but I am tired, and I should like to have the Senate take an adjournment now without my losing the floor.

DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITY AND FOR GIFTS TO COLLEGES

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, Mr. Randolph Paul, tax adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury, suggested before the House Ways and Means Committee that there should be a limitation upon deductions under the Federal estate-tax law for contributions to charity, and for gifts to colleges.

From Mr. Henry A. Ingraham, a trustee of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and a trustee of other educational institutions, I have received a letter succinctly and pointedly analyzing Mr. Paul's recommendation. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Ingraham's letter be printed in full as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

New York, April 30, 1942.

Senator JOHN A. DANAHER,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: My attention has been called to the suggestion of the Treasury Department that provision be made in the new tax bill limiting the tax exemption of gifts to colleges and other educational or charitable corporations.

This in my opinion will be a grave mistake. The underlying philosophy from the beginning of this Nation has been that private colleges and charities have more than compensated the State by relieving it of the expenses of conducting such educational and charitable work. In the record of our Nation there has been a justifiable pride in its unparalleled private colleges, hospitals, and other charitable and religious organizations. Recent events have to an alarming extent made inroads upon the support of such institutions. To curtail the tax exemption of gifts might well lead to their dissolution.

The proposed change is not a war measure. No appreciable amount can be collected in the next 3 years. It is not a true revenue measure because the final collections by the Government will be proportionately small. It is not a wise social measure. If abuses have arisen under existing law they can be corrected without an indiscriminate death warrant levied against all private charity. It would be unfair to include such a drastic and revolutionary provision without a public awareness of its consideration. Up to date publicity, whether by design or accident, has been absent.

I urge that no step be taken at this time in the direction proposed. If the proposal has some elements of merit, its importance demands that time be given for careful consideration, and that the public be apprised of its imminence.

Respectfully,

HENRY A. INGRAHAM,
Trustee, Wesleyan University, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Long Island College of Medicine; trustee, Packer Collegiate Institute; trustee, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following favorable reports of nominations:

Several officers for appointment under the provisions of law, and sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, all in the Regular Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTER NOMINATION REJECTED

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Bernice B. Lyons to be postmaster at Vinton, La.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is rejected.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Carlton J. H. Hayes, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Cornelius Van H. Engert, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Afghanistan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomina-

tion of Laurence W. Taylor, of California, to be consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa, to be consul general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, May 4, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 1 (legislative day of April 30), 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Carlton J. H. Hayes to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

Cornelius Van H. Engert to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Afghanistan. Laurence W. Taylor to be a consul of the United States of America.

Maynard B. Barnes to be a consul general of the United States of America.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate May 1 (legislative day of April 30), 1942:

POSTMASTER

Bernice B. Lyons, Vinton, La.

I am a member, in asking that I speak for Lincoln in welcoming to our fellowship, as he begins his judicial service, a distinguished Nebraskan and his fine family.

It seems futile to undertake to tell him and his family of Lincoln, when they have lived next door and have been a part of the professional, social, and spiritual life of the Capital City these many years. It seems almost as futile to undertake to tell you of his life and of his family for that is known to many of you. With the danger of repetition, I tell that story for another reason—a reason that for me makes it not only of human interest but of public concern.

Something over a century ago a family named Delehant immigrated from Ireland and came westward in that movement that resulted in the settlement of all the area that we describe as the Mississippi Valley. That particular family of Irish, who became Americans, settled first in Iowa, then moved around as occasion required or inclination prompted. Daniel, the grandson, was born an American. The lure of the West called and Daniel stopped for a bit of time in our own State near Tecumseh in the seventies. He then journeyed to Kansas and lived there the life of a homesteader in frontier days—seeking to wrest a living from the soil and to become the owner of the soil he tilled.

About this same time there came westward also a veteran of the war named Snyder. He was of Dutch ancestry with a bit of English blood in his veins. His daughter Hattie became a Kansas school teacher—the homesteader and the school teacher married—and from their union came 12 children. John, the oldest, was born in Kansas; for a few months his people lived in Beatrice, then for 2 years in Iowa; and then just half a century ago came back to a farm in Gage County. There the son John lived the life of the average Nebraska boy, attended country school, went to high school in town at Wymore, and then to Creighton University. He graduated in the arts and sciences and in law at Creighton. Throughout these years life was not easy; it had its problems, and he met and solved them. He had the physical energy, the mental ability, and the spiritual strength that came from a virile ancestry. These he used and, by his own efforts in no small degree, the education he sought became his.

He returned to the county where he had lived to begin the practice of his profession—not quite 30 years ago. He took time out to serve his country in the armed forces in World War No. 1. He has remained in Beatrice these years. There he has continued his education not only as a student of the law but as a student of all the varied social, political, economic, and spiritual problems that have faced America. To all of these he has applied a keen well-balanced mind, arrived at his own conclusions, maintained his beliefs, and at the same time has had a high regard for the opinions of those with whom he might disagree. He has participated in the business, social, and political life of his community and State. He has grown in the spiritual faith of his people, yet withal has given full respect to the views of those who worshipped at other altars. He has been signally honored by his church for outstanding qualities and services well done.

In 1917 he married Dr. Loretto May White, an Iowa girl, a graduate of Creighton and at that time a practicing dentist in Norfolk. To the union thus established there has come a fine family of five youngsters, who, each in his own individual way, are carrying on the traditions, life, and activities of young Americans. Together this family have lived their lives in our neighboring city, respecting and being respected by their neighbors. They have been and are a typical Nebraska family in all the good that that name implies.

Thus, briefly, I have sketched the life story of the grandson of an Irish immigrant upon whom the President of the United States has conferred a signal honor, in whom he has placed a great trust, and on whom he has laid a high obligation and heavy task. Those of us who know him have a firm confidence that the judgment of the President was well exercised.

I have told you this story, not because it is the story of John Delehant, but because it is the story of America and of many Americans and in particular is the story of the people of our own West.

John Delehant is Judge Delehant today because of the institutions of government that are ours, but back of that, John Delehant became qualified to be Judge Delehant because our institutions of government made possible the free play of the forces of native ability, maintained opportunity, furnished educational facilities, protected the God-given inalienable rights of men and kept open the door of the future to every American.

I have told the story in order that it may help us visualize something of our high task in these dangerous times and increase our determination that our America be preserved so that similar stories may be told of countless others in these generations yet to come.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to present to you a distinguished scholar, a lawyer of ability and good repute, an outstanding citizen of the State and Nation, a Christian gentleman, the United States district judge for Nebraska, the Honorable John W. Delehant.

REMARKS OF JOHN W. DELEHANT AT TESTIMONIAL LUNCHEON OF LINCOLN, NEBR., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Chairman, Senator Butler, officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lincoln, and our other friends here present, without exception, you realize, I am sure, the embarrassment in which one speaks in my position on an occasion of this character. All but overcome by sentiments of profound gratitude, mingled with unaffected humility, words come most reluctantly upon his bidding. And I assure you that I find myself this noon to be no exception to the rule. In many similar gatherings I have enjoyed my own participation in a testimonial in honor of one or another of my friends; but, I assure you, it is not so comfortable when one is, himself, the recipient of the generosity of those he holds in high esteem.

For Mrs. Delehant and me, it is more than pleasant to anticipate our early residence in these surroundings where we have already so many friends. We confess, indeed, to no measure of resignation to our removal from Beatrice which, through nearly a quarter century, has been so kind to us; which has been the home of our marriage; the cradle of our children. But, granting that our labors must call us to some other city, we could not remove to more congenial precincts than to this good neighbor of the town that, in a very real sense, will always be home.

This company is gathered from among the more active people of the city of Lincoln, businessmen and women, workers, professional men, the faculty of our great university, and the public servants whose duties involve their residence in this, our capital city.

May I now say to you, in an altogether proper sense, and with no reference to my own participation in your meeting, that you do well—you exhibit a very praiseworthy appreciation of the structure of your government—in your offering of this testimonial of your respect for the office and function of the Federal judiciary. For, be assured, that I do

not magnify my individual significance in this pleasant hour. You would not even think of this gesture of esteem for John Delehant personally; nor would he presume personally to accept or receive it. That which we here honor, you and I alike; is that cherished instrument of human justice in our society, the American judiciary. And I repeat, that thus appraised, this assembly is an appropriate expression of the best in American thinking.

Especially in the city of Lincoln does the Federal court enjoy the universal respect of the community, for it has long been appraised by you and me in terms of the learning and justice and nobility of character of one great and good man, the Honorable Thomas C. Munger. He has been the only resident judge of the United States court whom your city has known. And by the acknowledged rectitude of his life, by his personal reverence for objective truth, by his unselfish devotion to the cause of justice, he has purchased, through these more than 34 years of his service, your golden opinion both of his person and of his office.

And still upon the recollection of Judge Munger may I be allowed to offer here an expression of my own personal regret that the dispensations of providence did not suffer him to enjoy at least a few years of the retirement which he sought so recently before his death? He was richly entitled to it on the score of meritorious service. And for my part I would have reckoned it a rare privilege, indeed, to commence my own judicial labors under the personal direction of his wise and practiced mind. What an opportunity it would have been, if I might have taken my earlier steps along an absorbingly interesting, but admittedly difficult, road with the sure guidance of his practiced and certain hand.

The occasion seems necessarily to suggest that our reflections during its remaining minutes be upon the mission in our American governmental system of the judiciary. For it has a mission that our people must never be suffered to forget or to neglect. And with your indulgence may I briefly recall it.

I am persuaded that we reexamine and remember all too rarely the functional departmentalization of our democratic Government. For its general comprehension by our citizens is an objective that ought constantly to be fostered. The division of the powers of government is at the very core of democracy. Without it self-government simply cannot endure. True, it is not imperative that the separation be as manifest and as explicit as it is with us; it may admit of spheres of joint administration, or exist by unwritten tradition, as it does in the English system. But we of the United States have elected to define, as nearly as apt language may, the separate offices and their respective services to the Nation and its citizens.

Accordingly we learn as school children that the powers of government are distributed between its executive, its legislative, and its judicial branches, three distinct but co-ordinate, independent but rationally cooperative and sympathetic, units of our governmental structure. They are equal in their imperative necessity; and should remain equal in the sight of the people for whose service they are erected. As a matter of permanent policy, neither of them should exalt itself to the disparagement of the others, although it must readily be acknowledged that seasons of national crisis may—and rightly do—throw into clearer relief, and actually magnify for the time the functions of one or the other of the departments. But that very flexibility, rationally accepted and wisely administered, is the security of democracy.

If it is true that the judiciary is less adequately understood by the average American than either the executive or the legislative branch of Government, it is no less certain

that in a very real sense, it is, of the three departments, the one to which he looks habitually, and almost unconsciously, for the assurance of his way of living. By its assumed, though unreal remoteness, it purchases in his estimation that quality of detached impersonality that he has come traditionally to associate with the judicial function. And he relies upon it with a measure of confidence which it must be the solemn responsibility of the judiciary never to betray.

Each one of you is aware that in the last analysis the judiciary is the forum in which your basic liberties, rights, and immunities as American citizens are ultimately defended. To the glory of the legislative and executive departments of our Government, let it be said that they have been placed in jeopardy only very rarely in our Nation's history, and then only under the strain of great national or local emotional crisis and all but irresistible popular demand. But, upon each of those few occasions, the courts, in calmer precincts, have defined the proper limitations upon the powers of a numerical majority through governmental process, under our broad and tolerant American way of living together.

No American must be allowed to forget that the fundamental liberties of his citizenship, so confidently affirmed in the body of our Constitution and in its Bill of Rights, require his constant vigilance for their preservation. The American Constitution is neither self-executing nor self-sustaining. It will endure so long—and so long only—as successive generations of Americans essentially understand, believe in, and diligently and jealously preserve it. And in that generation which esteems it too low to make efforts and sacrifices for its preservation it will cease to function and to exist, and thereupon the United States that you and I know will cease to be.

Upon the general theme of our rights as citizens, may I be allowed a rather timely digression. There is and long has been too much of loose thinking, and vastly more of loose writing and speaking, upon an asserted distinction between the so-called rights of persons and rights of property. Courts, we are sometimes told, are—at least relatively—more jealous of rights of property than they are of personal rights. And, it is said, this error sometimes clouds the vision of the other branches of Government, especially the legislative.

As one who, by origin, by education, and by environmental influence, cherishes a rationally liberal outlook upon society and the law, let me deny the objective validity of any such distinction. There is no such thing as a right of property divorced from the element of personality. Property as such has no rights. What we Americans too loosely characterize as a property right is in reality the personal right of an American citizen to be secure in the ownership and enjoyment of his property. And this, in its very essence, is, sometimes remotely, but more often immediately, the right of a man to possess and enjoy the fruits of his own toil and thrift and frugality.

What human right, may I inquire, is, with the exception of freedom of worship, more sacredly personal than that one? To no purpose shall we extol the hallowed privacy of the American family, unless we assure its rights in the physical house that shelters and enfolds it. There is utter mockery in preaching of the glory of American industry and initiative, unless they be granted their natural material reward, less, of course, its proper social contribution, which must fluctuate with changing times. Even freedom of worship, in modern society, is not adequately assured without a fair measure of stability in the ownership of the material edifice to which the individual American resorts for its enjoyment. The groves may have been

God's first—but they are not His current—temples.

And so it was not by accident, but rather in recognition of a simple and rational truth that, in our Federal Constitution, the so-called property rights are generally bracketed with manifestly personal rights in clauses for the assurance alike of both.

Understandingly or not, they who framed the protecting language rightly perceived the licit and rational right to property as one of civilized man's most valued and cherished personal privileges; as a basic conception that ends nomadic existence and assures the building and preservation of stable and permanent human society.

Another reflection, based not on any abstract reasoning but rather upon very recent human experience. If you are tempted to deny the practical validity or utility of the personal right of the individual to property, just recall the events of the last 10 years. And I make bold to say that they differ only in detail and in degree—not in kind—from those of all recorded history. Where has your modern tyrant generally dealt his first blow at human liberty? Precisely at his victim's property. When he has sought to exterminate a race of human beings he has first despoiled them of their material substance, then deprived them of their franchise to earn a livelihood, or, at most, more than a mere minimum of subsistence. Even when freedom of conscience has fallen under his hostility, he has first requisitioned the physical property and endowments of religious societies for the uses of the State, in the fond illusion that, materially impoverished, the divine faith must languish and die. Even the individual who has not molded his conduct to the Master's will is usually first oppressed in respect of those material things by which he lives in the physical sense.

Let us, therefore, in our American thinking, beware of the peril that lurks in any attempted distinction between the fundamental rights which we enjoy as citizens. Let us refuse to suppose that we shall preserve some of these rights while we strike down the foundations of the others, for, after all, they rest upon the selfsame bases, and one of them will not survive the collapse of the others. Above all, let us individually avoid the practice of striving to emphasize the particular privileges which we currently cherish by the neglect of those that seem of less immediate urgency to us; for we shall surely wear in torture tomorrow the shoe that today pinches our neighbor's foot.

I realize that a period of war is rarely congenial to the discussion of internal human liberty and its judicial protection. That is inevitable. And at the moment, our America is engaged in a war of incomparable magnitude and peril. For the first time since the War of 1812, continental American soil has been violated by an aggressive enemy. In no alarmist spirit, but rather in solemn realism, I am persuaded that the days immediately, and for many months ahead are destined to be grimly distressing and bitter to every American heart. We are, and shall be, fighting against a combination of powerful foes for our very existence as a nation, for the preservation of our American way of living and governing. Make no mistake about it, nothing less than that is the issue for the United States. They with whom we fight, hate, with the fanaticism of all tyranny, the institutions, and usages, and liberties, aye, the very name of democracy; and they hate the United States as its preeminent exemplar in the modern world. They cannot remain dominant in their respective lands if we shall be the victors in this struggle. And for the tyrant, death is preferable to deposition. Contrariwise, neither America nor Americans will be wholly free if they shall succeed, for triumphant absolutism cannot tolerate either freedom or democracy among its vanquished

people. We shall prevail—we must prevail—in this most perilous crisis of our modern America. We must not consider or orient ourselves to the possibility of defeat.

But in the meantime, let you and me dedicate ourselves to a twofold task immediately, of course, that of victory in our unsought struggle, but concurrently with it, and closely related to it, the preservation of our American governmental structure, our American liberties, both during the war, and against the day when peace shall be restored.

Let us remember, too, that in seasons like this, there is sore temptation to abandon as a burden some of the citizen's undoubted rights in the interest of a united front. That the individual must yield in all but fundamentals to the general good and the national defense is certainly true. But let it be constantly asserted that, with his deprivation of his elemental liberties, the general good is likewise thwarted, and the national defense rendered a doubtful blessing. Let us tolerate no such thinking as that which in the face of imminent peril demands "business as usual," or "myself before the Nation." Let us individually surrender our every convenience to the public weal and safety. But let us likewise preserve our American tolerance and our American concept of human liberty.

And may I close on a final note respecting the position of the judiciary in the instant struggle. Insidious influences from abroad will not be wanting to insist upon the impairment of the judicial office and function. It is the necessary habit of the omnipotent state to demand a servile and exterminate a free judiciary. And the pervasive philosophy of national absolutism will not be slow to attack the American judiciary, to insist that it is outmoded or too cumbersome for the exigencies of the modern state in a season of peril. Even at home, defeatists and men with little minds will be found to follow that alien thinking.

But the great body of the American citizenry and its devoted and dedicated leadership will repudiate the thought; will insist that we preserve among ourselves for the better prosecution of our battle and against the triumphant day of victory and for the era of the peace the very thing for which we are contending against our enemies, our democracy. And we shall preserve it, its liberties, its instruments of self-government, its coordinate and cooperative governmental branches, its unfettered executive, its uninfluenced legislature, and, last but not least, its independent judiciary.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the committee amendment on page 71, line 23, to strike out the word "purchase."

MR. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I stated on Friday last that I should desire to occupy the floor again on Monday, but I do not care to proceed at this time, and I yield the floor.

MR. NORRIS. Mr. President, it is only because I feel that the amendment on page 72 of the pending bill, in connection with the amendment which is to be offered by the Senator from Tennessee under suspension of the rule, which he has given notice he intends to ask, would be extremely disastrous that

I have thought it well to address the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I know the Senator does not wish to make a mistake. The amendment to which he refers is the amendment which the committee has recommended, to strike out the language which gives certain power to the T. V. A.

Mr. NORRIS. I shall proceed as did the Senator from Tennessee, and discuss the subject generally. The two amendments which are important, the committee amendment on page 72, proposing to strike out certain language, and the amendment which is to be offered by the Senator from Tennessee if the rule shall be suspended, are what I shall discuss first.

The adoption of these two amendments would, in the first place, interfere very much with the operations of the T. V. A., and, in my judgment, would be almost disastrous; but more than that, and what affects me more than anything else, the adoption of the amendments would make it impossible for the T. V. A. to carry on as it has been proceeding in the great effort to win the war.

I have before me on my desk a large number of documents which I have assembled, but I know, feeling as I do this morning, that it would take much longer for me to go through the documents than I shall be able to spend in speaking. I feel that my remarks may be of a rather rambling and disconnected nature.

I desire to call the attention of the Senate first to the magnitude of the operations of the T. V. A. Since we have gotten into the war, they have grown by leaps and bounds, and I think that if it had not been for the increased power operations of the T. V. A., as a result of which electric energy has been supplied to the aluminum factories in the vicinity of T. V. A. activity, we would today be almost facing defeat, at least it is probable we could not look for victory in our war efforts for a year or two.

Mr. President, if we were thinking only in terms of the welfare of the T. V. A. we might say that its expansion has been too rapid, causing a rather unhealthy condition. The rapidity of its expansion, however, has not occurred by reason of the T. V. A.'s desires along that line. The T. V. A. has been compelled to depart from the general rule it has followed ever since a year or so after the T. V. A. Act was passed, but I do not believe that one who understands the desirability and need of production of aluminum on a large scale, can read the record and not realize that one of the great activities of the T. V. A. has been in connection with the production of aluminum and some other products which have been used and are now being used in the building of airplanes—bombers and fighters.

When we consider the events of the war and see what has been done by the fighting machines in the air, it seems to me we must reach the conclusion that the greatest of all activities necessary to bring about victory in this war against the dictator nations will be in the air. Since we have been in the war practically all the great victories have been won by air forces. Our Navy, commencing with

Pearl Harbor, has suffered greatly because of the air forces of the enemy. Great Britain has lost in Asiatic waters two of the prize ships of her navy, which were bombed and sent to the bottom of the sea by air forces alone. The one battleship of the Japanese Navy which was destroyed was sunk by an American flyer attacking from the air.

In the construction of airplanes aluminum is necessary. We do not want to send our flyers into the air to fight battles of life and death unless they have the best possible airplanes, and in order to obtain the best airplanes aluminum is necessary.

At this moment many of our airplanes, some of which were built from aluminum produced by the electricity which was developed by the T. V. A., are in Russia, many are in Africa, many are in Asiatic waters. We have not achieved any victories so far in this war except from the air. This is a war of the air. Battleships will not venture out on the ocean unless they are guarded by air forces.

Mr. President, I have before me a statement which was prepared to be made before a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has under consideration a bill which was introduced by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], some provisions of which, according to his notice, he proposes to offer as an amendment to the pending bill. The statement was prepared by Mr. Wessenauer, acting manager of power production of the T. V. A.

I wish to quote some of the figures he gives in his statement. He calls attention to the magnitude of the T. V. A., going, as it does, into 6 different States, and supplying with power 470,000 customers—not individuals, Mr. President, because every customer supplied represents a number of individuals, but customers. More than 2,500,000 individuals are getting their electricity at this time, and have been for some years past, from the T. V. A.

The T. V. A. has over 5,000 miles of transmission lines, covering the Tennessee Valley almost completely. It has 19 major generating plants, 13 of them hydroelectric plants, and 6 steam plants, having a total installed capacity of 1,141,000 kilowatts. It is estimated that seven and one-half billion kilowatt-hours will be supplied by this system in the current fiscal year.

Business enterprises all through the Tennessee Valley, and outside the Tennessee Valley within transmission distance of these generating systems, are now operated by electricity supplied by the T. V. A. For instance, at the beginning of the war the largest plant for the production of aluminum was that of the Aluminum Co. of America located at Alcoa, Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River. When the demand for additional aluminum to build more planes came upon the country almost without warning, this great company found itself short of power. It could not produce the quantity of aluminum which was demanded. In the present development of the science, power is necessary in the production of aluminum. The Aluminum Co. of America turned to the Tennessee Valley Au-

thority and asked whether it would be possible for the Authority to make available to the Aluminum Co. the additional energy required to keep its plant at Alcoa, Tenn., in full operation. At that time the Authority had some steam capacity which was not required for the other loads, and consequently entered into an agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America to make surplus power available to the company. During the remainder of that fiscal year the Authority delivered more than 288,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy to the Aluminum Co. The Authority expended \$1,300,000 for the items of fuel, labor, and transportation involved in the operation of the steam-generating plants, and it received in revenue from the Aluminum Co. \$1,600,000 from the sale of the electricity produced.

That contract was entered into in September 1939 after Congress had passed the appropriation bill—long after the estimates had been made. When the estimates were made no one knew what power was going to be demanded, or what was going to be asked for in the production of aluminum. If the two amendments of which I spoke a moment ago had then been the law, the T. V. A. would not have been able to enter into that contract. The Tennessee Valley Authority put the steam plants to work, paid the necessary items of expense to do the work, purchased the coal required, hired the labor necessary, and paid the transportation costs and other expenses in connection with the operation. It was able to use the money which it received from the Aluminum Co. of America in payment for the power produced, to pay for the items of labor, fuel, and transportation necessary for the production of the power. There was no appropriation made for the operation. The Authority then, as it always had been doing from a time within 1 year of its birth, used the ordinary revenues which come in from the sale of power, to pay the expenses for the production of that very power. These amendments would make it impossible for that to be done. It has been done ever since we have had a T. V. A. The practice has been questioned only once, and then the opposition was decidedly defeated, as I shall show if I am able to proceed long enough.

What would that power be worth if translated into bombers? Mr. President, 29,000,000 pounds of aluminum were produced with that power. That was aluminum enough, in the remainder of that fiscal year, from September on, to produce 1,500 10-ton bombers. I presume those bombers, manned for the most part by American fliers, have been destroying ships, airplanes, and other property of the enemy all over Russia, Europe, and Africa, and all through Asiatic waters. Such a thing would be absolutely impossible if these amendments should be agreed to by the Senate.

I presume all of us remember the strike which took place in the Allis-Chalmers Corporation, and how those who knew what the facts were watched that strike almost breathlessly from day to day, as it went on week after week, to see whether it might not end. That great corpora-

tion had a contract with the T. V. A. to furnish generating machinery for four units. Unless they were produced the T. V. A. would not be able to produce the power. The same amount of power was afterward produced by steam.

It must be realized that the T. V. A. cannot come to Congress for an appropriation every time it has an opportunity to enter into a new contract. The T. V. A. has always used receipts from the sale of power in order to make new contracts and developments when such opportunities arise after appropriations by Congress have already been made. Such practice is only good business. Nobody knew that there was to be a strike in the Allis-Chalmers Corporation. The T. V. A. had no knowledge of it; and yet it had contracts for the sale of power depending on the production which was to be developed by four units for which that corporation was then manufacturing parts.

What happened? After waiting breathlessly for a while, and finally reaching the conclusion that it could not afford to wait longer, the T. V. A. started a steam plant. That was not in the appropriations bill. Nobody knew it would be necessary. Production of power by the use of steam was more expensive. Coal had to be purchased. Transportation charges had to be paid. A large amount of money had to be paid for labor. There was no appropriation for the project. Congress had not appropriated money to meet that condition. Congress did not know, and could not know, that such a condition would arise; but, because under the act the T. V. A. had always used the income it received from the sale of power, it put the steam plant in operation.

I should like to give the exact figures in that connection. Because of the flexibility which had always existed and was intended by the original act should always exist, the T. V. A. operating in the same manner in which a private corporation would operate, used the revenue which it received from the sale of power to pay for the expenses or the development of the same amount of power by steam. If the Allis-Chalmers Corporation had been able to complete its contract and deliver the machinery on time, the steam plant would not have been necessary. Six hundred thousand dollars additional was required to produce the power by steam. If the T. V. A. could not have used its revenues, it could never have made that expenditure without coming to Congress and obtaining a deficiency appropriation.

Do Senators suppose that a strike would wait for Congress to discuss the subject? How long a time would be required? The examples which I have given are only typical. I hope other Senators who will follow me will give additional and better illustration than I have already given. If it were not for the authority which the T. V. A. has to use revenues obtained from the sale of power, it would be necessary to come to Congress once a week.

Mr. President, if these amendments are agreed to, the T. V. A. will be unable to do its part in the production of power

which is necessary for the manufacture of aluminum, and power used by other industries to help us win this war. I could give many other examples. I believe that when the Senate understands what the truth is, and knows what is bound to happen, it will not agree to the amendments. We cannot afford to do so. It seems to me that our patriotism ought to rise above it. We must not do such a foolish thing.

The original T. V. A. Act intended that revenues from the sale of power should be used by the T. V. A. They have always been so used. As the House passed the bill they could continue to be used. The committee amendment on page 72 would strike out certain language in the bill as passed by the House. The bill was passed by the House in January. That was before Douglas Dam had been provided for. The bill has been in the committee for practically 3 months. After the bill passed the House a deficiency appropriation bill, containing an appropriation for the construction of Douglas Dam, was passed by the House. The entire estimated cost of Douglas Dam was included in that appropriation. The estimated cost is \$30,000,000. Everybody knows that Douglas Dam cannot be completed this fiscal year. Everybody knows that at the very best much of next year will be required for its construction, so the unexpended balance will have to be reappropriated.

The T. V. A. Act provides that the revenues received from the sale of power shall be turned over to the Government of the United States at the end of every year. If these amendments are agreed to, they will have to be turned over every month, making it impracticable to use them. In the two instances I have cited, in which the T. V. A. produced additional power, the power is not now costing anyone any more money. The power was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the electricity produced. Incidentally, the T. V. A. made a profit; in the first illustration I have given, the profit to the Government of the United States was \$300,000.

It was intended by the act that this corporation should be just as free as a private corporation. It must compete with private corporations, and for 8 years it has been allowed by every appropriation bill covering the matter to use the unexpended balances which have been reappropriated.

Now, reverting to the Douglas Dam, let me say that \$30,000,000 was appropriated. Congress knew, the committees knew, everyone knew that that money was to be only partially expended in the present fiscal year. Everyone understood that it was to be reappropriated at the end of the fiscal year so that the work might continue and the dam might be completed. No one could tell just how much would be used this fiscal year, and how much would be left. That was impossible to determine, as, I think, must be apparent to everyone. That was the understanding. After the bill now before us had passed the House, and while it was before the Senate committee, the House passed the deficiency appropriation bill making that appropriation. This bill in

effect nullifies that appropriation. The money will have to be reappropriated.

I have never heard of any charge of dishonesty or misuse of any of these funds. The T. V. A. has undergone a most thorough investigation by a joint committee of Congress, and not one dollar has been found to have been illegally expended.

Now, for the first time, while we are in the midst of this war, comes the proposition that this business organization must cease operating in the usual manner and that every time it wishes to spend any money it must come to Congress in order to get it. No business corporation could do business under that kind of a system; and many illustrations could be cited of activities under the Government of the United States which have not been forced to adopt such a procedure. I understand the illustrations will be cited by other Senators as this debate proceeds.

Mr. President, I had intended to discuss a number of other matters, but I think I shall have to leave a discussion of them to my colleagues. However, I cannot take my seat without making reference to something which has no direct bearing upon the question before us. We heard the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] last Friday, charge Mr. Lilienthal, who is now the Chairman of the T. V. A. Board, with being, for instance, a Uriah Heep. That charge was made in a tribunal where Mr. Lilienthal has no opportunity to be heard. I have not heard of any evidence cited either here or elsewhere to show any justification for that kind of a charge.

I was relieved to quite an extent when other Senators, including the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Barkley], and some other Senators who had had relations and dealings with Mr. Krug, gave Mr. Krug a clean bill of health. I myself have known Mr. Krug for a great many years. I have known Mr. Lilienthal ever since he has been on the T. V. A. Board. I have come into rather intimate contact with him many times, particularly during the course of the investigation which was held, and also with Mr. Krug. I have reached the conclusion that they are two of the finest gentlemen I have ever met, that they are absolutely honest and are absolutely doing their duty as they see it. While the investigation was proceeding and while all kinds of charges—many of them wicked—were being made against Mr. Lilienthal, I saw him taken to the hospital; I saw him when he was overcome, and at the time I thought that was going to be the end of Mr. Lilienthal. He was beset on all sides; and yet, after that searching investigation, never a penny of dishonesty was traced to his hands. He is not that kind of a man, Mr. President. Those who know him know that he is not that kind of a man.

He did not abuse anyone. I have read Mr. Lilienthal's testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, relative to one of the amendments now under consideration; and I have wondered how he could possibly withstand the method which was pursued there in his examination. Never once, so far as I was able to ascertain from a

reading of the testimony, did he lose his temper; never once did he resent; and yet the record shows that when he started to testify, before he could finish the first sentence he would be interrupted, and a whole page, and often more than a page, of the record would be used by the Senator from Tennessee in making various kinds of charges and claims, which seemed to me to be rather in the nature of a stump speech. When Mr. Lillenthal started again he was interrupted again. For page after page he was not able to finish a sentence; and yet never once was he discourteous, so far as I could ascertain; never once did he resent such a method of interrogation. Of all public officials I have ever been acquainted with, Mr. President, I will put none above Mr. Lillenthal for honesty and integrity; and I could say the same thing about Mr. Krug.

That statement, I know, Mr. President, has no direct bearing on the appropriation under discussion; it may be a side issue; but I cannot remain silent when such charges are made—charges which, I think, are without cause, without reason, without any justification whatever.

Mr. President, I have before me copies of two telegrams, one of which was sent by the Senator from Tennessee to the T. V. A., and the other the reply of the T. V. A.

On November 27, 1941, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] telegraphed the T. V. A. as follows:

NOVEMBER 27, 1941.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,

Knoxville, Tenn.:

Am informed your Mr. Lillenthal is again here lobbying for passage of Douglas Dam bill—

The telegram was sent from Washington—

As the real and genuine friend of the Tennessee Valley Authority I suggest to you that lobbying on the part of Lillenthal or anyone else connected with the Authority is in very bad taste and ought not to be indulged in. It would be much better for you gentlemen to direct your efforts to the completion of Watts Bar steam plant, the Sheffield steam plant, and other means of obtaining current. The Krug-Nelson black-outs in the Southern States, in my judgment, were unnecessary, but if the two steam plants had been finished as Congress provided there would have been no possible excuse for black-outs. If these black-outs are being used to force Congress into passing the Douglas Dam bill it is an iniquitous and shameful policy. I hope the Tennessee Valley Authority, by a majority vote anyway, will disavow its intention of thus trying to force Congress to pass a bill.

KENNETH MCKELLAR.

I now read the answer sent on the next day:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 28, 1941.
The Honorable KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

This is in response to your telegram of November 27. We want you to know that Mr. Lillenthal is representing and acting in accord with the unanimous view of the Board of Directors. We want to make it emphatically clear that the members of this Board are as one in the administration of our public responsibility.

You allege failure of the Tennessee Valley Authority to build steam plants authorized

by Congress. Every steam plant authorized by Congress is proceeding on schedule. The same can be said for every other Tennessee Valley Authority project for defense power authorized by Congress and now under construction. The present Sheffield plant which you state we should complete was authorized and completed during the first World War and like all other completed steam and hydro plants has been in continuous operation throughout this emergency.

With respect to Douglas Dam, we who are responsible for the administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority cannot disregard the engineering facts or misinform the Office of Production Management, the President, or the Congress or the public on a matter of such vital importance. Having made our unanimous recommendations upon reliable engineering studies by an unquestionably competent engineering staff this Board leaves the matter and the responsibility with Congress.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,
H. A. MORGAN, Director.
JAMES P. POPE, Director.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pope are the other two members of the Board.

I cannot understand why there should now be an attempt, as it looks to me, to try to brew trouble in the T. V. A. itself and endeavor to cause the members of the board to quarrel among themselves.

With reference to Douglas Dam, which probably resulted in the great hatred and animosity the Senator from Tennessee has against Mr. Lillenthal, the fault is not his any more than it is of other members of the board, and the fault is not Mr. Krug's. Anyone who will study the history of what was done about it, it seems to me, cannot reach any other conclusion than that whatever may be thought about building Douglas Dam the acts of the board cannot be criticized. They were acting upon engineering authority, including their engineers, O. P. M. engineers, and I think, though I may be wrong about it, the engineers of the Federal Power Commission.

I have before me, Mr. President, a report entitled "The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System," which was prepared away back at about the time of the inception of the T. V. A., and was asked for by Congress. In the report the T. V. A. set out the manner and speed with which it expected to develop the Tennessee River. The law made it their duty to make the river navigable from its mouth to Knoxville to a depth of 9 feet. They set out the plan they expected to follow, and, with the exception of one or two instances, I think the plan has been followed. The report is a full answer, it seems to me, to the claim made by the Senator from Tennessee that T. V. A. has fought the construction of most of these dams and that Congress had provided for their construction against the opposition and lobbying of T. V. A.

I have here among my papers a complete list of every dam constructed by T. V. A. Congress itself provided in the original act for the construction of the Norris Dam, then known as Cove Creek Dam, before the T. V. A. was ever appointed to office. The T. V. A. did not recommend that dam, of course. Two of the dams, I think, were started by

the President by the allocation of funds, one the Pickwick Landing Dam and the other the Wheeler Dam, both of which were recommended by the T. V. A. I have amongst my papers letters from the chairman of the board, acting in behalf of the board, asking the President to permit construction to proceed with one of those dams. There were two dams planned when the controversy arose over the Douglas Dam. The two dams were provided for by Congress, and they are now under construction. They are comparatively small dams, and are east of Knoxville, on branches of the Tennessee River. While I believe they ought to be constructed, I would not have constructed them at the present time in preference to the Douglas Dam. I would have them wait, and that is what T. V. A. wanted to do, but they were provided for by Congress, and T. V. A. is carrying out the instruction of Congress as best it can.

Mr. President, I read from a memorandum furnished at my request by the T. V. A. itself.

Since its creation in 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority has completed or has under construction today a total of 18 dams and 1 large steam plant. The building of the Norris Dam was authorized in the act creating T. V. A. For every dam whose construction has been undertaken since that time, with the exception of the projects known as the Watauga and South Holston, authorized December 17, 1941, funds having been made available upon the recommendation of T. V. A. That is a matter of public record. * * *

In March 1936 the Board of Directors of Tennessee Valley Authority filed with the Senate and the House of Representatives a report, requested by Congress, entitled "The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System"—

That is the report I hold in my hand [exhibiting].

That report set forth the construction program which the Authority recommended for the orderly development of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The dates and schedules on which it was then believed that the various projects could be most efficiently and economically constructed were indicated. At the time the report was filed, the Authority had already constructed or begun construction of Norris, Wheeler, Pickwick, Gunterville, and Chickamauga Dams. In building these projects and the rest of the projected program (excepting only the Fontana project recently approved as a part of the emergency defense program) the schedule as presented then was substantially adhered to until the current national defense emergency required an acceleration of electric power supply.

I now read from the statement a list of the dams:

Douglas Dam: Authorized pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

Construction was begun upon this project early in February 1942 with funds supplied by the Fourth Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved January 30, 1942. This project was recommended by Tennessee Valley Authority, the Office of Production Management, the Bureau of the Budget, and on September 15, 1941, by the President as an essential part of a program to provide increased power supply for vital defense industries.

South Holston and Watauga Dams: Authorized without Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

Construction was begun upon these two projects in December 1941 with funds supplied by the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved December 17, 1941. These two projects were approved by the Congress without recommendation by Tennessee Valley Authority.

Fontana Dam. Authorized pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

I think I should explain that the Fontana Dam has been considered for a great many years. I have always been in favor of it. The property where the dam was to be constructed was owned by the Aluminum Co. of America. Negotiations were had over a series of years for the construction of the dam, but arrangements had to be made with the Aluminum Co., and there were many intricacies involved. The chairman of the board was in favor of an agreement which he was able to obtain from the Aluminum Co. of America, but which was not satisfactory to the other two members of the board, and they rejected it.

I well remember that time. I was sorry at the action taken. Yet, when I went into the matter and discovered what the proposition was, I came to the conclusion that the majority of the board was right, that they should have rejected the agreement. Chairman Morgan was in favor of it, and the other two members of the board were opposed to it. I am not blaming anyone. I do not question the sincerity of the chairman of the board, but he was very enthusiastic. It is a very enticing proposition.

Negotiations still continued, and there was reached a conclusion very much more satisfactory to the Government and to the T. V. A. An agreement was entered into and approved by the Congress and the money has been appropriated by Congress in an appropriation bill for starting construction of the dam. As it was appropriated for, it was approved unanimously by the T. V. A. board. I now read from the statement:

Construction was begun upon this project in December 1941 with funds supplied by the "Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942," approved December 17, 1941. This project was recommended by Tennessee Valley Authority, the Office of Production Management, the Bureau of the Budget, and on September 15, 1941, by the President as a part of a program to provide increased power supply for vital defense industries.

The Hiwassee: Authorized pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation. Projects (Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Chatuge, and Nottely Dams.)

That was once rejected in the House, and put back in in the Senate, and, as I remember, in the conference only a small appropriation was provided, so small that no work was commenced during that fiscal year. The next year an appropriation of \$5,000,000, as I recall, was made, and the T. V. A. proceeded to construct the dam, and it has been completed and has been in operation for a year or two. The statement says:

Construction on these defense power and storage projects began in July 1941 under a 1942 supplemental appropriation, "H. J. Resolution No. 194," approved July 16, 1941. The Office of Production Management and the Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation after approval by the Bureau of the

Budget and the President was supported by the Secretary of War, Office of Production Management, and Tennessee Valley Authority. Favorable action by the House and Senate Committees expedited the enactment of the bill on July 16, 1941.

Cherokee Dam and Watts Bar steam plant: Authorized pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

Cherokee Dam was ready for closure December 1, 1941, 4 months ahead of its emergency schedule. Construction of Cherokee Dam and the Watts Bar Steam plant began in August 1940 with funds supplied in a 1941 supplemental appropriation for National Defense purposes, "H. J. Resolution No. 583," approved July 31, 1940. The Tennessee Valley Authority in response to the sudden need for additional power for aluminum production recommended Cherokee, the Watts Bar steam plant, and additional generating units in existing dams. In addition to approval by the Bureau of the Budget, these projects were urgently pressed by the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. After approval by the House and Senate Committees, the bill was enacted upon July 31, 1940.

Fort Loudoun Dam (Coulter Shoals): Authorized Pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

Construction was begun upon this project in July 1940 according to schedule from funds provided in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1941," approved April 18, 1940. The Tennessee Valley Authority budget estimate for the project received approval from the Bureau of the Budget, the House and Senate committees. References to the record are listed below:

1. At the first hearing after the unified development report to Congress, this project was listed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as a project which it definitely proposed to construct. (See House hearings on independent offices appropriation bill, 1939, pp. 919 and 948.)

2. Estimate included in Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 (pursuant to budget submitted by Tennessee Valley Authority), page 200.

3. Hearings before subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1941, part II, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session.

4. Bill passed House with inclusion of funds for Fort Loudoun construction (86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 735).

5. Bill passed by Senate with item included (86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1907).

6. Construction was authorized and funds necessary to commence construction appropriated by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act—1941 (54 Stat. 138).

7. Construction actually commenced July 1, 1941. Today this project is 40 percent completed.

Watts Bar Dam: Authorized pursuant to Tennessee Valley Authority recommendation.

Construction began on this project in July 1939 out of funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, approved March 16, 1939. The Tennessee Valley Authority estimate for the fiscal year 1940, including provision for this project, followed the usual procedure of approval by the Bureau of the Budget, inclusion in the President's budget, and approval by the Congress. References to the record are listed below:

Mr. President, I ask that the references to the record with respect to Watts Bar Dam set forth on pages 4, 5, and 6 of the memorandum, be printed at this point as part of my remarks, without reading.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

1. At the first hearing following submission of the unified development report, the Watts Bar project was listed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as a project which it definitely proposed to construct and had under investigation.

a. Subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee on the independent offices appropriation bill, 1939.

Page 919, table entitled "Tabulation of Principal Features of Present and Proposed Dam and Reservoir Projects, December 13, 1937"—both Watts Bar and Fort Loudoun (Coulter Shoals) included.

Page 948, table entitled "Proposed Construction Schedule as of December 13, 1937," showed scheduled starting dates of proposed dams, including Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, July 1, 1938; Watts Bar, July 1, 1939; Fort Loudoun (Coulter Shoals), July 1, 1940; Fontana, July 1, 1942.

2. Estimate included in Budget of the United States, fiscal year ending June 30, 1940 (pursuant to budget estimate submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by T. V. A.), page 128.

3. Hearings before subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee on independent offices appropriation bill, 1940 (H. R. 3743, 76th Cong., 1st sess.).

Page 1737, Chief Engineer Parker's testimony in support of beginning construction immediately.

4. House Committee on Appropriations reported the bill with provision for funds for Watts Bar included (House Rept. No. 23, 76th Cong., 3d sess.).

5. On the floor of the House, item for Watts Bar, together with item for continuation of construction of Gilbertsville, was deleted (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1250).

6. Items restored by the Senate (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1673).

During debate in Senate, Senator McKellar spoke for inclusion of the item for Watts Bar Dam, largely supporting his arguments by quotations from testimony of Colonel Parker before the House committee (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1592-1593).

7. Conference report included the item and was agreed to by House (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 2090).

8. Construction authorized and funds to commence construction appropriated by Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1940 (Public, No. 8, 76th Cong., 1st sess.).

9. Construction begun July 1, 1939, accelerated due to war; schedule reduced 1 year. In operation today.

Mr. NORRIS. The Gilbertsville Dam, now called the Kentucky Dam, was authorized pursuant to T. V. A. recommendations. I ask that the statements contained in the memorandum with respect to the Gilbertsville Dam be printed in the RECORD at this point without reading.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Funds for preliminary construction on this project were provided for the fiscal year 1938 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, which was approved May 28, 1937, and which included the regular Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. Prior to this action by the Congress, the Tennessee Valley Authority had presented its estimate for beginning construction of Gilbertsville Dam in the usual way. The item was eliminated by the Bureau of the Budget and as transmitted to the Congress, no item for Gilbertsville was recommended. House action followed the Budget recommendation in this regard. In response to questioning before the Senate committee, Tennessee Valley Authority's

witness explained that the item had been recommended to the Budget Bureau which had disallowed it. The Senate committee then added to the appropriation a sum sufficient for construction to begin. Congress subsequently approved a provision for beginning construction in the appropriation bill mentioned above. The Tennessee Valley Authority estimate for the following fiscal year, 1939, which provided for increased funds for continuing construction work, was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, but was eliminated by the House. However, a Senate amendment which reintroduced the Tennessee Valley Authority and Budget recommendation subsequently became part of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved on May 23, 1938. References to the record are listed below:

1. Estimate included in the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, was in the amount of \$739,243 and provided solely for the continuation of studies and preliminary investigations including nothing for actual construction, page 113.

2. Hearings before subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1937.

Pages 417-418: Dr. A. E. Morgan testified that Tennessee Valley Authority had requested \$2,700,000 to begin actual construction of Gilbertsville, following intensive investigation of the Aurora and Gilbertsville sites, but that the Bureau of the Budget had failed to include the amount requested by Tennessee Valley Authority in the Budget of the United States.

3. House Report No. 669, to accompany H. R. 6730, page 4, stated that the committee had been urged (by Tennessee Valley Authority witnesses) to include provision of a small amount for commencement of construction, but had decided not to do so.

4. Passed House without provision for commencement of construction, (81 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 3930).

5. Hearings before subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on H. R. 6730 (pp. 19, 20, 21). Senator McKellar offered amendment to permit beginning actual construction of Gilbertsville rather than merely continuing investigations. Dr. A. E. Morgan stated Tennessee Valley Authority favored such an amendment.

6. Senate Report 527, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, to accompany H. R. 6730, page 3, inserted the language of the McKellar amendment authorizing construction.

7. A conference report including amendatory language but reducing the appropriation by \$2,000,000 to \$36,000,000, was agreed to by the House (81 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 5087; as well as by the Senate, 81 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 4825).

8. Construction was authorized and funds necessary to commence construction were appropriated by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937 (Public, No. 121, 75th Cong., 1st sess.).

9. Additional funds for continuation of construction of Gilbertsville were included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1939 (Public, No. 534, 75th Cong., 3d sess.).

10. The Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, included (pursuant to budgetary recommendations submitted by Tennessee Valley Authority) \$12,500,000 for continuation of construction of Gilbertsville, Budget of the United States, page 808.

11. Hearings before subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, on independent offices appropriation bill, 1940.

Pages 1730, 1731: Colonel Parker testified in favor of project, quoting statement by water resources committee of the National Resources Committee that dam should be built.

12. Item for Gilbertsville was deleted by the House (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1250).

13. The Senate passed a bill with the item restored (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1673).

14. Conference report including item authorizing continuance of construction agreed to by House (84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 2090).

15. This project is now almost 50 percent complete and is scheduled, due to war needs, for initial operation January 1, 1944, or 15 months ahead of the pre-war schedule.

Mr. NORRIS. I come next to Hiwassee Dam, which was authorized pursuant to T. V. A. recommendations. I read from the memorandum:

Construction on this project was started in July 1936 out of funds provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936. As indicated above, the Tennessee Valley Authority had requested funds for construction of Hiwassee in the previous year, 1935, but that item was stricken by the House; and although some funds were restored by the Senate, the amount was insufficient to start construction work in 1935. The following year the Tennessee Valley Authority renewed its request, and funds for construction were approved. References to the record are listed below.

Mr. President, I ask that the references in the memorandum with respect to the Hiwassee Dam be printed in the RECORD at this point without reading.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. Hearings before subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations on second deficiency appropriation bill for 1935 (H. R. 8554).

a. Page 474. "General summary analyses" included item I-D, "Tributary dam projects—\$6,500,000" for Hiwassee.

b. Page 475. "Revision of general summary analyses" included item I-D, "\$6,250,000, tributary dam projects (Hiwassee Dam)."

c. Page 523. Hiwassee Dam recommended by Dr. A. E. Morgan.

2. House Committee Report No. 1261, to accompany H. R. 8554, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, deleted Hiwassee funds. Bill approved by House without Hiwassee funds (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 9860).

3. Hearings before subcommittee of Senate Appropriations Committee on H. R. 8554, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session. Letter from Dr. A. E. Morgan to Senator ADAMS recommending construction of Hiwassee, page 89.

4. Senate Report No. 1085, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, provided for the construction of Hiwassee with a limited appropriation of \$1,000,000 for construction plus sums necessary to purchase land rights.

5. Passed by Senate in form recommended by committee (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 11692).

6. Conference report authorized construction by further limiting appropriation to \$1,000,000 without additional sums for purchase of land rights approved by House (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 12639).

7. Construction was authorized and a restricted fund of \$1,000,000 to commence construction was appropriated by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public No. 260, 74th Cong.).

8. It proved impossible to begin actual construction during the succeeding fiscal year due to the limitation placed on the amount of the appropriation by the conference committee. In addition, the succeeding fiscal year was taken up with extended negotiations for land rights on the Hiwassee, which negotiations proved to be extremely difficult.

9. Budgetary estimate for fiscal year 1937 included (pursuant to Budget estimate submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by Tennessee Valley Authority) an item of \$5,000,000 for construction of Hiwassee. (Budget of the United States, fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, pp. 84 and 694.)

10. Hearings before subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee on first deficiency appropriation bill for 1936 (H. R. 12624), Seventy-fourth Congress, second session.

a. Page 160: Revised Budget estimates for navigation and flood-control program—summary of projects included an item of \$3,337,228 for Hiwassee or alternate.

b. Page 207: Dr. A. E. Morgan stated that the Authority wished the amount appropriated with the privilege to Tennessee Valley Authority of using it to begin construction either of Hiwassee or alternate at Fontana.

11. House Report No. 2591, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, to accompany H. R. 12624, page 13, stated that committee had provided for funds for construction of Hiwassee but without privilege of using them for any alternate site.

12. Passed by House with item for Hiwassee included (80 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 7072).

13. Passed by Senate without any amendments affecting item of Hiwassee (80 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 8170).

14. This project was completed in the summer of 1940.

Mr. NORRIS. The Guntersville and Chickamauga Dams both were authorized pursuant to T. V. A. recommendation. I read the following in respect to them from the memorandum:

Construction of these projects was started early in 1936 out of funds provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved August 12, 1935. Tennessee Valley Authority budget estimates for the fiscal year 1936 did not name specific dams and were included in the budget as Main river dams. Subsequent to Tennessee Valley Authority testimony concerning the desirability of specific projects and the recommendation of Guntersville and Chickamauga Dams, the House committee allowed funds for construction of both Guntersville and Chickamauga, but postponed consideration of Hiwassee Dam, which had also been discussed. This recommendation was approved by the House and subsequently by the Senate. References to the record are listed below.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the references to the record be printed in the RECORD at this point without reading.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. Hearings before a subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations on Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1935.

a. Page 474: "General Summary Analyses of Estimates" included Item I-E for "main river-dam projects, \$3,300,000."

b. Page 475: "Revision of General Summary Analyses" showed Item I-E for "main river-dam projects (Guntersville and Chickamauga), \$5,000,000."

c. Page 488: Testimony of Dr. A. E. Morgan concerning the expectation of erecting Guntersville and Chickamauga.

d. Pages 628 to 629: Testimony by Dr. A. E. Morgan that Authority intended to begin at least one and possibly two main river dams during the succeeding fiscal year.

2. Bill passed House with funds for Guntersville and Chickamauga included (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 9860).

3. Senate passed bill with total appropriation raised from \$34,675,192 to \$38,000,000

with funds included for Guntersville and Chickamauga, as well as Hiwassee (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 11692).

4. Conference committee report cutting appropriation from \$38,000,000 to \$36,000,000 but with funds for Guntersville and Chickamauga approved by House (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 12651) and by Senate (79 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 12639).

5. Construction authorized and funds to begin construction appropriated by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1935 (Public, No. 260, 74th Cong., p. 29).

6. The Guntersville project was completed in the fall of 1939 and Chickamauga was completed in the summer of 1940.

Mr. NORRIS. The Pickwick Landing Dam was authorized pursuant to T. V. A. recommendation to the President. I read the following with respect to it from the memorandum:

Construction of this project was begun in March 1935 out of funds allocated to the Authority by the President from an emergency appropriation upon recommendation by the T. V. A. T. V. A. desired to construct the dam and requested that the allotment be made. Letter from A. E. Morgan to President Roosevelt dated September 22, 1934, follows:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1934.

The Honorable FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: An immediate allocation of \$15,000,000 is desirable to expedite the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

When these funds are made available the Authority plans to undertake the construction of the Pickwick Landing Dam, which is the next logical project in the development of the Tennessee Valley's water resources.

At a meeting held September 18, 1934, the board of directors adopted a resolution requesting that you approve and direct the allocation of \$15,000,000 for the use and purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority from the total of \$899,675,000 which was appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of title 2 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental, general, and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes," which was approved by you on June 19, 1934.

Very sincerely yours,
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,
By ARTHUR E. MORGAN,
Chairman of the Board.

Construction of Pickwick Landing Dam was begun with funds made available by allotment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act approved June 19, 1934. This project was completed in the summer of 1938.

The Wheeler Dam was authorized pursuant to T. V. A. recommendation to the President. Construction of this project was started in November 1933 out of the same appropriation as that of Norris Dam by special order of the President upon recommendation by the T. V. A.

Norris Dam was constructed pursuant to provisions of the T. V. A. Act of 1933. Norris Dam was expressly authorized by provisions of the T. V. A. Act of 1933. Construction was started in October 1933 out of funds provided in the N. I. R. A. appropriation for the fiscal year 1933.

Mr. President, I have not completed what I wanted to say. I feel that under the circumstances, however, I cannot proceed further. I feel very deeply on

this subject. I think the Tennessee Valley Authority's operations are vital to our efforts in the war. If the proposed amendments are agreed to, the T. V. A. will be seriously handicapped in producing and obtaining power in the way it has been doing. We cannot foresee all the calls for power which will be made upon the T. V. A., or the need for increase in its activities.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to some things which have occurred in connection with increases in the T. V. A. activity. The estimate for 1 year, as I remember, of the amount of money necessary for increased production was about \$14,000,000. It actually turned out that \$21,000,000 was needed for that purpose by reason of the demand for increased power made upon the T. V. A. from the President down. The adoption of the committee amendment would mean that every time the Authority builds some project necessary to the production of power, which cannot be foreseen when the appropriation bill is passed by Congress, the Authority will have to come to Congress and obtain a deficiency appropriation. If we should pass the pending bill as reported by the committee, the T. V. A. would have to come to Congress to get an appropriation every time it wanted to spend a nickel to invest in something which would produce sufficient revenue to pay for it. Under the provisions of the bill as reported to the Senate, the Tennessee Valley Authority would not be able to make such expenditures without first coming to Congress.

Mr. President, I hope the pending committee amendment affecting the T. V. A. will be rejected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Norris
Andrews	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Glass	O'Daniel
Bailey	Green	Overton
Ball	Guffey	Pepper
Bankhead	Gurney	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hayden	Reed
Bilbo	Herring	Reynolds
Bone	Hill	Russell
Brewster	Holman	Schwartz
Brown	Hughes	Shipstead
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Burton	Kilgore	Spencer
Butler	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Lee	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tydings
Danaher	McNary	Vandenberg
Davis	Maloney	Van Nuys
Downey	Maybank	Wallgren
Doxey	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Willis
George	Murdock	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4402) to amend existing law to provide privilege of renew-

ing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4402) to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the question involved in the committee amendment is whether to strike out the language on page 72, beginning with line 5, and extending through the word "further" in line 15. The proposed amendment of the Senator from Tennessee to the bill involves two propositions: First, if we strike out the language now in the bill, we fail to reappropriate the unexpended balances. At the present time the unexpended balances are very large. They amount to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. These balances are absolutely necessary if the work of construction of the Douglas Dam, the Watauga Dam, the Upper Holston Dam, the Fontana Dam, the Kentucky Dam, and other dams and the new steam electric plant in north Alabama and other installations is to be completed on schedule time. They are the dams and installations the construction of which must be completed on schedule time if we are to get from the Tennessee Valley the production of aluminum, phosphorous, magnesium, aircraft, and chemicals on which the War Production Board and the Army are relying, and which both the War Production Board and the Army advise us to be so necessary. If the amendment should be adopted, aluminum-plant additions would stand idle; aircraft factories and workers would be idle; the cry for more and more planes could not be answered for lack of T. V. A. power. Explosives and chemical-warfare materials could not be produced for lack of such power. The adoption of the amendment would prevent the building by T. V. A. of river freight terminals at Guntersville, Decatur, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. Freight shipments of war materials by water would suffer.

The second proposition involved is that the Tennessee Valley Authority would be denied the use for current operating expenses of its receipts from the sale of power. No question is involved of the Tennessee Valley Authority constructing dams, great fertilizer plants, or anything of that kind, without coming to the Congress and getting a definite and specific appropriation for the particular

project. The question is whether the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be permitted to continue to do that which it has done since its birth in 1933, namely, use some of its current revenues for operating expenses, expenses which arise from time to time, expenses which sometimes are necessary in order to meet an emergency, and expenses which were not foreseen and could not be foreseen at the time when the Tennessee Valley Authority made and submitted its estimates for appropriations for any particular fiscal year.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may ask him a question at that point?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator says there is no authority to proceed with new projects and new installations. Did I correctly understand the Senator from Nebraska to say that the Authority erected a steam plant under certain circumstances?

Mr. HILL. No; the Authority did not erect the steam plant. What the Senator from Nebraska had in mind was this—

Mr. VANDENBERG. He emphasized the fact that it was done without coming to Congress.

Mr. HILL. Exactly. The Authority put in operation a steam plant which was not in operation. In order to put the plant in operation the Authority had to buy a considerable amount of coal and expend a considerable amount of money for labor. At the time when the Authority made out its estimates for that fiscal year, which happened to be in the year 1939, the estimates did not cover the cost of operating the steam plant.

It costs money to operate a steam plant. We all know that it costs a great deal more money to operate a steam plant than it does to operate a hydroelectric plant; it is necessary to buy fuel and to employ much more labor and personnel. So what the Authority did in the particular instance, as I have said, was to buy coal and to employ personnel to operate the plant.

Since we are on this subject I might briefly review the matter. In December 1939, the Aluminum Co. of America, which has its great aluminum plant at Alcoa, Tenn., in the Tennessee Valley, came to the Tennessee Valley Authority and said, "We must step up our production of aluminum. In order to do so we must have some 288,000,000 additional kilowatt-hours of power."

The Tennessee Valley Authority did not have the power available from its dams and installations which were then operating; so it expended, out of its receipts, approximately \$1,300,000 in purchasing coal and paying labor. It may even have had to make a few changes in the steam plant.

At any rate, the T. V. A. expended \$1,300,000 to produce 288,000,000 kilowatt hours of power, and sold the power to the Aluminum Co. of America for \$1,600,000, making a profit of \$300,000. The Aluminum Co. of America, by virtue of obtaining the additional power, was able to pro-

duce 29,000,000 pounds of aluminum, which was enough aluminum to build 1,500 large bombers. And by this action of the T. V. A. our defense was strengthened by the 1,500 bombers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where did the T. V. A. get the steam power?

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator mean which particular steam plant?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. The T. V. A. was building a steam plant at Watts Bar, and was very much behind with it. It had promised to start it some time earlier, and in October 1941 made a similar promise. I think it came into operation about January 1, 1942. Is not that correct?

Mr. HILL. The Watts Bar steam plant?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. I do not understand that the T. V. A. was behind on the Watts Bar plant, but the Senator knows that the Watts Bar steam plant is not the only steam plant in the Tennessee Valley Authority system.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also know that when the Wilson Dam was built, a steam plant was constructed there, and was allowed by the T. V. A. to remain an auxiliary plant, but was not used. Only two units were put in at the time, and additional units were to be installed later. We have been appropriating money for quite a while in order to put steam plant into operation. Is it yet in operation? If it is it has been put in operation only recently. I do not think it is in operation.

Mr. HILL. Let us be perfectly clear about this. The steam plant at Muscle Shoals, known as the Sheffield steam plant, was built during the World War, in 1917 and 1918. When the T. V. A. took it over, in 1933, that steam plant was what is called obsolete. It cost a great deal more to generate power at a steam plant built in 1917 or 1918 than it did to generate power at one of the hydroelectric plants. So it was not until this great emergency came upon us, when one of the bottlenecks in our great production program was power, and when every possible effort was necessary to generate power, that the T. V. A. came to Congress and said, "Give us some money so that we can modernize the Sheffield plant, use the plant and make the power more economically and more in line with what it should cost." As a result of the money appropriated by Congress that steam plant is now being modernized and brought up to date.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is now being modernized; but if the Senator will permit me to say so it took an act of Congress to force Mr. Lilienthal to revamp that steam plant. Last June some prominent contractors in Indiana, Chicago, or in that locality, made him an offer to revamp that plant for \$2,000,000. He rejected the offer on the ground that the plant was not necessary. Congress disregarded Mr. Lilienthal's views, made

an appropriation for the purpose, and now is forcing him to build the plant.

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to get into an argument with the Senator from Tennessee as to whether the T. V. A. was forced to modernize that steam plant. Such an argument would serve no purpose here and I wish to go straight to the issues before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was what was done.

When the present emergency came upon us, and a tremendous need for power rose, the T. V. A. recommended that the Sheffield plant be modernized. I do not want to go over what was said by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] in his speech this morning, and I do not think that this particular matter has much to do with what the Senate is interested in and with the issues before the Senate. On Friday, however, the Senator from Tennessee made a statement that practically all the dams which have been built on the Tennessee River by the Tennessee Valley Authority have been built despite the opposition of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I gave the specific ones, and the acts of Congress to show it—seven of them.

Mr. HILL. I have a memorandum on that point with reference to the pages of the record, with testimony before the Bureau of the Budget, testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, and testimony before the Senate committee, and I am going to ask consent, Mr. President, that at the end of my remarks the memorandum be inserted in the RECORD. It gives the history of all these dams and shows that in each instance except in the case of two dams—the Watauga and the Upper Holston Dam, the T. V. A. recommended the construction of the dams. The T. V. A. also recommended the construction of the Watts Bar steam plant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the matter will be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if it would not interrupt his speech, I wish the Senator would put the memorandum in the RECORD now and let us see about it, because the House itself did not consider the Pickwick, the Guntersville, the Chickamauga, the Hiwassee, the Watts Bar, the Fort Loudoun, and the Gilbertsville Dams—seven of them. Not only did the T. V. A. not consider them, but the House did not consider them; they were put in by the Senate and the record so shows, and there cannot be any answer to it.

Mr. HILL. The trouble is the Senator does not go far enough into the record. The fact that the House did not put a particular dam in does not mean that the T. V. A. did not recommend the dam.

The T. V. A. might have recommended a dam and the Budget Bureau might have turned down the recommendation or the T. V. A. recommendation might have been included in the Budget Bureau's recommendation, and the House might not have carried out the recommendation of the Budget Bureau and the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I may be in error, but I do not think the Senate at this moment is so much interested in who recommended a dam which perhaps was built 5 or 6 years ago. I think the Senate wants to know what would be the effect of these amendments. After I conclude my main remarks, I will, if the Senator wishes, take up each dam, as I can readily do from the data I have, and I can show the dams recommended by the T. V. A.; but at the present time I think, from what Senators have advised me, they are interested not in knowing who recommended or did not recommend a certain dam which has been built, but what would be the effect of the amendment which the Senator from Tennessee proposes.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. McKELLAR addressed the Chair.

Mr. HILL. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan. I do not desire to be discourteous to the Senator from Tennessee and will yield to him later.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me get back to the question which I submitted, because I agree with the Senator that I am not interested in this ancient history.

Mr. HILL. The Senator wants me to discuss this amendment, does he not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I want a few facts about the matter. I want to know how far T. V. A. can go under the present procedure in the expenditure of these funds, over which it apparently has exclusive control, in making capital investments and capital extensions. The Senator says it does not build new dams, for instance. On the other hand, he says that it rebuilds steam plants. Suppose, in addition to that—

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will excuse me, I want to say that the steam plant was rebuilt by the use of money appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose and not from the receipts of the Authority. The money for rebuilding the steam plant came from a direct and specific appropriation by Congress and not out of receipts.

Mr. VANDENBERG. What expenditure can be made out of receipts, and how are the expenditures out of receipts audited, so far as Congress is concerned? That is what I desire to know.

Mr. HILL. I should say that operating expenses could be paid out of receipts. Such operating expenses might involve in certain instances minor capital expenditures; for instance, expenditures for a transmission line, a substation, or something of that kind. I should say that no new major links or major projects in this enterprise could be started without appropriations by Congress, but anything that was necessary to carry on what are called the current operations of the T. V. A., even though they included stepping up the power to increase its income, could be paid for out of receipts.

As to the auditing suggestion, which is a good one, I want to read to the Senate a statement—

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the question at issue will he yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I turn to page 4011 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, and I read what the Senator who is now addressing the Senate quoted from the basic law of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. The provision of the law which the Senator quoted reads as follows:

The net proceeds derived by the Board from the sale of power and any of the products manufactured by the Corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, amortization, and an amount deemed by the Board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, or devoted by the Board to new construction, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

The question I desire to ask is, May not the board, in its discretion, deduct not only operating expenses but amortization, depreciation in an amount which it may deem necessary for new developments and the enlargement of plants?

Mr. VANDENBERG. "New construction" is the phrase used.

Mr. HILL. The building of a substation would be new construction; the building of a transmission line would be new construction. Even a new roof on a power house would be new construction; but, let me say to the Senator the language which I read was from the basic law of 1933, which was subsequently amended by the Act of 1935. The 1935 Act made some little change in section 26 of the original act. So I think I had better at this point read section 26 of the act as amended by the amendment of 1935, because that is really the law today, rather than the provision read by the Senator from Louisiana.

I now read section 26 as amended:

SEC. 26. Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the corporation, and from any other activities of the corporation including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year, save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the board shall be necessary for the corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. A continuing fund of \$1,000,000 is also excepted from the requirements of this section and may be withheld by the board to defray emergency expenses to insure continuous operation.

That is the basic law as it stands today. Under that law, as I have said, I do not think it would be possible for the T. V. A. to build a dam or to build a fertilizer plant or any other large project or plant, but it would be entirely possible—and would be within the intent and meaning of the Congress—for the T. V. A. to carry on its current operations, whether it be the purchase of coal, the employment of additional labor, or perhaps even the building of a new transmission line. Let me give an illustration of a new transmission line being built.

About a year ago, when there was a severe drought in the Southeast, and when that section was faced with a great

shortage of power, the Aluminum Co. at Alcoa, Tenn., came to the Tennessee Valley Authority and said, "We are confronted with a great shortage of power; we are not getting the power we absolutely have to have; we must have more power." So what the Tennessee Valley Authority did was to build a transmission line 51 miles long. In connection with the construction it did a record job. It acquired all the rights-of-way for the 51 miles, ran the line through very mountainous, rugged, and difficult terrain, and completed the construction in a record time of 76 days, so as to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to buy power from the Associated Gas & Electric Co. and distribute such power to the Aluminum Co.'s plant at Alcoa, Tenn. This meant that there was no diminution, there was no let-up on the part of the Aluminum Co. of America, in the production of the aluminum, which we so vitally need for our aircraft.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator has made a very interesting observation. What would be the legal position of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the event this amendment were adopted?

Mr. HILL. There are two amendments. One is the committee amendment to strike out the language on page 72. Then we have the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. LUCAS. I am talking about the first amendment.

Mr. HILL. So far as the building of the transmission line is concerned, the first amendment would not have any effect, because striking the language out of the bill would merely result in the language in the basic law controlling, which would give the Authority the power to make use of their receipts. But let me say to the Senator, so that we may not lose sight of it, that striking out the language in the bill as proposed would fail to provide for a reappropriation of the unexpended balances, now amounting to \$30,000,000, to carry on the construction of the Douglas Dam, to carry on the construction of the Watauga Dam, the Holston Dam, and the Fontana Dam, and to carry on other dam construction and other necessary installations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. At this point I should like to read what the second amendment, to which the Senator has referred, provides, as it will be offered:

Provided further, That commencing July 1, 1942, all proceeds derived by the Board of Directors of the Authority from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Authority, and from any other activities of the Authority, including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States monthly, and shall not be expended until subsequently appropriated by the Congress: *And provided further*, That any unexpended balances on June 30, 1942, "in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942," are hereby reappropriated, and shall remain available until July 30, 1943.

So the amendment will certainly take care of the unexpended balances.

Mr. HILL. May I see the amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. Of course, the proviso has been added today since the original amendment was read.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I asked the clerk at the desk to make it so plain that anyone could understand it.

Mr. HILL. It was not a question of making it plain.

Mr. McKELLAR. To make it right, then.

Mr. HILL. Let us understand this matter. As originally offered, and as printed, the amendment required the Tennessee Valley Authority to turn all its revenue into the Treasury every month, which, of course, standing by itself, meant that the Tennessee Valley Authority could not expend any of its revenue for any purpose. It is not possible to turn revenue in every month and at the same time expend any of it. The Senator now proposes to modify his amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is not the Senator satisfied with the amendment?

Mr. HILL. I certainly am not satisfied at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. HILL. This is what the Senator does now; he provides for a reappropriation of the unexpended balances for the year.

Mr. McKELLAR. For the next year.

Mr. HILL. For the coming fiscal year. The Senator first reported the bill with an amendment to deny the reappropriation of the unexpended balances, as the other House had reappropriated them. By his proviso the Senator would take care of the unexpended balances. He has modified his amendment to that extent.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. The Senator has come along "some bit." If he will keep on coming perhaps he will withdraw the whole amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I shall not go so far as to make a distinction between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the authorities controlling projects in the West, such as Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and others in Colorado and Nevada. They have to come before Congress in order to obtain appropriations. What I intend to have done, if it is possible, is to have the T. V. A. come before the Congress and get its appropriations in exactly the same way in which the others, in the West, get their appropriations.

Mr. HILL. I intend to discuss what the Senator has said about those projects. Their status at the present time is different from the status of the T. V. A.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is exactly the question I desire to have the distinguished Senator from Alabama discuss. It seems to me that the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, without the second proviso which he brings in today, would create an entirely

different situation from that at the Boulder Canyon operation.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. As I understand, the Boulder Canyon Project Act creates a Colorado River fund. All the power receipts from the Boulder power dam are turned into that fund, but they are kept separate and apart from the operation of the Boulder Canyon project until the profits are ascertained, and then, of course, they go into the general fund.

Mr. HILL. But those in charge have flexibility as to the use of those funds, exactly as the T. V. A. does. So far as the Grand Coulee and the Bonneville Dams are concerned, this is the story: Those dams have been in a period of construction. It is true that they are selling some power because, due to the emergency, due to the war, it is necessary to use every available kilowatt of power. So they are today selling some power to a few big concerns with which they have made contracts. But it is not the intent that they shall not have the same flexibility the T. V. A. has always had when they get into full utility operation.

I have here the bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], for himself and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], setting up the Columbia River Authority, and giving to that authority flexibility as to the use of the receipts and revenues from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville as was given to the T. V. A., except, as I read the language in the bill, the Columbia River Authority would have a great deal more flexibility than the Tennessee Valley Authority has today.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to recur for a moment to the question I propounded to the Senator from Alabama. As I understand, the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, as now modified, eliminates the first question I asked. As a result of the modification of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, what does the amendment do in the way of changing the basic law?

Mr. HILL. Under the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, the Authority would have to turn in its receipts and revenues once a month. It could not use those revenues and receipts for operating purposes. Under the basic law, the Authority can use its revenues and receipts for operating expenses. That is the whole question, and that is the big question here, as to whether or not the Tennessee Valley Authority is to be able to have flexibility, and to use its receipts for operating purposes, or is to be denied flexibility and denied the use of its receipts.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the only difference, as a result of the modification of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, from what the basic law is at the present time?

Mr. HILL. That is true.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the Senator a further question. How long have we been operating on this basis?

Mr. HILL. We have been operating on this basis ever since the Tennessee Valley Authority was brought into being in 1933.

Mr. LUCAS. What questions have been raised heretofore with respect to the very situation that is brought forward at this time?

Mr. HILL. This question was raised in 1935, when we brought in the amendments to the basic T. V. A. Act, and at that time it was proposed to do what the Senator from Tennessee now seeks to do, but the House of Representatives, as the Senator from Illinois no doubt remembers, voted down the proposition. So year after year we have proceeded with this established policy, as written in the basic law, permitting the Tennessee Valley Authority to use its receipts.

We have made one change in the mechanics which I think I should make clear at this point. Under the basic act, as amended by the act of 1935, the Tennessee Valley Authority takes its revenues and uses them for operating purposes, and then at the end of the year what is not needed for operating purposes goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Who decides how much shall go back into the Treasury?

Mr. HILL. Under the basic law, I take it, the decision would be in the hands of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Under the basic law, as I have read it to the Senator, it would depend upon what the T. V. A. needed in the way of operating expenses.

In 1935 question was raised as to how the Bureau of the Budget should handle the estimates of the T. V. A., the question of a proper audit, so Mr. Daniel A. Bell, who, as Senators will recall, was the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, wrote a memorandum making a suggestion which the President sent to the Congress under date of May 9, 1935. Mr. Bell made the suggestion, including a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation item for the Tennessee Valley Authority:

The purpose of the proposed provision was to establish the Tennessee Valley Authority Fund and to authorize the Authority to include therein all funds from whatever source received.

To put into that fund receipts, revenues, appropriations—everything in the nature of receipts. Mr. Bell stated:

This procedure will simplify control accounting, cost finding, and financial reporting by consolidating the separate accounts of appropriations, allotments, and receipts and permitting the Authority to function in this respect like other large construction agencies of the Federal Government.

Carrying out the recommendation of Mr. Bell, through agreement between Mr. Bell, the officials of the T. V. A. and Representative Buchanan, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, placed the language in the appropriation bill making the first direct appropriation for the T. V. A., the language being the same we find in the bill before us today. Up to that time there had been no direct appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority. Up to that time the Tennes-

see Valley Authority had secured funds twice.

The first funds had come from the first N. I. R. A. measure from which the T. V. A. secured \$50,000,000, that \$50,000,000 being allocated the T. V. A. by the President. The second amount was allocated by the President in the same way. He gave them a lump sum of \$25,000,000. So the first appropriation which was ever made directly by Congress for the Tennessee Valley Authority was made in 1935. In line with the suggestion made by Mr. Daniel W. Bell, and the agreement, as I stated, between Mr. Bell and the T. V. A. officials, the House Appropriations Committee agreed on the language which we now find in the bill before the Senate. The first appropriation for the T. V. A. was carried in the deficiency bill making appropriations for the fiscal year July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936. If Senators will examine the language of that appropriation bill and compare it with the language in the pending bill, as well as with the language of the other appropriation bills—and I have copies of all of them here, year by year—they will find that the same language is contained all the way through, setting up this Tennessee Valley Authority fund, providing that all money coming to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall go into this fund, which is in the Treasury Department. What Congress has done has been to appropriate money direct out of the Treasury and also appropriate the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, making them at all times available to the Tennessee Valley Authority in line with the provision of the basic act. The pending bill makes this appropriation, and goes on to say, in the language stricken out by the Senate committee—

Provided—

What?

Provided, That this appropriation—

That is the direct appropriation by Congress—

and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942"—

If there is any money left in that fund—

and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942."

The T. V. A. has one fund, which is in the Treasury. The receipts all go into it. The appropriations all go into it. Then Congress appropriates money into that fund, making it available to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Language providing for that procedure has been contained in every bill from the time we made the first appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I emphasize this, if I may, because the Senator from Tennessee on Friday spoke about this language. He said how smooth

this language was, how oily it was, and gave me the impression that it was some new language that had been placed in the bill in some way or other in the House of Representatives. I have before me copies of all the appropriation bills of each year carrying the appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority; and if Senators will examine them, they will see that there is nothing new about the provision in the pending bill. If it is oily or smooth, then we have been riding on this oil and sliding over this smooth language for the last 7 or 8 years when it has been before the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which the Senator from Tennessee is one of the leading members. The language has been there all the time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. What is the gross business done by the Tennessee Valley Authority in a year? In other words, how much money flows into this consolidated fund, gross?

Mr. HILL. I will say that the receipts this year from the sale of power, from the sale of everything, will amount to about \$25,000,000. How much else has gone into the fund depends upon how much was appropriated for dam construction and such things. I do not have the figures before me. I can get them, however, with respect to how much was appropriated for the Douglas Dam, how much for the Watauga Dam, the Holston Dam, the Sheffield steam plant, and other construction.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But the T. V. A. can use this \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, whatever it is, at its own discretion, in "generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity," and it is monarch of all it surveys in that aspect, and there is no other public responsibility in respect to that money; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. No. The T. V. A. can use this money, but to say that there is no check on it or accounting for it would not be correct. In the first place, the Tennessee Valley Authority under the law has to make an annual report to the Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is a post mortem made after the money is spent.

Mr. HILL. The report is made after the money is spent, but the T. V. A. has to come before the Bureau of the Budget. It has to come before the House Committee on Appropriations. The Senator would be interested in seeing the length and scope of the hearings held on the pending bill, and the detailed Budget estimates embodied in those hearings. Here [exhibiting] is a copy of the hearings. The T. V. A. has to go before the Senate Appropriations Committee. It comes before this body just as it goes before the House. Then the T. V. A. is checked by the Comptroller General. At this point, because it is apropos, I wish to read a statement which Mr. Warren, who most Senators know, made before the House Committee on Military Affairs in December. As Senators remember, there was passed at that time a bill making clear and definite the authority of the T. V. A., and the authority of the

Comptroller General. Mr. Warren made this statement:

We have gotten together in a complete understanding and agreement on the matters involved between the General Accounting Office and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and it is that which I am here to submit to you today. It is covered by an amendment to the pending bill introduced by the chairman—

That is the distinguished chairman, Representative MAY, of Kentucky—and it—

Meaning the bill—

would bring the Tennessee Valley Authority under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, which they have heretofore contended they are not under. I have stated both in my decision of last December and the communication to the Congress of June 2 that I recognized, on account of the peculiar type of the business that they are engaged in, that they are entitled to certain latitude that other agencies would not be. That latitude has been given by Congress on numerous occasions to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Maritime Commission, the Employees' Compensation Commission, the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Housing Authority, in many respects to the Veterans' Administration, the Soil Conservation Administration, and the World War Adjusted Compensation Administration. This proposed agreement recognizes that latitude but makes definite that they—

Meaning, of course, the Tennessee Valley Authority—

come under the Budget and Accounting Act. It also for the first time will bring their contracts and their vouchers to the General Accounting Office in the seat of the Government for permanent keeping. That in itself will facilitate our future audits, and certainly should give us a certain degree of economy in making these audits that we have not had before.

That is the statement of Mr. Warren, saying that the T. V. A. would definitely come under the Budget and the Accounting Act, and saying what we, of course, know, and what we are endeavoring to continue for them, that they would be given certain latitude exactly as other Government agencies are given. The proposition is that whenever we set up a Government agency to engage in a business or to engage in what may be termed semibusiness, we have to give such agency a certain amount of latitude.

I have here a memorandum which I shall not undertake to read, as it is rather lengthy—

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, before the Senator reads Mr. Warren's letter, may I ask him a question?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. How can there be any effective responsibility to the General Accounting Office if what I now propose to read is the existing law? I read the act approved November 21, 1941, and ask the Senator from Alabama if it is the existing law?

Provided, That, subject only to the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, the corporation is authorized to make such expenditures and to enter into such contracts, agreements, and arrangements, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem necessary, including the final settlement of

all claims and litigation by or against the corporation; and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of said act.

How could it have more unlimited control over its own expenditures?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The board does have control. The board of directors is operating a great power distribution system; and the board must have authority to negotiate and make contracts and carry out those contracts. The board could not carry on the business it does if some private power company with which it might be exchanging power, or from which it might be buying power, thought that afterward some man in the Comptroller General's office in Washington, who knew nothing about power, could upset the whole contract. We must have confidence in the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, just as we have confidence in the heads of other agencies of the Government which are doing business under various acts of Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. How can it be argued that the General Accounting Office has any substantial authority?

Mr. HILL. The General Accounting Office checks the records and audits the accounts, and makes its report to Congress as to what has been done.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is a mathematical calculation.

Mr. HILL. I have found that most men who have been in trouble in business have been discovered by some auditor checking their accounts.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is referring to an unlimited audit.

Mr. HILL. It is an unlimited audit. The Senator would not contend that an auditor who checks the accounts of a private corporation has anything to say about the kind of contracts which the private corporation makes. As Mr. Warren says, in the case of the T. V. A. there is an unlimited audit, falling fully under the budget and accounting acts.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. If the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee should be adopted what could the Tennessee Valley Authority do in the way of management, in the way of making contracts with other power companies, or in the way of developing a power system in this emergency?

Mr. HILL. Of course, the amendment would stop everything. Instead of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority being the board of directors for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Congress of the United States would become the board of directors for the Tennessee Valley authority. That would be the result.

Mr. LUCAS. In view of the last answer, let me ask the Senator another question. In this emergency, suppose a

Japanese or German saboteur should go into that section of the country and wreck a power plant or a dam. Is it the Senator's contention that, under the terms of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, before the Tennessee Valley Authority could act it would have to come to Congress and obtain some sort of legislation, or an appropriation to repair the damage?

Mr. HILL. That is exactly my contention; and that is exactly what the effect of the Senator's amendment would be.

At the present time the Tennessee Valley Authority wishes to build a phosphorus plant near the phosphate fields in Florida. The plant would be located at Mobile, Ala., near the Florida line. Provision for the plant is in this bill. The bill passed the House on the 22d of January, more than 3 months ago, and construction of the plant of course has not yet been started.

Mr. LUCAS. As a result of the audits which have heretofore been made in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority, has anyone said that it is not a businesslike organization?

Mr. HILL. Not a soul that I know of.

Mr. LUCAS. Has anyone ever found any fraud or corruption in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HILL. Not a bit. The Senator will recall that former Senator Donahey, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most honorable men ever to sit in this body, was chairman of a joint congressional committee which investigated the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] said, that committee made an excruciating investigation of the T. V. A. Not a thing was found to the discredit of the T. V. A. On the contrary, it was found that the T. V. A. had done a fine job. It has made an enviable record in the economies which it has brought about, in the savings it has made in the use of its equipment in the construction of dams. It has the best record of any construction concern in the whole country, in the matter of saving human life, preventing injuries, and all that sort of thing. It has never had a strike. It has built up an exceptionally loyal and efficient organization. It has done a fine job. Unless my memory fails me, on Friday the Senator from Tennessee said that the T. V. A. had done a wonderful job.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, inasmuch as he has referred to me?

Mr. HILL. If I am mistaken, I want the Senator to correct me. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator contend that there has ever been an audit of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HILL. I know this about it—

Mr. McKELLAR. Has there ever been an audit? That is what I want to know.

Mr. HILL. I know that the Comptroller General has been on work on the books of the T. V. A. ever since its inception.

Mr. McKELLAR. But he has not made an audit. No audit has ever been made of the books. Is the Senator opposed to an audit of the books?

Mr. HILL. No; I am not opposed to an audit of the books. I believe so much in an audit that I read with much assurance the language of Mr. Warren before the House Committee on Military Affairs stating that the T. V. A. definitely came under the Budget and Accounting Act.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Why has not an audit been made before? If a audit is so important this year, why has not someone demanded an audit during the past 7 or 8 years?

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator that the Committee on Appropriations, of which the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is one of the leading members, has had an opportunity year after year to go into the subject. The officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been before the committee year after year requesting appropriations. The Senator from Tennessee has been one of the strongest advocates of appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am still one of its strongest advocates. No man on earth is stronger for the T. V. A. than I am; but I want an honest T. V. A. I want an open examination of its accounts. I want the Government to know that it is being honestly and fairly conducted. I do not want any bills passed which make it appear as though an effort is being made to cover up something. That is my attitude about the T. V. A. I am a thousand percent for it; but I want an honest T. V. A. I do not want to see scandals in connection with that organization. I am for open dealings with the public, as is true in the case of other power projects which the Government owns.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is no stronger for an honest T. V. A. than I am. The record shows, from the investigation of the congressional special committee headed by former Senator Donahey, and the investigations of various appropriations subcommittees, that that is exactly what we have had. We have an honest T. V. A. and there is absolutely nothing that questions or impugns the honesty of the T. V. A. or its officials.

Mr. LUCAS and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to make one further observation with respect to the amendment involving the purchase of automobiles. During the past 2 or 3 weeks we have had several tornadoes in the South. There have been a couple of serious ones in Oklahoma, and one or two in my State. Suppose a tornado should come through the Tennessee Valley and destroy 40 or 50 automobiles which are now necessary and useful in connection with the operations of the

T. V. A. Under the terms of the amendment offered by the able Senator from Tennessee would it be necessary for the T. V. A. to come to Congress before it could replace by purchase those 40 or 50 automobiles?

Mr. HILL. Before it could purchase a 10-year-old, run-down "jitney" automobile it would have to come to Congress and obtain the consent of Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The T. V. A. now has a thousand automobiles; and the tornado which is in the mind of the Senator from Illinois would have to destroy more than 250 of them before it would seriously interrupt the T. V. A. The T. V. A. now has more than a thousand automobiles.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Last Friday the Senator from Tennessee said that the T. V. A. had 763 automobiles. Has it bought 240 since last Friday?

Mr. McKELLAR. No. According to the records—and I will give them to the Senator from Kentucky so that he may examine them—we have found that the T. V. A. evidently had 250 more automobiles than it admitted at that time. I offer the records to the Senator from Kentucky so that he may have them before him.

Mr. BARKLEY. Was that information developed at the hearings?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is in the records.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am talking about the hearings which the Senator held before the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is in the records which were developed as the result of the hearings.

Mr. BARKLEY. Based upon the hearings, the transcript of which was read last Friday, the Senator from Tennessee said that the T. V. A. had 763 automobiles.

Mr. McKELLAR. The T. V. A. admitted having 763. When the records came in they showed a little more than a thousand.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know who is responsible for the automobiles—

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator need not bother about the automobiles. The T. V. A. has plenty of them.

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know who is responsible for the number of automobiles which the T. V. A. has. I take it that in the past the Appropriations Committee has done very marvelous work in handling matters of that kind. I am satisfied that the committee made a very thorough investigation of what was necessary in the way of automobiles for the Tennessee Valley Authority. As I understand, this is the first time any serious complaint has been made about the number of automobiles possessed by the T. V. A. In my limited way, as a Member of the Senate, I wish to avoid doing anything which would cripple the T. V. A. in this emergency.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am a thousand times stronger for the T. V. A. than is the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have the floor. I am always glad to yield to my friend from Tennessee; but I have the floor, and I have yielded to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Apparently the Tennessee Valley Authority has been going on successfully for 7 or 8 years. Now, all of a sudden, in this wartime emergency we are met with a complaint about what is going on down there. A complaint that in reality has no serious aspect. It seems to me that we might have waited for at least another year or two before going into the question. Every debate of this character creates disharmony and disunity among Senators, which is reflected throughout the country. I simply cannot understand what the "shooting" is all about. It is so sudden. There seems to be some motive that does not appear in the legislation which is causing all the trouble with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. Let me say this to the Senator from Illinois: When he spoke about sabotage and about a tornado, he was not having any wild dreams.

Mr. LUCAS. I know that I am not having wild dreams, but certain Senators are.

Mr. HILL. I want to say to the Senator that just a few weeks ago in the Mississippi part of the T. V. A. area there was a terrible tornado; and that tornado blew down eight of the great tower structures, and damaged the transmission lines on those structures for miles around.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I will yield in a moment. I will yield to every Senator who desires me to do so, but the Senator from Illinois has made an observation upon which I want to comment. The Senator has asked why this matter had to be brought here at this time. The truth of the matter is that the way for the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee to prevail is for the Senate to suspend the rule, and to permit him to put legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that the Senator is mistaken about that, if he will permit me to interrupt him. I have the ruling of the parliamentarian that the legislation in the House bill has been stricken out, and that it is perfectly in order to move to substitute for it if I desire to do so, and it is under the rules. The House has put on legislation, and we have a right to strike it out, and we have a right to amend it. The Senator is wholly mistaken as to the position of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HILL. I understood that the Senator from Tennessee filed a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did file such a motion; I did so out of the utmost caution, because I knew what was going to happen; I knew that the T. V. A. would be active against this proposal. I say "T. V. A."; I will put it differently: I knew that David Lilienthal would be active

here. I made the motion to suspend the rule; I did so as a precaution. But the parliamentarian has stated that the amendment is in order, and I shall offer it in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. So far as I am concerned, I do not even know David Lilienthal; I never saw him, and it does not make any difference to me whether I ever meet him or see him; but I do not want anyone to believe that David Lilienthal is active so far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned. I do not want anyone to insinuate that David Lilienthal is influencing me. Once again I repeat—and I cannot repeat it too often on this floor—that if the Senate of the United States were more interested in winning this war, if the Senate of the United States were more interested in cursing the Japs and raising hell with Hitler and his scavenger Mussolini than debating and quarreling among ourselves, it would be much better for the general welfare of the country. Candidly, I do not like the way this situation is brought here. There is not a single thing against the Tennessee Valley Authority in its record for a period over 7 or 8 years; and yet in spite of this record of efficiency, from a clear sky we are confronted with a heated debate over the flexibility of these funds.

If this were in peacetime I should say that I should seriously consider whether or not the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee is in order and should be agreed to. But this is not the time, Mr. President, for me to change the authority that is granted down there in this emergency. The Senate is constantly granting authority to the Chief Executive of this Nation, giving him every conceivable type and kind of power to carry on this war. As the result of that, we have little or no authority left. Yet, here, by this amendment, we are going to hamstring one of the great agencies in this country for the making of war materials, especially those vital and strategic metals. It is not right, and the Senate ought not to agree to the amendment, regardless of who offered it, or regardless of what merit it might have in times of peace. It has no merit here in view of the facts which have been submitted.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I shall yield in a moment.

Let me say in connection with what the Senator from Illinois has said that the Senator from Tennessee introduced a bill embodying the very proposition, embodied in his amendment together with a provision relative to changing the procedure for condemnation of land in the Tennessee Valley area. That bill—a legislative bill—was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which, of course, under the rules, it should have gone. The bill is now under consideration by the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the chairman of which subcommittee is my

distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. The senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] is another member, and the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken] is another member. The subcommittee has held hearings on the bill. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has been given every opportunity before that subcommittee to bring out all the facts, to say everything in the world he wanted to say in behalf of his bill. The subcommittee has not been dilatory about this matter, it has not delayed unduly; but it has not acted on the bill, it has not reported the bill.

Now, without any hearings before the Appropriations Committee, without the officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority or anyone else being called before the Appropriations Committee to determine what would be the effect of the Senator's amendment, he brings in this amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, Mr. President, the Senator talks that way, but the hearings are here.

Mr. HILL. I ask the Senator to turn to the hearings and find where he raised this question.

Mr. BARKLEY rose.

Mr. HILL. In the meantime, I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have examined the hearings. The only question upon which the T. V. A. was given any opportunity to testify before the Appropriations Committee was the question of travel. The clerk of the committee called the T. V. A. and asked that they come and talk about travel expenses; and in the hearings we do not find many pages of testimony about the travel expenses.

Mr. HILL. There was one witness from the T. V. A., Mr. Clapp. That was all.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes;—there was one witness from the T. V. A., Mr. Clapp, the general manager.

Mr. HILL. And the question now under consideration was not explored at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. This question was not gone into at all.

Mr. HILL. Certainly not.

Mr. BARKLEY. No one was given a chance to come before the committee and say what would be the effect of this change in the fundamental law. The committee did ask Mr. Clapp how many automobiles they had; but after he stated how many automobiles they had, there was no further inquiry into that subject. Then the committee in executive session decided that they had too many automobiles, and provided that they could not buy any more. Then they went into the question of advertising. But on the question of policy, involved in these amendments, the question of what would be the effect on the T. V. A. of changing the fundamental law, as carried in the amendment recommended by the committee, and in the amendment that is to be offered by the Senator from Tennessee, or the one he proposed to offer under his notice, no one in the T. V. A. was given any opportunity to testify what the effect would be upon its present policy, or upon

the Authority's effort, or upon its production for war.

Mr. HILL. The subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has had a hearing, and has gone into these things.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. HILL. But it has not reported the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. HILL. The subcommittee has gone into it, but the Appropriations Committee did not go into it, and did not give anyone an opportunity to present any facts with reference to this question.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I promise not to make a speech. My mind is not sufficiently made up to permit me to advocate anything. I rise only to ask questions, and I should like to ask a few questions about the subject of an audit of these funds.

Let us assume that this is a business corporation, even though it be owned by the United States; Nevertheless, it should have an entirely free hand to expend the appropriations or the income; and Congress has declared the policy that it shall be audited. That is the basic law:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve the Treasurer or other accountable officer, or employees of the Corporation from compliance with the provisions of existing law requiring the rendition of accounts for adjustment and settlement—

And so forth, and so on. Accompanying that was a proviso that the General Accounting Office shall not disallow credit for expenditures already made, provided that the Board shall have determined that they were necessary.

I ask the Senator from Alabama if it is his interpretation of the basic law that the last clause, the proviso, relates to the judgment necessary in order to determine whether these funds are legally expendable for the purpose for which they were spent. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well. Next let me refer to the language, "notwithstanding any other law." Therefore, is it the judgment of the Senator from Alabama that the expenditure of these funds, after the funds had been spent for the erection of a dam—an expenditure which is prohibited by other law unless it is especially appropriated for—must be approved by the General Accounting Office, after the funds have been spent, if the Board of Directors says the expenditure was necessary in order to carry out the provisions of the act?

Mr. HILL. I think that is true.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well. My questions do not imply that I am opposed to that.

Mr. HILL. I understand.

Mr. AUSTIN. But I want to know what is the Senator's view about the amendment we are considering. In what way would the amendment change that basic act and that requirement and the liberty of the directors with respect to the auditing?

Mr. HILL. The amendment would change it to the extent that it would require all the receipts and revenues to go back into the Treasury at the end of each month. The amendment would apply to whatever the T. V. A. might have to expend, and it would deny to the T. V. A. the right to expend the receipts and revenues.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is, if the amendment were assented to?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well. If the amendment were not assented to, does the Senator understand that the proviso with respect to funds already expended would remain untouched?

Mr. HILL. I do.

Mr. AUSTIN. So that when it comes to the question of post auditing, that is, the auditing of funds already expended, this amendment and the original act which it would amend would not affect the post auditing?

Mr. HILL. It would not affect it; the Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator graciously permit one further question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is there anything in the existing law of which the Senator knows that requires a preaudit?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Alabama does not know of any such requirement. If the Senator from Vermont himself knows, I should be glad to yield to him to have him state where it is found.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Vermont does not know of any such requirement, and he called attention to the lack of it once before.

Mr. HILL. I recall that the Senator did.

Mr. AUSTIN. The only audit we have, then, is a post audit, and in that audit, regardless of what the Senate does with respect to the pending amendment, there will be no change?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Vermont is absolutely correct.

Mr. STEWART and Mr. CLARK of Missouri addressed the Chair.

Mr. HILL. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator from Illinois "raised so much hell" here a while ago that I am sorry he is not present to listen to one or two questions I desire to ask in connection with what he had to say. He said he was not willing to do anything to the T. V. A. in this time of emergency. I should like to have the Senator from Illinois or any other Senator put his finger on one thing that will injure the war effort if this amendment shall be adopted.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will be patient and bear with me, I intend to refer to that, but I desire first to conclude on the pending matter which we have had under discussion. If any Senator has any question to ask about the particular matter now being discussed, I should like to have him ask it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to correct him about a matter concerning which he made an erroneous statement?

Mr. HILL. If I made any erroneous statement, I should like to have the Senator correct me.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator said there was no hearing on this subject. I want to read to him from page 249 of the Senate committee hearings. By the way, I had representatives of the T. V. A. invited before the committee at the time, as other members of the Appropriations Committee will recall. I quote from the testimony as follows:

Senator McKELLAR. I want to ask you if you cover into the Treasury the profits that you receive from conducting the Tennessee Valley Authority like other Government corporations?

It seems to me that is about the same matter we are discussing here today. The Senator from Alabama says that no hearings were had on it.

Mr. HILL. I think there were no—

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment.

Mr. HILL. I say that there were no hearings as to what the effect would be if the T. V. A. were required to turn in their receipts. That is what I was talking about and that is the issue before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me proceed with the testimony if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I quote further from the testimony:

Do you pay the proceeds into the Treasury or what is done about them?

Mr. CLAPP. The revenues that the Authority receives, Senator, are recorded, and to date have been reappropriated each year, to the Authority.

The revenues have been appropriated each year to the Authority—

To the extent that those revenues are net, over expenses, they take the place of appropriations of new money.

Senator McKELLAR. What I want to know is how much if any of your income has been covered into the Treasury of the United States. Has a dollar of it since you have been in existence?

Mr. CLAPP. Oh, yes; a great deal has been.

Senator McKELLAR. How much has been? Have you got a statement of it?

Mr. CLAPP. I do not happen—let me see if I can find that.

Senator McKELLAR. I will be glad if you will.

Mr. CLAPP. Senator, I can give you the actual figure for the fiscal year of 1941, which shows that the Authority had a total revenue from its power operations of \$21,137,371; of that, \$11,868,648 is a net income from power operations after taking out all direct expense, interest payments, depreciation, payments in lieu of taxes, etc.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, was that paid into the Treasury of the United States, that \$10,000,000 that you had left?

Mr. CLAPP. It would be covered in, in the estimates for the succeeding fiscal year, to serve as an offset for additional capital expense appropriations.

In other words, Mr. President, it was covered into the Treasury, not as a general receipt, but as a special fund to be reappropriated this year.

So, to say that the question was not submitted to the T. V. A. is totally without foundation. We had another witness before the committee on this point. So the Senator was incorrect in saying that the committee did not have the

facts before it. We had the facts from the manager of the Authority himself.

Mr. HILL. I submit that the language which the Senator has read did not go into the question now before the Senate as to whether the committee was going to deny to the Tennessee Valley Authority the use of its receipts and revenues. The testimony the Senator from Tennessee has read, of course, throws no light on the subject now before the Senate and does not go into the subject. I submit that to the Members of the Senate. Only one witness from the T. V. A., Mr. Clapp, was heard by the committee.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HUGHES. I have not interrupted the Senator, but I confess that I am ignorant about the T. V. A.; I never have been where its dams are located, and I never have investigated it in any way. Am I to understand from what has just been read from the hearings—and is it the understanding of the Senator from Alabama—that the Authority treats earnings over and above expenses as a credit on appropriations?

Mr. HILL. What happens is that at the end of the year, when the receipts go into the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, the Appropriations Committee has a statement of the amount of such receipts before it, and, naturally, I take it considers how much the Tennessee Valley Authority will have from such receipts.

Mr. HUGHES. They do not go into the Treasury, of course?

Mr. HILL. They go into the Tennessee Valley Authority fund.

Mr. HUGHES. If \$10,000,000 were appropriated the receipts would be treated as a credit on that appropriation.

Mr. HILL. They would be reappropriated; yes. Under the language of the appropriation bills which have been passed for the last 7 or 8 years, the receipts are reappropriated, together with any other funds which it is thought should be appropriated out of the Treasury.

Mr. HUGHES. In the appropriation bill?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. HUGHES. I understood Mr. Clapp to say that the receipts were reappropriated to the T. V. A. authorities.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. I got the impression from the distinguished Senator from Tennessee a few moments ago that there was no power granted to the Comptroller General to audit the accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the basic law I find a provision on this subject, if the Senator from Alabama will permit me to read it.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. I quote section 9, subsection (b):

The Comptroller General of the United States shall audit the transactions of the corporation at such times as he shall determine, but not less frequently than once each governmental fiscal year, with personnel of his selection. In such connection he and his representatives shall have free and open access to all papers, books, records, files, accounts, plants, warehouses, offices, and all other things, property and places belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the Corporation, and shall be afforded full facilities for counting all cash and verifying transactions with and balances in depositories.

Then, provision is made for a report to the President and also to Congress.

So, it seems to me, under that provision of the basic act, certainly the Comptroller General has full power to make an audit each and every fiscal year, and he is granted access to the books, papers, and transactions of the Tennessee Valley Authority. If he has not made such an audit, certainly, it is not because of a lack of legislation giving him the power and authority to do so.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Utah is exactly right. I read a statement made by Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, last December in which he made it very clear that the Tennessee Valley Authority comes under the Budget and Accounting Act, which is of course the Auditing Act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me to reply to what the Senator from Utah has said?

Mr. HILL. If the Senator wants to ask a question I yield, but I do not want to occupy the floor too long.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; I will ask the Senator if it not true that under this act there has been a constant difference between the Comptroller General and the T. V. A., and up to this good hour there has never been an examination of the accounts of the T. V. A.?

Mr. MURDOCK. I will say to the Senator, if the Senator from Alabama will yield, certainly I cannot conceive of language that could confer greater power than that I have read.

Mr. McKELLAR. But an amendment which was offered and adopted November 21 last says that the Comptroller General's Office cannot change the accounts even after it has examined them.

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not know about that; I take the Senator's word for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will show the Senator the provision.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. I desire to understand the provisions of the basic law which cover the disposition of these funds in connection with the proviso on page 72 which the committee proposes to strike out.

Section 26, as the Senator read it, it provides that each year after the payment of operating expenses and other expenses, and with the exception of a million dollar revolving fund, the balance of the T. V. A.'s receipts shall be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BALL. But in effect that has been repealed each year by this proviso in the appropriation act.

Mr. HILL. In effect it has been repealed by the proviso, which has caused them to put all the money into this fund, and then have the Congress reappropriate all the money, receipts, revenues, and direct appropriations.

Mr. BALL. Is the balance at the end of each fiscal year in the T. V. A. fund taken into account in the appropriation? I notice, for instance, where the reappropriation is stricken out, the appropriation out of the Treasury is increased from \$136,000,000 to \$172,000,000, roughly about \$36,000,000. That is to take care of turning this balance into the Treasury?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. If the amendment were agreed to, unless the specific appropriation were made every year, none of the receipts could be used, none of the revenue which came in could be used.

Mr. BALL. They could use them for that year, but at the end of the year they would have to turn in the balance.

Mr. McKELLAR. The War Department could not use revenues it received, either, unless we made appropriations.

Mr. HILL. No; and the War Department does not run a business, as the T. V. A. does; but other Government corporations, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, have latitude such as that granted the T. V. A., in fact, much greater latitude.

The Inland Waterways Corporation, in which the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] has always been so much interested, and which he has supported so loyally, has such latitude with reference to its income and flexibility for operations. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Export-Import Bank—a number of these corporations which are engaged in business are treated in that way. They are differentiated from the strictly Government agency which is not in business in any way whatever, and they are given this flexibility in reference to the use of their receipts.

Mr. BALL. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BALL. It seems to me that in times such as these, for this kind of a business organization a revolving fund of a million dollars probably is not nearly large enough, but if the revolving fund were increased to five million, or to a sufficient amount to meet any emergency which might arise, then it would be possible, it seems to me, to stop turning this balance back every year, and they could simply be permitted to operate under the act and submit their estimates to the committees on appropriations.

Mr. HILL. Under the basic act, section 26, they can use their income; they can use their receipts.

Mr. BALL. They can use their receipts during the year.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. BALL. But Congress does not reappropriate the balance.

Mr. HILL. They can hold back as much as they think should be held back for operation purposes.

Mr. BALL. How would this language affect their right to hold back enough to meet any emergency?

Mr. HILL. This language would not have that effect. If the language were stricken out, they could still use their receipts under the basic law, section 28, but if the language were stricken out, and nothing else were done, they could not use their unexpended balances, appropriations for dams and construction, direct appropriations.

Mr. BALL. The appropriation is increased about thirty-six million, which is the total of the balances.

Mr. HILL. About \$36,000,000 of unexpended balances goes into the construction of the dams, the steam plants, and other installations. That is money which has been appropriated already out of the Treasury, but which has not yet been expended.

Mr. BALL. If we increase this appropriation \$36,000,000, and strike out the language on page 72, but leave the basic act, without adopting the other amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee, I cannot see how we would materially cripple the Authority.

Mr. HILL. No. If we struck that out, we then would revert to the basic law. The basic act is more flexible than the language of the appropriation bill. They could operate under the basic act with reference to their receipts. But instead of having one fund which is set up by this language in the appropriation bill, we would have a separate fund for these receipts, because if they once put them into the Treasury they will never get them out again. So Mr. Bell, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, wanted one fund, as I read earlier. He thought that was an easier way to audit the accounts and control them, having them all in one fund. And that one fund would be destroyed if the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I yield now to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEWART. I want to ask a question I intended to ask a moment ago when I was on my feet.

The Senator from Illinois assumed a condition which might exist, or something which might occur, when he asked us to suppose that a German or Jap saboteur could do damage or might do damage to the transmission system, or to some of the properties of the Authority, and that money would be required for repairs—which of course would be true—in which event an appropriation would have to be requested of the Congress. He asked the Senator from Alabama a question based on that assumption, assuming that the "McKellar amendment," as he called it, should be agreed to. I wanted to ask the Senator this question: Assume such a thing should happen, why would there be any objection to asking Congress for an appropriation?

Mr. HILL. The question would be as to how much delay would be caused. It

would be a question of delay. We are in a war.

Mr. STEWART. I have heard that.

Mr. HILL. We have to produce aluminum, we have to produce phosphorus, we have to produce magnesium, we have to produce aircraft, we have to produce many other things necessary to carry on the war with all the expedition possible. As the Senator knows, when it is necessary to go to the Bureau of the Budget, to go through the House Committee on Appropriations and the House, through the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Senate, and finally get a bill signed by the President, it takes time.

Mr. STEWART. That would be about the only objection, would it not? Of course, Congress could be trusted to make any appropriation necessary to make such repairs as were proper to be made in wartime, if such a thing as the Senator from Illinois imagines should occur.

Mr. HILL. The delay might be fatal, I say to the Senator. The question of whether we will have 1,000 bombers, 2,000 bombers, or 5,000 bombers, at a particular place might make a tremendous difference. If the Senator wants any examples, I think the battles which have been lost in the present war will tell the story, as time and again the forces of the United Nations have gone down in defeat because, as it has been well expressed, men, supplies, and planes were "too little and too late."

Mr. STEWART. I think Congress could be depended on to act as rapidly as it was possible to put the machinery of the Congress in motion, and I do not believe any delay would be experienced which would result in any danger at all. If I thought that would be the result, I should not support the amendment. I am just as patriotic in my feelings as is the Senator from Illinois, who likewise pounded the desk and raised his voice to a high pitch a moment ago when he proclaimed in a patriotic spirit that he was not willing to permit anything to be done that would hamper the war effort. Nor am I, and if the Senator from Alabama will permit me to say so, I might say that some of those who have been furnishing information to the Senator's side with respect to the repeal of this provision have undertaken to stress the fact that they think such action would impede the war effort. I presume they have told the Senator that.

Mr. HILL. The Senator knows that no one in this body esteems or respects him more than do I, but it is my own opinion, arrived at by myself, without suggestion from anyone else, that the adoption of this amendment might and undoubtedly would seriously impede our war effort, particularly as that war effort must be carried out in the Tennessee Valley area.

Mr. STEWART. Let me say to the Senator that I had in mind more what some of the newspapers which have been misrepresenting this situation down in Tennessee have been printing recently. They have been proclaiming loudly that it would hamper the war effort and impair the services which the T. V. A. has

been rendering to the people of Tennessee. I did not mean to say to the Senator that I thought he was acting facetiously in this matter, or undertaking to make misstatements to this body. The Senator knows I did not mean that.

Mr. HILL. I appreciate that, of course.

Mr. STEWART. I do know that certain interests in the State of Tennessee, where, of course, a great portion of the T. V. A. is located, have made statements which are absolutely false with respect to this amendment. I am pretty well disgusted with their attitude. That does not concern the Senator, of course, and the other Members of this body I assume have not seen the Tennessee papers, and do not know about what they have stated.

Mr. HILL. What the Senate wants is the facts.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; and the absolute truth.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. I would not support this amendment at all if I thought it would hamper the war effort. But why there should be any objection to coming to Congress and asking each year for an appropriation ample and sufficient to conduct the affairs of the Tennessee Valley Authority is more than I am able to understand. That is what is required of practically every other governmental agency, excepting the banking agencies and the money agencies. Why there should be objection to it in this case is more than I am able to understand.

As to the suggestion made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] a moment ago to the effect that the revolving fund might be increased from a million to even five or six million dollars, enough to anticipate and apprehend the emergencies which have been referred to—storms, sabotage, or what not—I think that might perhaps furnish a very adequate remedy in the situation.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me. I did not wish to speak in his time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. HILL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator a question, first stating to him that since the war began the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, of which my friend, the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is chairman, has appropriated every dollar that has been asked for the support of the war directly or indirectly. I am afraid we have gone even further sometimes than we should have gone, so anxious has the committee been to appropriate the money necessary to carry on the war. Has the Senator from Alabama greater faith in Mr. Lilienthal than he has in his associates on the Appropriations Committee for the appropriation of every dollar of this money?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, it is not a question of greater faith in Mr. Lilienthal or greater faith in someone else. The point is that Mr. Lilienthal and the other members of his board are on the ground in the T. V. A. area at Knoxville, Tenn., with their engineers and experts, and they can, of course, act much more quickly and with much more speed than if they have to come to Congress and

go through the routine and the procedure of getting appropriations from Congress. I used the illustration a little while ago that the very bill we are now considering has in it an appropriation for a phosphorus plant which the Army is very anxious to have established—a phosphorus plant to be built by the T. V. A. The bill passed the House on the 22d of January, over 3 months ago. It has not as yet passed the Senate. As a result no start has been made even toward the construction of this phosphorus plant. The Senator ought not to try to lug in a question of faith between the Congress and Mr. Lilienthal. If the Senator would think a little bit more about the facts and a little bit less about Mr. Lilienthal, I believe we would get along better and faster. It is not a question of faith between Mr. Lilienthal and the Congress. The question is that the board of directors of the T. V. A. can, of course, act with a great deal more expedition if they themselves can act, than if they have to go through the procedure and the routine of getting an appropriation through the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator objects to that sort of a question I will ask him another one. The Tennessee Valley Authority helps to furnish power for the making of about 40 percent of the aluminum made in the United States. It does not furnish all the power, because the Aluminum Company itself has an enormous amount of power. It has several dams, and, as I recall, steam plants. In Tennessee we make about 40 percent of the aluminum produced in the United States. In Oregon, Washington, and California about 40 percent is produced. The plants in Washington, Oregon, and California are owned by the Government. The power plant in Tennessee is owned by the Government. If all these dire results are going to happen to us in Tennessee, if we are going to be raided by enemy airplanes, and our plants put out of business, and if we ought to let the T. V. A. have all the money they say they want regardless of every other consideration, why should not the same rule apply to the Grand Coulee Dam, and the Bonneville Dam, and the Central Valley Dam project in California? A thunderstorm or lightning may damage one of those projects. It is just as likely that lightning should strike and destroy the plant in California as it is in Tennessee. The officials in charge would have to come immediately to the Congress for help. Those three plants in the West are among the largest in the world. Why does the Senator make a distinction between four plants belonging to the Government?

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator that I tried to make that clear to him earlier in my speech, and I hesitate to go back over it all again.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not blame the Senator for hesitating.

Mr. HILL. I hesitate because if I were to start and try to enlighten the Senator about everything that has been brought up in this debate, as demonstrated by his speech on last Friday, I would hold the Senate for about a week's time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, I hope the Senator will not reply to my speech.

Mr. HILL. No; the Senate does not want to stay here that long. We know how hard a job it would be to conclude such a debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would be willing to vote right now if the Senator is willing.

Mr. HILL. As I said before, the Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams have been in the process of construction. They are not as yet completed. Because of the urgent need for power, they have been selling some power to two or three aluminum companies, but they have not yet gone into a power distribution business covering an area such as has the Tennessee Valley Authority. There is now pending in Congress the bill which I had here a few minutes ago and held up to view for the benefit of Senators—a bill introduced by the two Senators from Washington [Mr. BONE and Mr. WALLGREN], to give to the Columbia River Authority, which will be the authority for the control and operation of these dams, the same flexibility in its operations as the Tennessee Valley Authority now has. So, when this Authority goes into the business, as the Tennessee Valley Authority is now in the business when it covers an area comparable to the area covered by the Tennessee Valley Authority, when it has the number of customers approaching the number of customers the Tennessee Valley Authority has, then the Columbia River Authority will have the same flexibility and will have the same power which is now enjoyed by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a brief observation, and I shall try not to interrupt him again?

Mr. HILL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I asked the question a moment ago why there would be objection to coming to Congress and asking for appropriations. The Senator said the element of delay might sometimes be disastrous. I simply wish to make the observation that the Navy Department and the War Department come to the Congress for appropriations for airplanes, for warships, for munitions, for guns, for everything they use with which to fight.

Mr. HILL. Yes; but they do not run a business like that of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. STEWART. No; but they are doing the fighting for the country.

Mr. HILL. They are doing the fighting for the country, but the privates who are doing the fighting in the field never see Congress.

Mr. STEWART. No; they do not see Congress, but the Congress can be depended upon to vote the amount necessary to build ships and airplanes. We have to be depended upon for that purpose, and I think likewise we can be depended upon to support the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. Yes; and we are going to be depended upon to do so, because we are going to pass this bill as we have

passed appropriation bills in the last 9 or 10 years, to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to carry on. We have always shown that we can be depended upon to do this, and we can be depended upon to do it now. We are not going to hamstring the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. STEWART. I do not agree with the Senator that we can be depended upon to pass the bill in the same form as previously.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is there not this difference between the situation described by the Senator from Tennessee with respect to appropriating annually for the Army and the Navy, and the T. V. A., that the Army and the Navy have appropriations of which they have absolute control, and they make contracts with those who are to build warships or tanks, and whatever is to be built in the training of an army and so forth, whereas the Tennessee Valley Authority is a vast utility organized and established by Congress. It is organized to make contracts with cities and with private industries for the furnishing of power, and to do all the things necessary in order to carry out its obligations. One of the things that is absolutely essential is that those who enter into contracts with the T. V. A. must know beyond the peradventure of doubt that they are to receive the power contracted for. That means that day by day, and week by week, the Tennessee Valley Authority must be in a position to do those things necessary to furnish the power, otherwise it could not enter into long-term contracts with either cities or with private industries.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Kentucky is absolutely correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. The situation is not at all analogous between the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is a vast business organization, a vast utility created by Congress, and the War Department or the Navy Department, which get appropriations from Congress, and then spend those appropriations in the production of things which they think are necessary.

Mr. McKELLAR. What about Bonneville? What about Grand Coulee?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Appropriations Committees in Congress in the annual appropriations do not even designate how many tanks are to be built out of the money to be appropriated. There is a vast amount of discretion and flexibility left with the War Department and the Navy Department as to the material they shall produce with the money we appropriate to them.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. But under the committee amendment, this new policy which is attempted to be inaugurated by the committee amendment, the Tennessee Valley Authority would have no flexibility at all to speak of. It would have to come back here. It could not build a transmission line without the specific appropriation from Congress. It could never guarantee to any community or to

any industry that Congress would appropriate the money in the future necessary for it to carry on its business and keep its contracts with these private organizations or with municipalities.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Kentucky is exactly correct, and the Senator knows that the Tennessee Valley Authority not only has contracts direct with industry, such as with the Aluminum Co. of America, the Reynolds Metals Co., the Monsanto Chemical Co., and other big companies, but it distributes and sells power through 115 municipalities or co-operative associations, and it has to be able to let those municipalities and these cooperative associations, as well as these great industries, know that come what may or what might, that power will be there on the line 24 hours out of the 24 hours of every day of every month.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize that there may be an inclination on the part of some to regard the Tennessee Valley Authority as a purely local enterprise. In a sense it is, although it distributes its power within six States. However, it is now more than a local enterprise, because 80 percent of its power is being expended upon war industries, and there is now in contemplation the establishment of additional war industries in the Tennessee Valley because power is available. Obviously, unless such industries could depend upon the continuity of power, and unless they could feel that there would be no serious interruption with their power, they would not feel free to enter into a contract with a concern which must depend upon the whims of Congress and wait 3 months to obtain an appropriation.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator know of any private business in America which would put its business in a position in which it had to rely upon congressional action in order to continue in business?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not; and that is no reflection on Congress.

Mr. HILL. It is no reflection on Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is one of the things with which we must contend legislatively. If the expenditure of any of the funds for war purposes or any other purposes in this bill had depended upon the speed with which we enact legislation, it might be that some of these plants might have been idle for the past 3 months, since the House passed the bill.

Mr. HILL. I have just cited an illustration—and it is no criticism of Congress. There is an appropriation in this bill for a phosphorous plant which the War Department wants as quickly as possible. The bill passed the House on the 22d of January, and has not yet passed the Senate. Nearly 3½ months have elapsed. We know that Congress has many things to do. We know that Congress is busy with all kinds of legislation. It is no criticism of Congress that we take into consideration the fact that we are busy and have a great deal to do, and therefore know the necessity of permitting others to act when, if we had to act, very likely there would be great delay.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. Would not the emergency fund in the bill, about which we have been talking, take care of the very situation described by the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. HILL. We might provide for any kind of an emergency fund; and if we should do so, I am frank to admit that it would perhaps take care of the situation for 1 year. However, if the emergency fund were not used, and the T. V. A. should come back next year and ask for the same amount, we might say, "You do not need all that money. You had it last year and did not use it. You used only so much last year. You need nothing like that amount of money." We should next be charging the T. V. A. with padding its accounts and trying to get more money than it needed. There is no way in the world for the T. V. A., the Bureau of the Budget, or the Congress to know, when the estimates are submitted and when the appropriations are made, exactly what the need for expenditures by the T. V. A. will be.

Mr. STEWART. That is the reason we have a deficiency subcommittee functioning every day in the year.

Mr. HILL. Yes; we have such a committee. As I say, the phosphorus plant has been held up in the Senate alone for three and a half months.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWDY in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The estimates for the T. V. A. are made approximately 9 months in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. HILL. Which means about 21 months before the end of that year?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true; 21 months before the end of the fiscal year. The estimates which are made for the annual appropriation for the fiscal year 1943, which begins on July 1 next, were made last September.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. It has been shown that, especially in the stress of war, when the load placed upon all Government organizations is enormously increased, no organization can submit an accurate estimate of the amount of money it will need 9 months in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. HILL. Particularly with the Nation at war.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is shown in the present instance. Since last September the estimates of the T. V. A. have necessarily been revised, and they must be revised from week to week. So it seems to me that it would be impracticable for the T. V. A. to come to Congress every time it finds itself confronted with a new requirement, or every time it may have to build a new transmission line. It may have to buy coal in larger quantities than it anticipated. It may have to employ more labor than it anticipated 9 months ahead of time. It seems to me

impracticable, as a business proposition, for the T. V. A. to come to Congress to obtain specific authority for every expenditure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why would not the same argument apply to the Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and other projects?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects are served by a single dam. There is no widespread series of dams, as there is in the case of the T. V. A.

Mr. HILL. There will be 18 dams and two great steam plants in the T. V. A. system, covering hundreds of miles in this area. When Grand Coulee and Bonneville become parts of a great system such as the T. V. A. is today, they must have the same flexibility. That is why the Senators from Washington have introduced their bill, which is now before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. BALL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. HILL. I yield first to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Is it not true that the War Department itself, with all its activities and unforeseen emergencies, must come to the Congress to obtain its appropriations? Is it not true that the Navy Department, with all its unforeseen emergencies, must come to the Congress to obtain its appropriations? If that be true—and certainly they are just as important to the Nation at this time as anything else—why should not the T. V. A., having no more importance than the War Department or the Navy Department, come to Congress for its appropriations?

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator, as I have said several times previously, that the T. V. A. is in a different category from the War Department or the Navy Department. It is in the category of an agency of government which is in business. Whenever we set up such an agency of government and put it into business we must recognize that it must have flexibility, and we have given flexibility to it. The Tennessee Valley Authority has possibilities for all kinds of situations arising which the War Department and the ordinary Government agencies do not have.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator would not say that the War Department, which is perhaps the most important department of government in the present emergency of war, is not in business?

Mr. HILL. It is not in business in the sense that the Tennessee Valley Authority is in business.

Mr. McKELLAR. What about the Post Office Department? It is in business.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does not have to come to Congress every time it wants to buy supplies.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it comes to Congress for its appropriations.

Mr. BARKLEY. Every time it wants to buy something to supply the Post Office Department it does not have to come to Congress and obtain the approval of Congress for that item.

Mr. HILL. Of course it does not.

Mr. McCARRAN. I beg the Senator's pardon. The Post Office Department must come to Congress for its appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it does come to Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course it comes to Congress; but it does not require specific approval of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads or of the Congress as to each item for which it spends money.

Mr. McKELLAR. It must come before the Appropriations Committee for each item.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, it justifies before the Appropriations Committee the total amount of its appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is the largest business in the world today.

Mr. BARKLEY. We might as well say that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation ought to come to Congress every time it makes a loan out of its revolving fund, or that the United States Housing Authority ought to come to Congress every time it wants to establish a slum project.

Mr. HILL. Or that the Inland Waterways organization should come to Congress every time it wishes to add to the number of barges.

Mr. BARKLEY. Or that the Federal Housing Administration ought to come to Congress every time it insures a loan which some bank has made in order to build a home.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have heard of no such contention.

Mr. BARKLEY. Congress cannot substitute itself as the board of directors of the various corporations which it has created.

Mr. HILL. It has recognized that fact by giving the corporations the very flexibility which we have given the Tennessee Valley Authority. In fact, some of the corporations, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, and some others, have far more leeway and flexibility than has the T. V. A.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BALL. The Senator from Kentucky gave me the impression that if the committee amendment on page 72 were adopted the T. V. A. could not spend its receipts during the next fiscal year, and that the receipts would have to go immediately into the Treasury. It seems to me, from a reading of the amendment, that that would not be true unless the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee were also adopted.

Mr. HILL. I agree with the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. In effect, since there is a balance of \$30,000,000 and we propose to increase the appropriation by \$36,000,000, the committee amendment would not deprive the T. V. A. of any authority or flexibility which it now has, except that it would be required to account for the funds and keep two separate accounts whereas it now keeps one. We would then go back to the basic act.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The use of the receipts would not be affected, as the basic act would provide for them.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. That modification is an afterthought. It was not contained in the amendment reported by the committee in the beginning.

Mr. BALL. I am referring to the committee amendment as it reads in the bill before us.

Mr. HILL. It would deny the use of the unexpended balances.

Mr. BALL. It would make a bookkeeping problem for the T. V. A.

Mr. HILL. If the committee amendment were adopted, it would deny the use of the unexpended balances.

Mr. BALL. Only in principle, because it is proposed that we appropriate \$36,000,000 more for the same purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely.

Mr. BALL. I cannot see how the T. V. A. would be crippled next year. I can see that it might possibly have to keep accounts on two funds instead of one; but I cannot see that it would have any less money to spend.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is an increase in the appropriation of \$36,000,000 because of leaving out this provision. There is no possible excuse for saying that there is any attempt to cripple the T. V. A. Heaven knows, I would be the last one on earth to cripple that organization.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator from Minnesota says, if the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee were rejected, the receipts would then be handled in accordance with the basic law.

Mr. BALL. The T. V. A. could spend the receipts almost as it chose.

Mr. HILL. It could spend them under the provisions of the basic act.

Mr. BALL. It would have to keep accounts for 1943 and 1942 for two separate funds, instead of one.

Mr. HILL. The money from the receipts would not go into the Tennessee Valley Authority fund under the basic law, and there would have to be separate accounts. If the T. V. A. once put it into this Tennessee Valley Authority fund they would lose control of it, if the Congress did not appropriate it out of that fund.

Mr. BALL. Except insofar as they needed to pay operating costs?

Mr. HILL. No. If they wanted to use that for operating costs, or hold back any for operating costs, they could not put it in the fund.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I would not interrupt the distinguished Senator from Alabama again, except for the reason that I want to get the matter clearly in my own mind; and if I can contribute anything toward clarifying the minds of Senators on the other question, I think I should do so. I find that the Congress has not in any way relaxed the requirement that the Comptroller General audit the accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which requirement has been in effect since the basic act was passed.

However, in connection with the amendment under discussion, I do find that Public Law 306 of the Seventy-seventh Congress requires—if I may read it—that—

Section 9 (b) of the original Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended by section 14 of the act of August 31, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve the Treasurer or other accountable officers or employees of the Corporation from compliance with the provisions of existing law requiring the rendition of accounts for adjustment and settlement pursuant to section 236 Revised Statutes, as amended by section 305 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (41 Stat. 24), and accounts for all receipts and disbursements by or for the Corporation shall be rendered accordingly: * * *"

I also find, as the Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, that in the adjustment and settlement of accounts there is a provision here which requires that credit shall be given:

and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the Corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of the said act.

That in no way relaxes the requirement of an audit.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. It in no way interferes with the authority and power of the Comptroller General to audit the books.

So I think the point should be cleared up that under the basic act it is his duty to audit; all facilities are provided for him; and if audits are not made I think it might be on account of the Comptroller General rather than the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. And knowing the Comptroller General as I know him, I do not think that he is ever derelict in any duty.

Mr. HILL. I am sure that is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to interrupt in that connection, I may say that these audits not only have been made by the Comptroller General but the Tennessee Valley Authority has been audited year by year by one of the outstanding private audit concerns of the United States; and in no instance, so far as I know, has that audit disagreed with the audit conducted by the Comptroller General with respect to the books and the expenditures of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is absolutely correct. In order to be absolutely careful, to make sure that their accounts were all right, each year they have had a firm of private auditors audit their accounts; and in no instance have they found anything wrong with them.

Now, Mr. President—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I desire to conclude, if I may; however, if the Senator desires that I yield to him, I shall do so.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, with respect to the matter of the audit I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that on August 31, 1935, the following amendment was added to the basic act:

Provided, That such report—

Which is the audit report—

shall not be made until the Corporation shall have had reasonable opportunity to examine the exceptions and criticisms of the Comptroller General or the General Accounting Office, to point out errors therein, explain or answer the same, and to file a statement which shall be submitted by the Comptroller General with his report.

I have communicated with the Comptroller General, and also I have referred to his report of 1941 in which I find he states as follows:

There were received on June 5, 1941—

Six years after the passage of the act—formal replies of the Corporation to exceptions included in audit reports by this office for the fiscal years 1934 to 1939.

In other words, the T. V. A. held up the reports to Congress for 6 years, because they failed to reply to the criticisms and the exceptions made by the Comptroller General's office.

I was wondering if the Senator from Alabama was familiar with that, when he said that annual audits and annual reports had been made to Congress, when, as a matter of fact, no reports have been made to Congress with respect to the auditing of the T. V. A.'s operations.

Mr. McKELLAR. And there could not be any under the present law.

Mr. BYRD. No.

Mr. HILL. As I said earlier—and I suppose the Senator was not able to be here at the time—the present Comptroller General, Mr. Warren, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs in December, which was subsequent to the time when the statement the Senator has just read was made; and there Mr. Warren made to that committee a statement which, earlier in my remarks, I read to the Senate. I shall not read the whole statement again, but I shall read this sentence:

This proposed agreement—

And the Comptroller General was then talking about an agreement between the T. V. A. and the Comptroller General's Office, which is embodied in a bill which the Congress has passed; and Mr. Warren was before the House Committee on Military Affairs testifying in behalf of that bill when he made this statement:

This proposed agreement recognizes that latitude—

Which is the latitude we have been talking about today—

but makes definite that they—

Meaning, of course, the T. V. A.—
come under the Budget and Accounting Act.

Mr. BYRD. What I wanted the Senator to address himself to was the fact

that for 6 years the Tennessee Valley Authority prevented the making of any report to Congress, because they failed to reply and to send back to the Comptroller General the exceptions that the Comptroller General's Office made, which he was required by law first to present to the T. V. A., and to obtain their reply, before he could make his report to Congress.

Mr. HILL. This is the first time that the memorandum or paper to which the Senator refers has come to my attention; and, of course, I shall have to read it and be fully advised as to its contents.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator will refer to the Comptroller General's report of 1941 he will see that therein it is stated:

The formal replies to the exceptions, the first one of which was entered on April 5, 1935, were made on June 5, 1941—

Six years later; and during those 6 years no report was made to Congress because the Comptroller General was prohibited from making a report until he received the answer from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me on that point?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Let us see what the law provides on that point. This is what the law provides, if I am reading it correctly—and if I am not, I want the Senator to correct me:

Provided, That such report shall not be made until the Corporation shall have had reasonable opportunity to examine the exceptions and criticisms of the Comptroller General or the General Accounting Office, to point out errors therein, explain or answer the same, and to file a statement which shall be submitted by the Comptroller General with his report.

I want to point out, Mr. President, that that might be a provision behind which some Comptroller General could hide, and say that he was precluded from making a report; but if he wants to make his report and to act in accordance with the law, certainly it is not incumbent upon him to wait year after year under a provision that he shall wait only a reasonable time. I think it is a nice excuse, if a Comptroller General does not want to make a report; but certainly it does not preclude him from making the report, as the Senator from Virginia would have us believe.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator does not deny, however, that 6 years elapsed before these exceptions were returned; does he?

Mr. MURDOCK. No; I do not deny that.

Mr. BYRD. Was the Tennessee Valley Authority then acting in accordance with the law?

Mr. MURDOCK. No; I say that they were not acting in accordance with the law; but the fact that they have not acted in accordance with the law should furnish no excuse for the Comptroller General not to act in accordance with the law. That is the point I want to make.

Mr. BYRD. The question is only one of determining what is reasonable. As a

matter of fact, the Comptroller General received the formal replies on June 5, 1941, 6 years after the exceptions were made and sent to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. However, the plain, undisputed fact is that 6 years have passed, and there has been no examination of the Tennessee Valley Authority's books by the General Accounting Office, because the Tennessee Valley Authority has not permitted them to be examined.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no, Mr. President; that statement is not quite correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is a plain, everyday fact. I challenge the Senator to find a report from the General Accounting Office.

Mr. BARKLEY. The statement that there was no audit is not an accurate statement. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee does not intend to say that.

Mr. McKELLAR. An audit by the General Accounting Office?

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes. If there was an audit, and if any criticisms were made—and they must have been made before the T. V. A. had an opportunity to reply to them—after waiting for a reasonable time, the Comptroller General could have filed his report with Congress, and could have said, "We have waited a year"—or 2 years, or whatever the period might be—"but they have made no response; and this is our report."

If there had been an audit, and if criticisms were made, I do not know why they waited 6 years. It may be that they did not; there may be a reason for that; but certainly the Comptroller General did not have to wait an "unreasonable time," when the law says only a "reasonable time."

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not have the floor, but I am willing to take it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I realize that, but the Senator's colleague has agreed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. What was the necessity then for the compromise in the adjusted bill which was passed last November, which nominally gave the General Accounting Office some sort of jurisdiction and at the same time excepted the T. V. A.? I will read the exception to the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is an exception where the board of directors, acting as a board of directors, find expenditures to be necessary.

Mr. McKELLAR. The accounts of the T. V. A. were not to be interfered with in any way in the world. In other words, the General Accounting Office has, under the law of November 21, 1941, not one particle of control over the accounts of the T. V. A.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, we realize that the provision as to a board of directors means what it says, and, if there is a board of directors, it must have some discretion in the expenditure of money.

Mr. McKELLAR. For instance, the case of the president of a corporation receiving \$75,000 a year and his stenog-

rapher \$40,000 a year, under the authority of the board of directors of one of the concerns having contracts with the Government, as was revealed a short time ago.

Mr. BARKLEY. That was an isolated case of a shoestring corporation undertaking to defeat the tax laws of the country, which they cannot do, for the Secretary of the Treasury can make an assessment against that company nullifying all the allowances it made. That is not a parallel case and the isolated case in Cleveland, where some hijackers undertook to "skin" the Government, does not represent the business of this country. I apologize to the Senator from Ohio, but I am sure that he does not approve of what the hijackers in his home town did. I repeat, however, such acts do not represent businesses; they are not typical of the corporations of this country. It seems to me that when the Congress has created an organization to develop a great natural resource and created a board of directors, unless it is a misnomer, the board must have some discretion. We cannot substitute our judgment for theirs.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator think that they ought to have discretion to make illegal expenditures?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course not; the Senator need not have asked that question.

Mr. BYRD. This bill now gives them the right to make an illegal expenditure.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not at all; I do not agree with the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. I will read what it says.

Mr. BARKLEY. We could do an illegal act here.

Mr. BYRD. Let me read the provision: Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the Corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

That gives the board the supreme power to control its own expenditures, regardless of the action of the Comptroller General.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, if the Senator desires to read into that act the right to make an illegal expenditure, he can do so.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator show me wherein the board is prohibited from making an illegal expenditure?

Mr. BARKLEY. It might be said, in the same category and by analogy, that there is nothing in the law which prohibits Congress from passing an unconstitutional act, which sometimes we do; but we exercise our discretion; we are exercising our judgment; we are not criminally liable for the exercise of our judgment. We may vote for and pass a law which the Supreme Court may declare to be unconstitutional, and, after it has done so, it proves that we have done an illegal act, an unconstitutional act; but it is necessary to leave discretion to men, and there is no criminal responsibility attached to it.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator from Kentucky deny that under this provision the board of directors is the supreme authority to determine what expenditures are proper and what expenditures are legal?

Mr. BARKLEY. I presume that was the very purpose of that act, which was drawn and sponsored by the Comptroller General himself, who at the time suggested by the Senator from Alabama testified in behalf of it when it was passed in 1941. It was recognized, I think, by the Comptroller General and by the T. V. A. and by Congress, because there was not any serious objection to the enactment of the statute, that in their capacity and acting upon their responsibility as a board of directors, there must come expenditures here and there and now and then which must be determined by their best judgment. Whether it be in an emergency or in a routine matter it seems to me makes no particular difference, and, even if we admit that, in the exercise of their judgment, they might conceivably approve an appropriation which might technically be regarded as illegal, I do not think that, in any way, argues against giving them the discretion.

Mr. BYRD. The present law makes the action of the Board final, does it not?

Mr. BARKLEY. It makes the action of the Board final as to expenditures which they think are necessary.

Mr. BYRD. Regardless of whether they are necessary or illegal, any action of the Board is final in the matter.

Mr. BARKLEY. The same thing is true of boards of directors of the R. F. C., the Import-Export Bank, and other Government corporations.

Mr. BYRD. They are subject to having suits instituted against them by the stockholders.

Mr. BARKLEY. In these cases the stockholders happen to be the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to read again this marvelous provision giving the authority to the General Accounting Office to examine the accounts of the T. V. A., but requiring that they shall not interfere with the board of directors. The provision reads:

And, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office, in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the corporation, shall not disallow credit for, nor withhold funds because of, any expenditure—

Not one expenditure, not some simple expenditure, but "any expenditure"—

which the Board shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of said act.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is that language any more marvelous now that it was last year, when the Senator voted for it?

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not vote for it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Record shows the Senator was present.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Record does not so show; the Senator is mistaken about it. Nowhere does the Record so show, and the Senator from Tennessee

has said, time and again, on this floor that he never heard of this act until a few days ago when he told the Senator from Kentucky that it had been slipped through.

Mr. BARKLEY. There was not a roll call on the bill, but I understood the Senator from Nebraska or some other Senator referred to the fact that the Senator from Tennessee was present on that day. Whether he voted for it or not, I do not know.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was not here when the bill passed, and, if I had been, I should have objected to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Kentucky is not responsible for that.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not want to take the time of the Senator from Alabama longer.

Mr. HILL. I have held the floor for about 2 hours and a half; I do not desire to be discourteous, but we have been over the act to which the Senator referred regarding the Comptroller General, and that is really not at issue. There is really no amendment which would change that act at all.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to discuss another question. I want to reply to the criticism that has been made of the Comptroller General for not reporting the facts.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, if the Senator from Alabama will permit me, the present Comptroller General was not the Comptroller General during all the 6 years referred to.

Mr. BYRD. But the Senator from Utah has criticized the Comptroller General, whoever he was during these years, because, for most of the time, he did not report the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority had not replied to the exceptions taken by the Comptroller General.

Mr. BARKLEY. During most of that time, I will say to the Senator, there was an Acting Comptroller General.

Mr. BYRD. I am not discussing that fact. What I want to call the attention of the Senate to, and of the Senator from Alabama to, is that from the report of 1937 this statement is presented to Congress:

During the fiscal years 1936 and 1937 exceptions were made and the Authority regularly notified on a total of 7,964 transactions involving \$15,542,459.70. Of such number and amount there was released, after proper explanation or recovery, a total of 3,077 exceptions, amounting to \$4,814,950, leaving 4,887 still pending in the amount of \$10,727,509.70.

So a report was made to Congress, but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been no report made to Congress with respect to the balance of 4,887 exceptions, amounting to over \$10,000,000. So there has been something radically wrong, I will say to the Senator from Alabama, in the auditing of the T. V. A. from its very inception, because the Congress has not on record one single report of the auditing of the T. V. A.

Mr. HILL. Is not that a report from which the Senator has just read?

Mr. BYRD. It is merely a report stating that the Accounting Office has not been able to complete the audit because

the T. V. A. has not responded. I read from the annual report of the Acting Comptroller General of the United States for the fiscal year 1937. It seems to me, in view of the vast sums of money T. V. A. is expending, that their accounts should be audited; there should be a definite report presented to Congress by the Comptroller General each year, and the Comptroller General should not be prohibited by law, as he is now, from making a fair and full audit of the transactions of the T. V. A.

Mr. HILL. I say to the Senator it is my understanding that the bill does exactly what the Comptroller General interprets the present law to mean, and that is exactly the gist of what he said before the House Military Affairs Committee when he made this statement:

This proposed agreement—

That is the agreement embodied in the bill in behalf of which he was testifying—

This proposed agreement recognizes that latitude but makes definite that they come under the Budget and Accounting Act.

This means, of course, the annual auditing of the accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority by the Comptroller General.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. HILL. I yield, but I am anxious to conclude as soon as I can.

Mr. LEE. If the Senator will be good enough to yield to me until I finish the contribution I should like to make in his argument—

Mr. HILL. I have occupied the floor now for about 2½ hours, and I really should like to conclude, if I may. Will the Senator indicate how long his contribution might take?

Mr. LEE. Not very long.

Mr. HILL. Suppose the Senator lets me finish, and, then, as soon as I get through, I am sure the Chair will recognize the Senator and we will be glad to hear his contribution. I have been on my feet for over 2½ hours, and I should like to conclude, if possible.

Mr. LEE. Very well.

Mr. HILL. I will yield to the Senator if he insists, but if he makes a contribution some other Senator may desire to answer his contribution, and I should like to conclude if I can. Is that agreeable to the Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. HILL. I now see the Senator from Tennessee on his feet. He sees the Senator from Oklahoma interrupting, so he desires to get into the debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am coming to the Senator's rescue.

Mr. LEE. I believe I should be correct in saying that the Senator from Alabama has not yielded any more than the Senator from Tennessee yielded, the last time he spoke, to certain Members of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. I have not declined to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. LEE. I should appreciate the Senator's yielding to me, and I think he will thank me after he has yielded.

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma. Does he want me to thank him in advance? [Laughter.]

Mr. LEE. Both before and after would be all right.

Mr. HILL. I have such confidence in the Senator that I thank him in advance.

Mr. LEE. I wish to ask the Senator categorically whether the amendment recommended by the committee would reduce the appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority at all.

Mr. HILL. Whether the committee amendment would reduce the appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HILL. If the committee amendment itself were agreed to, without the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, it would reduce the appropriation; yes.

Mr. LEE. But with that amendment it would not reduce the appropriation?

Mr. HILL. I could not say that, because that would depend upon what the receipts and revenues for the next year would be.

Mr. LEE. Then I will put the question in this way: In the Senator's opinion, would the committee amendment effect any saving to the Government without hindering the T. V. A.?

Mr. HILL. The Senator's question cannot be answered yes or no. It might be very costly to the Government in many ways. If the Senator had been in the Chamber earlier in the day he would have heard me tell the story about the T. V. A. getting receipts and making a \$300,000 profit out of the use of those receipts.

Mr. LEE. I have been here listening to the argument all day; but the Senator started answering the question before he heard the end of the question. I said, Would it effect any saving without limiting the T. V. A.?

Mr. HILL. No; if it does not limit the T. V. A., it would not effect any saving.

Mr. LEE. Has there been any evidence of corruption or crookedness in the T. V. A. since 1935, since it had this revolving fund?

Mr. HILL. No; and it has been thoroughly investigated, as the Senator knows. The fact is that the joint committee of the two Houses which investigated T. V. A. particularly commended T. V. A. on its personnel, stating that it was surprising that the T. V. A., with the small salaries T. V. A. was able to pay in comparison with the salaries paid by private utilities and private businesses, was able to get men of the ability and character and standing that T. V. A. has in its organization.

Mr. LEE. Does the Senator believe that the adoption of these committee amendments would seriously hinder or injure the operation of the T. V. A.?

Mr. HILL. The Senator does indeed.

Mr. LEE. The main question, then, does not seem to be one of crookedness or corruption or one of Government economy, but the effect would be to limit the T. V. A. by not keeping this revolving

fund arrangement for use by the corporation. Is not that true?

Mr. HILL. That is true.

Mr. LEE. The Senator referred to a similar revolving fund arrangement provided in the bill offered by the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] to set up a similar authority on the west coast. I wish to refer to three existing laws on the statute books, which Congress has enacted, which provide revolving funds similar to the one which is sought to be destroyed by the committee amendment.

I read from the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, approved June 16, 1933, 48 Statutes at Large, chapter 98, page 273:

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 84. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized, with the approval of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to reduce the capital of any Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation by such action as may be suitable for the purpose. The funds made available by any such reduction shall constitute a revolving fund, all or any part of which shall be available for use from time to time by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of increasing, with the approval of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the capital of any Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

I now wish to quote from page 2 of the National Housing Act, as amended, the last sentence of section 2:

The total liability which may be outstanding at any time plus the amount of claims paid in respect of all insurance heretofore and hereafter granted under this section and section 6, as amended, less the amount collected from insurance premiums and other sources and deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the provisions of subsection (f) of this section, shall not exceed in the aggregate \$165,000,000.

I may say that the effect of this paragraph is the same as that provided at the present time under the law which gives the T. V. A. the same privilege.

I now wish to quote from "Federal Farm Loan Act, With Amendments," page 93, section 6:

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the Board as provided in this act.

I now wish to quote from the Bankhead-Jones Act, page 7, section 40, subsection (h):

(h) All money of the Corporation not otherwise employed may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or in any bank approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to withdrawal by the Corporation at any time, or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may be invested in obligations of the United States. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized and directed to act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Corporation in the performance of its powers.

Mr. President that concludes the references I wish to make to the three laws now on the statute books which provide the same type of arrangement which is

provided and which has been in existence since 1935 in connection with the T. V. A. It seems to me that these afford adequate precedent for us to keep the same arrangement for the T. V. A. I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the Senator for his contribution, a very fine contribution, coming from one who is always doing everything he can to the end that our war effort may be carried out with the greatest possible speed and effectiveness and that the people may receive electric power at fair and just rates.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] earlier today in his remarks spoke of the magnitude of the T. V. A. enterprise, an enterprise which is serving people in parts of 6 States, an enterprise with over 5,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, an enterprise with some 252 large substations, an enterprise which will have, when it is completed, 18 great hydroelectric dams and 2 great steam plants, an enterprise which during the next fiscal year will distribute some seven and one-half billion kilowatt-hours in the great T. V. A. area; an enterprise which is making an outstanding and notable contribution to our war effort—in fact, an indispensable contribution to that effort.

As the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] brought out earlier today in his questioning, it is absolutely necessary that the power which the T. V. A. has contracted to sell to its customers be available at all times, that there be a continuous flow of this power, that the power be ready 24 hours of every day of every week of every month.

Now that we are at war, when the demand for power is constantly growing, when, week after week, there is an insistence on the part of the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy that additional power be brought into being, it is all the more important that the Tennessee Valley Authority have the flexibility with reference to its receipts that it has enjoyed during the past 9 years. There is no way in the world for any committee of Congress, for any Budget director, or for anyone else, when the Budget estimates are made and the appropriations are made, to know what the needs and the demands and what the expenses of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be during the coming fiscal year.

Those estimates are usually made in September or October. The appropriation does not become available until the first of July, and then must cover the whole fiscal year of 12 months. Some 21 months' time ordinarily elapses from the time the estimates are first submitted until the time the appropriations are finally used. All kinds of emergencies are apt to arise.

Mr. President, I cited earlier in the day the fact that just a few weeks ago in the Mississippi area of the T. V. A. there was a terrible tornado, and some eight great towers, with transmission lines on those towers, were blown down. Of course those towers and those transmission lines had to be repaired immediately. There

would have been no time to come to Congress to get the money for the repairs. We all recall the Allis-Chalmers strike which took place a year ago. Because of that strike, which could not possibly have been foreseen at the time the estimates for the fiscal year were prepared and agreed upon, the T. V. A. was delayed some 3 or 4 months in some of its hydroelectric installations. As the result, to meet the emergency situation, it had to spend money for coal, it had to spend money for labor, and for other purposes, and those expenditures could not possibly have been foreseen when the estimates were made or when the appropriations were made.

There is always the threat of dry weather. Some years we will have abundant rainfall. In other years we will have a drought. A drought may make a difference of as much as five to seven millions of dollars in expenses in one year's time, because if we have a drought, then we must use the more costly power, the power generated by coal and by labor, or we may even have to go out and buy a block of power from some utility corporation. We cannot foresee what the weather is going to be. We cannot foresee what expenses we may have to meet as the result of unfavorable weather conditions. Sometimes the plans for a dam are changed after the estimate and appropriations have been made. The change in these plans for dams may cause a delay, may cause expenditures that could not possibly have been foreseen.

Many different matters can arise which will cause unforeseen emergencies, which will cause unforeseen expenditures, and the only way in the world that the Tennessee Valley Authority can meet these expenditures is in the same way that every private utility meets unexpected expenditures, which is by using the money from the receipts taken in to pay the expenditures. That is exactly what the Tennessee Valley Authority has been doing for the last 9 years. No one has yet arisen on this floor, no one has arisen anywhere else in this country, to say that those expenditures were ever contrary to the intent or the will of the Congress, or in violation of any purpose of the Congress. No one has shown any dishonesty in those expenditures. No one has shown anything that would bring those expenditures into criticism or condemnation. Everywhere there has been honest, efficient, businesslike operation carried on by Mr. Lilienthal, the able chairman and his associates.

Mr. President, as I have said, it is more important now that we are in the great war, and with the Tennessee Valley as a great center of production of war materials, that this flexibility continue to exist. I cited the illustration, as did the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], of how we provided additional power for the Aluminum Co., the need for which no one could have foreseen when the estimates and appropriations were made. The Tennessee Valley Authority built the 51-mile transmission line in order that the production of aluminum might go on and that there might be no stoppage

and no surcease in the production of aluminum.

Just last year the Electrometallurgical Co. was able to increase its production of ferrosilicon and of ferro alloys by 100 percent because the Tennessee Valley Authority had flexibility and was able to provide the company with the power which was necessary for the 100-percent increase.

The increased need of power on the part of the company was not foreseen. It was not contemplated when the estimates for the appropriations were made. If the T. V. A. had not had the flexibility with reference to its receipts it would not have been able to supply the power for the company to increase the production—this production which is so necessary and so needed for our defense. The ferrosilicon produced by the company is an indispensable element in the production of steel and steel alloys. All these ferro-alloys are necessary to our defense and to the production of defense materials.

The same thing happened in connection with the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the Victor Chemical Co. They are great producers of phosphorus. This phosphorus goes into the manufacture of incendiary bombs. We have to have phosphorus in order to make incendiary bombs. We have to have phosphorus for smoke-screen purposes. We have to have phosphorus for other needed war chemicals. By reason of the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority last year had this flexibility and could use its receipts it was able to produce additional power and thus enable the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the Victor Chemical Co. greatly to increase their production of these war materials. The same thing is true with reference to the Reynolds Metals Co. When the estimates and the appropriations were made it was not foreseen that the Reynolds Metals Co. would want to increase its production of aluminum. No provision was made in those estimates or in those appropriations for any increased power for the Reynolds Metals Co. so they might increase their production of aluminum. But when it was found that the Reynolds Metals Co. needed additional power, when the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy said to the T. V. A. that they wanted the increase made, that it was necessary for our defense that the increase be made, the Tennessee Valley Authority, because of this flexibility, was in a position to provide and did provide the additional power necessary for the increased production of aluminum by the Reynolds Metals Co.

Mr. President, the hour is late. I could go on citing many other instances in which our war efforts and our war program have been greatly strengthened, fortified, and accelerated because of the flexibility given to the Tennessee Valley Authority. I shall not do so but I do wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that since the estimates were made for the very appropriation bill now before us there has been a demand on the Tennessee Valley Authority by the War Production Board, the Army and the Navy, for an additional 650,000,-

000,000 kilowatt-hours of power. Since the estimates were made for the very bill now before us the War Production Board, the Army, and the Navy have come to the Tennessee Valley Authority and said, "You must produce more power than you contemplated when you made your estimate. You must produce more power than we thought you would have to produce when you submitted your estimate. You must produce 650,000,000 more kilowatt-hours of power, because we need the additional power for additional production of ferro-alloys, aluminum, phosphorus, magnesium, carbide for synthetic-rubber production, additional production of aircraft, and many other absolutely necessary materials of warfare."

Those demands have come and that necessity has developed since the estimates for the very bill pending before us were submitted, illustrating that we cannot place the Tennessee Valley Authority in a strait jacket. We cannot hamstring the Tennessee Valley Authority without hamstringing the war effort of the United States and all the United Nations. I know of no better way to impede the war effort of our country than to hamstring the Tennessee Valley Authority, as is proposed in these amendments.

The Tennessee Valley Authority must have flexibility in order to buy coal, to hire and pay personnel, and, if need be, to rehabilitate obsolete plants. It must have authority to buy power from other utilities. Since these estimates were made the Tennessee Valley Authority, in conjunction with private utilities, has worked out an interconnecting system at Nashville, Tenn., under which system the Tennessee Valley Authority can obtain some 300,000 additional kilowatts of power. This interconnection was not foreseen when the estimates were made; but the industries need the 300,000 kilowatts of power and the Tennessee Valley Authority must go forward and make the interconnection and spend whatever money may be necessary to make it.

It is now estimated that the Tennessee Valley Authority, to meet the war needs of our country—not domestic consumption, not consumption for commercial purposes, but the war needs of our country—will use more than 80 percent of the power which it will produce in the Tennessee Valley during the coming fiscal year, and that it will then have to go out of the valley and buy from private utilities, or from anybody who can sell a kilowatt of power to the Tennessee Valley Authority, between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 worth of power. There is a great power bottleneck in that valley today. I have referred to the great aluminum plants of the Aluminum Co. of America and of the Reynolds Metals Co. They must have power. The Tennessee Valley Authority, after generating all the power it can, will still have to purchase and resell to the industries, in order that they may be supplied, between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 worth of power.

Shall we hamstring the Authority? Shall we say to it, "If you are to buy any power you must first come to Congress and let us weigh the proposal and delay it before you may spend a penny"?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. The natural question which occurs to me is this: Since the bill is still before us, and the amount of money carried in the appropriation is subject to change, if the situation is as the Senator has described it can we not increase the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. HILL. The things to which I am referring are occurring every day. There is no way in the world for us to know today, on May 4, what the need will be even on May 14, June 1, June 14, or July 1. We are in a great war, fighting for the very life of our Nation; and if there is any one thing which the American people want and insist upon it is that we do nothing to impede the war effort; that we do nothing which might in any way prevent one more airplane, one more tank, or one more weapon from getting to our soldiers, who are fighting the war for us on the far-flung battlefronts of the earth.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator is entirely correct.

Let me ask another question: Does the Senator believe that an appropriation of \$36,000,000 is adequate to cover the presently known demands?

Mr. HILL. The unexpended balances alone amount to approximately \$30,000,000. The unexpended balances are only for the construction of new dams and similar installations and are all needed for these purposes. That does not take into consideration at all the things about which I have been talking, such as operating steam plants, buying power from other utilities, repairing transmission lines, putting in new transmission lines, new substations, or anything of that kind.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to be discourteous. I wish to finish my speech.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know the Senator does; but the Senator does not want to make a misstatement.

Mr. HILL. No; I do not.

Mr. McKELLAR. The \$36,100,000 in the bill is to take the place of the unexpended balances. There can be no dispute about it.

Mr. HILL. Certainly; but the \$30,000,000 of unexpended balances would be included in the \$36,100,000, which is needed to finish the dams, to finish the big steam plant, and to carry on installation work. There ought also to be available the receipts from the Corporation, so that it may meet the other conditions which may arise.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is absolutely mistaken. The amount of the appropriation approved by the House is \$136,000,000.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate has added \$36,100,000 to take the place of the money which the Senator says he wants to use.

Mr. HILL. The bill as it passed the House would make an appropriation of \$136,000,000. It would also carry over the unexpended balances, amounting to

\$30,000,000, and also make available the receipts of the Corporation. All the Senator from Tennessee would do would be to add \$36,100,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Even counting that item, the amount appropriated is the same.

Mr. HILL. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only possible difference between the two provisions is that in one case the T. V. A. would have to come to Congress and obtain an appropriation; and in the other case it would appropriate whatever it chose.

Mr. HILL. The amount is not the same at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am so advised by the clerk.

Mr. HILL. The facts are these: The House appropriated approximately \$136,000,000, and also made available the unexpended balances, representing an additional \$30,000,000, to complete the dams and power installations. The House also made available the receipts, which run anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$36,000,000. That is a good deal more than \$172,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The net result is that in the House \$136,000,000 was appropriated, plus \$30,000,000 of unexpended balances reappropriated, which made \$166,000,000.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Plus the receipts, which would range from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Mr. HILL. Perhaps \$36,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. The difference between that and what the Senate committee has done is that even with the reappropriation of the \$30,000,000 the Senate committee adds only \$6,000,000, in lieu of \$25,000,000 to \$36,000,000 of receipts. So there is quite a difference in the figures as between the House language and the bill as reported by the Senate committee.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HILL. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I think another point is contained in the question of the Senator from Vermont; and that is that if all this were done, the T. V. A. could not use the money; it would have to come to Congress and get deficiency appropriations every time anything of this kind happened.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. Probably it would be here on an average of once a month before the next year has passed, requesting deficiency appropriations.

Does any Member of the Senate believe that if all such items were to be put into separate deficiency bills they would get through the House and Senate, and through the committees, in time to have appropriated the money with which to do these things?

As I see it, that is a vital point. The T. V. A. cannot come to Congress and get deficiency appropriations every time it wants to buy a spool of thread or something of that kind.

Mr. HILL. Or to build a transmission line or something equally important.

Mr. NORRIS. Such procedure would be impracticable. Before the bills could be passed the need for them in the fiscal year would have passed, and the fiscal year would be over.

Mr. HILL. I have referred to this matter several times. I dislike to repeat; but, as the Senator knows, the War Department went to the Tennessee Valley Authority and stated that it needed a phosphorus plant. The Department asked the Tennessee Valley Authority to build the plant and carry on the operations, because of the fine work the T. V. A. had been doing in its small plant at Muscle Shoals. The War Production Board joined the Army in urging the Tennessee Valley Authority to build the plant and put it into production as soon as possible. The money for the plant is provided for where? It is provided for in this pending bill. The bill passed the House of Representatives on the 22d day of January, but has not yet passed the Senate—some 3½ months afterward.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator certainly is not at all informed about that matter. We have had at least three deficiency bills including just such items as the item for the phosphorus plant in Mobile. If the War Department, the War Production Board, or any other department of Government had come before the Appropriations Committee when it was dealing with the deficiency bills, the money for the plant could have been had in January, if they had wanted it. They have not wanted it much, or they certainly would have asked for it.

Mr. HILL. The truth of the matter is that at one time, because of the need for the plant the item for it was lifted out of this bill and put into a deficiency bill, which went to conference, where the item went out.

Mr. McKELLAR. It must have been very bad if it went out in conference.

Mr. HILL. It was an imperative item, but it went out. That item was at one time taken out of this bill, and put into a deficiency bill; it went to conference, went out, and now is in this bill. Of course, it was in the bill when it passed the House on the 22d of January. The bill has been in the Senate and in the Senate committee ever since the 22d of January, and that provision is still in the bill.

Mr. BONE. What provision went out of the bill?

Mr. HILL. The provision for the phosphorus plant.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have just asked the clerk of the committee about that matter. He says that the item complained of was in the sixth supplemental bill, and the House would not agree to it in conference.

Mr. HILL. Very well. That is exactly what I am saying; that is my point.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is that situation.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. That situation comes up constantly, and we all know it.

Mr. HILL. Certainly; that is the very reason I mention the point. That is exactly correct. That is the very point. I do not want the T. V. A. to have to come to Congress every time before it can spend a penny.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that is the case, why does not the Senator offer an amendment to this bill to the effect that, "There is hereby appropriated to the T. V. A. an unlimited sum to be expended by it as and when it will, without hereafter coming to Congress"? Why not do that? That is what the Senator proposes.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no; I want Congress to keep a check on the T. V. A., consistent with efficient operation.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a mighty poor check that the Senator suggests.

Mr. HILL. I want Congress to keep a check on the T. V. A. consistent with efficient and businesslike operation of the T. V. A.; but I do not want the business efficiency of the T. V. A. destroyed, as these amendments would destroy it. I do not want to see the development of all the vast area served by the T. V. A. seriously retarded, if not prevented, as I believe these amendments would do. I do not think there is any businessman in the world who would invest any money in a plant in the Tennessee Valley if he thought he had to depend on congressional action to get power with which to carry on his business.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that he need not bother. The Tennessee Valley Authority will not be retarded; it will not be injured. It will be upheld. All we ask it to do is to be honest in its dealings with the Congress and come before the Congress just as the other power companies owned by the Government come, to get its appropriations in a straightforward manner, just as the other power companies do. The Authority will get its appropriation, and it will be infinitely better for the Authority; for I never would be taking the position which I am taking if I did not know that in this case honesty is the best policy, and that the best way to run the Tennessee Valley Authority is to have it run by the Congress, which gives it the money. The money does not belong to Mr. Lillenthal; it belongs to the Government of the United States and to the people of the United States. It seems to me that it is going a long way to say that the Government which is furnishing the money shall furnish the money but shall not require any examination as to how it is spent.

The question involved is one of common honesty. When we get to the position in which we turn over to someone else the obligation of being honest for us, we shall have gone a long way toward injuring our Government and injuring that very Authority. I am not willing to do it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I know of no better illustration of the fact that honesty is the best policy than the very fine record of achievement of the Tennessee Valley Authority under its able Chairman, Mr. Lillenthal, through its policy, which has been an absolutely

honest one, an absolutely efficient one, and one that has provoked the admiration of all privileged to see its work.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have never yet had a report on it by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. HILL. Oh, yes; we have had a great many reports on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. HILL. We have had a report of a special congressional committee, and year in and year out the Senator from Tennessee has sat on the Appropriations Committee, which has gone into the Tennessee Valley Authority matters. The House Appropriations Committee has done likewise.

As a reading of the House hearings on the present bill will show, the House committee has gone into these matters very thoroughly. As a matter of fact, I think the record will show that the House goes into these matters with what may be called a fine-tooth comb. As the Comptroller General has stated, and as has been stated here this afternoon, there is no question of an audit by the Comptroller General of the United States. Each year there will be such an audit. Congress will continue, just as it has during the last 9 years, to check and to double check this agency, in order to know where the money goes and for what purpose it is expended, and in order to find out just exactly what is being done by the T. V. A. to carry on the work and the operations of the agency.

Mr. President, I urge that the amendments be rejected, because, if they were adopted, they would destroy the business efficiency of the Tennessee Valley Authority and would seriously impede and impair our war effort, as that effort is being so vitally and tremendously carried on today in the Tennessee Valley. For the sake of our country and its people the amendments must be defeated.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment we are now discussing, and in connection with the debate which has been proceeding for 3 or 4 days, we have seen an exhibition of economy in the paring down of many amendments, and I have voted for some of the reductions as we have gone along. But I think it will be rather interesting if I place in the Record at this point what I read in the Chicago Sun this morning about the amount of money we are spending:

The United States this year will spend nearly \$70,000,000,000—call it \$69,000,000,000, if you like. Now here is a strange fact: It makes no difference to the average man whether total 1942 spendings are \$69,000,000,000 or \$70,000,000,000. If he is in Congress, he accepts war costs, interest on the public debt, and emergency aid to agriculture as necessary; but he will argue furiously for cutting "ordinary costs" of Government.

The truth is that if our Government were utterly wiped out, save for war costs, farm aid, and contractual obligations, the total 1942 spending would still be between \$69,000,000,000 and \$70,000,000,000.

The Government dollar is now divided 95 cents for war, 3 cents for interest and other contracts, 1 cent for farm relief, and 1 cent for everything else.

Why spend all our time talking about fractions of 1 cent? Take 1 cent of waste

out of the 95 cents and it will support our whole Government.

CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS TO THE WAR

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, it is said that two schoolboys went into a field one day searching, one for beautiful wild flowers, the other for serpents. Each found what he looked for.

A few weeks ago, when the "Smaller War Plants Corporation" bill passed the Senate, I mailed a thousand copies of it to editors, businessmen, and chambers of commerce in Colorado. It was accompanied by a two-page statement written by me on the possibilities this legislation opened up for Colorado.

It was my hope that out of it would come paper pulp mills, vegetable-dehydrating plants, plastic plants, and numerous facilities for the production of small parts for our war machines. I thought at last Colorado would be able to get into the subcontracting industry on a widespread scale; that at last every idle screw driver would be put to work.

While I should have anticipated it, I was stunned when the Rocky Mountain News, a newspaper that has substituted stomach ulcers for an editorial policy, blasted me with a distorted tirade, ending with this venomous conclusion:

Who's bellyaching?

We'll tell you who's bellyaching. It's shilly-shallying politicians such as Ed JOHNSON who are bellyaching.

Where there are brickbats there are usually roses. I have here a response worthy of Colorado. I refer to a letter from R. A. Andrews, of Boulder, Colo. This is the kind of a letter that makes one glad that he is an American, the kind of a letter Byers, the founder of the Rocky Mountain News, would have written.

I ask leave to insert at this point copies of my statement, A Call to Arms, and my correspondence with Mr. Andrews. Also an article from the April number of Reader's Digest entitled "Home Workshops Go to War."

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A CALL TO ARMS

My fellow citizens, the "Smaller war-plants corporation" bill passed the Senate April 1 and now has gone to the House for further consideration and I hope final passage.

Its possibilities and far-reaching implications can hardly be visioned. If it fulfills the expectations of its sponsors it will completely revolutionize the industrial life of this Nation for the duration and perhaps long after the war has ended.

Almost every chamber of commerce in Colorado has written me repeatedly in the interest of locating a war-industry plant in their city. For obvious reasons it has not been possible to accomplish much along this line. Everybody has talked about the desirability of spreading the war-production industry out over the entire country, but very little has been accomplished.

Many Colorado cities, due to the impact of the war effort, are withering and slowly dying. Population considered, Colorado has been given far more than her share of war orders, large war industrial plants, Army camps, cantonments, air schools, aerial bases, storage facilities, etc. And yet many Colorado com-

munities are suffering severely right now from the unemployment caused by the war.

If we had any assurance that this war would be over within a year or two, we might try to get along some way, but no such assurance can be given. No one can tell what the post-war period will be like, except that we now realize that the America we have known and loved will never be the same again.

There is but one industry in this country today, and that is the war industry. Every business and vocation not connected directly with the war effort faces dislocation and perhaps oblivion. The sooner we realize this unpleasant reality the better off we will be. Above all, we must bear in mind that this is a war against totalitarian states—and calls for a totalitarian response.

It is only prudent then that we not only start putting our house in order but that we do our part to bring victory to our armed forces. Let's stop bellyaching and start doing something ourselves to win the war. Easier said than done, to be sure. However, the "small business" bill affords a way out of the present confusion and doubt and makes it possible to put every idle screwdriver and every willing worker in the land at work against our common enemies. Obviously, it is the plain duty of every public-spirited patriot to stop finding fault and find instead the place where his talents, skill, and sweat will support the armed forces of his country.

The modern assembly plant needs to be supplied by 10,000 small plants, each making a different part. In Germany thousands of peasants and shopkeepers spend their idle hours making small parts for assembly lines. Instructors go about showing them how to do the work and checking the results. America must fight fire with fire.

I suggest that a mass meeting be held in every city and town in Colorado, that the "small business" bill be explained, and that a committee be appointed to contact Mr. Clyde C. Hartzell, State director, Contract Distribution Division of the War Production Board, Denver, Colo., to learn what subcontract is suitable to their respective community and make application to the Smaller War Plants Corporation for a loan to build and equip whatever plant is deemed essential.

Loans under this bill are also available for mining and milling. Consequently, communities having vital, critical, or strategic mineral deposits should investigate the possibilities of their production and file an application for a loan to get under way if a real contribution to defense mineral supplies can be made.

During its consideration in the Senate the Smaller War Plants Corporation bill and its operation were fully explained. I am, therefore, sending you a copy of the act as passed by the Senate and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 31 and April 1, which carry the complete Senate debate. It is exceedingly important that these records be studied carefully.

This act must still be enacted by the House of Representatives, but I hope you will organize at once and present your application so that the hour the President signs the bill your petition will be ready for consideration by the Board.

Congress has acted in good faith to spread war production, and I am sure you will do your part. I cannot, of course, guarantee how Washington will respond to your application, but I believe they will greet it with open arms. If the Smaller War Plants Corporation fails to meet our joint challenge, the responsibility of failure will rest upon their shoulders and not ours.

I shall be glad to assist you in Washington. With every good wish, I am,

Most sincerely,

EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
United States Senator, Colorado.

THE STANDARD MACHINE WORKS,
Boulder, Colo., April 13, 1942.

The Honorable EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: We thought you might like to know about one small shop in Colorado that did not go around crying about Washington and the 40-hour week, we took our coats off and went out looking for contracts and trouble, we got both. Our first contract was for \$25,000 worth of labor, at that time this shop was employing three men, the work was started and then two of the men quit and went to work for the Government. Mr. Reynolds then hired green men and trained them himself, paying them well while they were learning. I was a Ford salesman and joined up as office boy-machinist-production boy or something. We now have 15 men working two 10-hour shifts.

Of course we had a lot of trouble getting extra machines and tools but we are doing the job and our first contract which was for machine tools, is finished, 60 days ahead of schedule. We have plenty of work ahead for at least 90 days.

If you are ever in Boulder drop in and see us.

Yours very truly,

R. A. ANDREWS.

APRIL 21, 1942.

R. A. ANDREWS,
The Standard Machine Works,
Boulder, Colo.

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: Thank God for men like W. I. Reynolds! Everybody in Colorado ought to take their hats off to a fellow like that.

May I have permission to make a thousand copies of your good letter of April 13 and mail them out to every Chamber of Commerce in the State of Colorado? I also want to put your letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where everyone can see it.

The Rocky Mountain News, long noted for its bitter political attacks upon me, reached a new low in distortion and misrepresentation in its editorial of April 11. At least, that is my opinion. * * *

Most sincerely yours,

STANDARD MACHINE WORKS,
Boulder, Colo., April 27, 1942.

The Honorable EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: Please feel free to use our letter in any way you see fit.

One thing, we spoke about the 40-hour week, our men are paid overtime for all time in excess of the regulation 40 hours.

This morning we received another contract for \$11,500 labor. All materials to be supplied by the prime contractor.

Everyone in Colorado should be interested in getting subcontracts, but they have to have someone to show them the way. The local War Production Board has too much other business and cannot give the time needed. Colorado should appoint a man to work with Mr. Hartzell, locating the machines, then the men, and lastly to contact the contractors and get the work.

Personally I can see a steady stream of war supplies coming from Colorado, but someone who understands priorities, machines, tools, and men must lead the way.

Yours very truly,

R. A. ANDREWS.

HOME WORKSHOPS GO TO WAR
(Arthur Grahame)

One day last spring Stanley A. Carlson, 86-year-old president of a small machinery manufacturing company in New Jersey, needed additional machine tools to fill subcontracts he had received for airplane, gun, and bombsight parts. He had already opened a second plant, bought all the new and sec-

ond-hand tools he could get, and expanded his force from 20 to 200. But orders kept piling up. He couldn't find any subcontractors in that region who could take on more defense work.

Carlson solved the problem, and the way he did it was so simple and effective that the Government is introducing his home workshop subcontracting plan all over the country.

While Carlson was wondering where he could get additional lathes, John Lindstrom, a machinist who worked in the plant, came into the office on some errand. Carlson remembered that John's hobby was experimental tool making, and that he had a good lathe in a little workshop in his basement. If he would use that lathe to do at home the same work he was doing in the plant, it would make his plant lathe available for another machinist.

Carlson offered Lindstrom his regular wages and overtime, plus something extra for overhead. John went home with material for parts which had to be machined to two-thousandths-of-an-inch accuracy, and a few days later brought in the completed job.

After Lindstrom had worked a few weeks at home he came to Carlson with a proposition. Ever since he'd been an apprentice in Sweden he had dreamed of owning his own shop. He had his lathe and a small drill press, and he had tracked down a rusty old milling machine that could be made serviceable. A friend of his, a good amateur machinist, wanted to go to work for him. He would keep his car in the yard and turn his garage into a shop. Carlson had found his first subcontractor.

Were there other men in the vicinity who had machine tools in their home workshops? Carlson decided to find out. Next day this advertisement appeared in a New Jersey newspaper:

"Toolmakers, machinists, hobbyists, if you have an idle machine in your basement that you are willing to use in the interest of national defense, write at once giving full particulars as to your equipment and abilities."

Carlson received 75 answers, mostly from home-workshop hobbyists who were holding down regular jobs. Sam Pecorino, one of his plant engineers, was put in charge of transforming these applicants into subcontractors. Some had to be eliminated because they didn't have adequate tools or skill. Pecorino decided what sort of work each was best fitted to do and gave him material with which to make a sample. If the part passed rigid inspection, the man was given a contract.

Thirty-five of those who answered that first advertisement proved they could do work of the required quality. Later ads increased the number of home-workshop subcontractors. Some of them have found it profitable to give up their former occupations; others devote 25 to 60 off-time hours a week to defense production. Today about 150 men give full or part time to the work. And Carlson has found that the subcontractors who work in their basements and garages have a lower percentage of rejections for faulty craftsmanship than the men in his plant.

When technical difficulties crop up, Pecorino is available for advice. The subcontractors show their appreciation when there is a rush job; some of them have worked 30 hours without a break. Usually they name their own delivery dates, which they almost always meet without prodding.

Pecorino took me to several of the home workshops. He stopped first at George Carell's house in a quiet suburban street. "Carell's one of our best men," Pecorino said: "He does beautiful precision work. When he answered our ad he was an oil salesman and did mechanical work for fun, such as making his wife a sewing machine and a vacuum

cleaner. After working part time with us for several months he started out for himself. Now he has three men on his day shift and several who work a few hours in the evening. Carell himself averages close to 18 hours a day. One of his best men is a hobbyist who, when the war started, was a lace importer."

Over the cellar stairway was a sign: "Positively no admittance. United States Defense work." We went in. Except in a submarine, I've never seen so much machinery in so little space. "I like to have my machines close together," Carell said, "if a fellow doesn't have to waste time walking from one machine to another, sometimes he can operate two at once."

Our next stop was at John Lindstrom's. To accommodate the old machine tools he has bought and reconditioned, Lindstrom enlarged his garage twice and now plans another addition. He employs, on day and night shifts, eight nonprofessional machinists whom he has trained to do precision work. Recently Lindstrom devised a lathe fixture that grinds four gun-recoil parts in the time that it formerly took to grind one.

George C. Wyland, another top-flight subcontractor, formerly built and maintained scientific apparatus for the Columbia University School of Mines. A hobbyist with a well-equipped machine shop in his home, he resigned his position, after a few weeks of spare-time work, to give all his time to subcontracting. He now has six men working for him.

Another successful subcontractor is Michael Brodsky, a toolmaker in a rubber plant, who used to make model gasoline engines in his home shop. Now, in addition to his regular job, he works 50 hours a week at home. His subcontracting is a family affair—a brother-in-law averages 40 to 50 hours a week, and Mrs. Brodsky and her sister have learned to rough out small parts on an old lathe.

Carl Riel, foreman in a food-products plant, works 25 hours a week on airplane tools, his wife knitting busily for the marines while she keeps him company in his basement shop.

These people work hard and go short on sleep—but they like it. The work is highly profitable, and they are helping win the war.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

MR. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOXEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

MR. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6430



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, APRIL 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 72, at the end of line 22, before the period
- 2 insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That
- 3 commencing July 1, 1942, all proceeds derived by the
- 4 Board of Directors of the Authority from the sale of power
- 5 or any other products manufactured by the Authority, and
- 6 from any other activities of the Authority, including the
- 7 disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid
- 8 into the Treasury of the United States monthly, and shall

1 not be expended until subsequently appropriated by the
 2 Congress: *And provided further*, That any unexpended
 3 balances on June 30, 1942, in the 'Tennessee Valley Author-
 4 ity fund, 1942', are hereby reappropriated, and shall remain
 5 available until June 30, 1943, and shall be available for
 6 the payment of obligations chargeable against the said fund
 7 for the fiscal year 1942''.

77TH CONGRESS
 2D Session

H. R. 6430

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MAY 4 (legislative day, APRIL 30), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Second. Men between 35 and 45 who are unmarried and childless, or married since December 20, 1941, when the draft was extended above 35.

Third. Married men under 35 without children.

Fourth. Married men over 35 without children.

Fifth. Men under 28, married before the draft, with children.

Sixth. Men between 28 and 35, married before the draft, with children.

Seventh. Men over 35, married before December 20, 1941, with children.

The bill would not affect in any way the jurisdiction of local boards regarding occupational deferment.

The bill is not intended to be retroactive regarding men already drafted, because the administrative difficulty would be too great. It would eliminate all the doubtful questions regarding dependency, and would give assurance to men in the later classes that they will only be called when conditions make it absolutely essential. Such men could freely undertake obligations in connection with defense work at home.

If this bill is passed, of course, it is essential that the bills providing increased pay for soldiers and allowances for their dependents should also be adopted.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2510) to provide a uniform system of classification under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RETIREMENT, WITH ADVANCED RANK, OF CERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2285) to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of certain officers of the Navy, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 5394. An act to authorize the lease or sale of public lands for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, etc.; and

H. R. 6071. An act to grant a preference right to certain oil and gas lessees; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 5484. An act for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 6402. An act to facilitate the construction of water conservation and utilization projects under the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, approved May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

H. R. 6502. An act to change the name of the Black Warrior National Forest to the William B. Bankhead National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 6634. An act to facilitate the employment by defense contractors of certain former members of the land and naval forces, including the Coast Guard, of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6646. An act to provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of

death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and

H. R. 6926. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6633. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; and

H. R. 6972. An act relating to the payment by certain persons in the armed forces of the United States entitled to be naturalized under title III of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, of fees for the issuance of certificates of arrival; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 2989. An act to authorize the use of a tract of land in California known as the Millerton Rancheria in connection with the Central Valley project, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to henceforth designate the new lock in the St. Marys River at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as the General Douglas MacArthur Lock; to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GEORGE subsequently, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6926) authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1304) thereon.

NAMES OF CERTAIN ARMY PERSONNEL WHO HAVE ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF MILITARY DUTIES

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution, which I send to the desk. I request that the resolution be read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 243) was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Whereas our country is in peril and threatened on every side by enemies; and

Whereas according to American traditions of loyalty and patriotism our citizens have responded to the call of arms; and

Whereas Congress has appropriated nearly \$160,000,000 to furnish arms and equipment for our sailors and soldiers; and

Whereas the President has now declared that by 1943 we shall have more than 4,000,000 men under arms; and

Whereas the registration and drafting of women has become an issue before Congress; and

Whereas the glorious deeds of General MacArthur have served as a great inspiration to our people in this time of need: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the War Department be, and it is hereby, requested to furnish the names of all personnel above the rank of captain and under the age of retirement who have voluntarily asked to be relieved of their military duties in this time of the Nation's peril, together with those at or over the age of retirement who have continued in the service.

TWO-PARTY GOVERNMENT—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on two-party government, delivered by him on

May 4, 1942, at the meeting of the Women's Republican Club of the District of Columbia, in Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the committee amendment on page 71, line 23, to strike out the word "purchase" and the comma.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, sometimes, under certain conditions, people do foolish things. For example, I have heard of some very funny things happening when a man's house has caught fire. I once heard of a man whose house caught fire and who, of course, wanted to save everything he could. The ice man had just brought in a chunk of ice and put it down on the kitchen sink. The man rushed in, grabbed up the chunk of ice, took it out, and deposited it on the sidewalk. I heard of another man whose house was on fire, who picked up an armful of dishes, rushed to the window, and dumped them out the window. I use these illustrations to show how it is possible, under stress, and in the psychology of critical conditions, for us to do a foolish thing in an effort to do a helpful thing.

At this time we all want to cut down nondefense expenditures, but I am sure none of us want to hinder any activity necessary toward winning the war. It has developed that the adoption of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, now under consideration, would not reduce Government expenditures. It has also developed in the debate that its only effect would be to deprive the Tennessee Valley Authority of a governmental arrangement by which it utilizes a revolving fund, which governmental arrangement now exists under the provisions of at least three laws to which I referred late yesterday evening. This arrangement is that which is accorded most governmental corporations, allowing them revolving funds for operating, in order that they may act with greater speed. Further, it was not developed in the debate that there has been any fraud, crookedness, or corruption in the Tennessee Valley Authority. It also appears that agreeing to the committee amendment would limit and might hamstring the T. V. A. to an extent which would be dangerous in wartime.

For instance, if we should adopt the first amendment, absolutely prohibiting the T. V. A. from purchasing any more automobiles, I can conceive of an unfortunate situation ensuing. Last week two terrible storms hit Oklahoma—one at Pryor and one at Pawhuska—resulting in widespread destruction of property and the loss of many lives. I can easily conceive how it would be possible for a storm of that kind to strike the Tennessee Valley where a number of cars, necessary for carrying on the business of the T. V. A., might be clustered

in a parking lot, and destroy them. Under the committee amendment before the T. V. A. could secure other cars in order to carry on its business, it would be necessary for them to come and secure action by Congress, which, at the very best we could do, would be a long process.

Therefore, Mr. President, if we err now we should err on the side of defense. If it should be determined to withdraw the use of the revolving fund from the T. V. A., I certainly believe it should be done only after adequate hearings, and consideration of every angle of the action, before taking away an authority and a privilege and an arrangement which has been a part of the T. V. A. since 1935.

Mr. President, I wish to show in the next few minutes how important electric power is to our war effort. I wish to show first how far the United States is behind the Axis, how far ahead of the United States the Axis is at this time in the development of electric power.

Europe has about one-third of the water power of the world, with a major portion located in Axis-controlled countries. The developed water power in these 11 countries totals practically 15,000,000 kilowatts, or 25 percent above the developed hydroelectric power in the United States.

The total dependable capacity of Axis-controlled power plants is from forty to forty-three million kilowatts, or approximately 25 percent in excess of the public and private capacity of this country.

Between 1935 and 1942 Germany, in her own and occupied territories, has quadrupled the output of electric power. While they are doing that we are considering the adoption of an amendment which might limit and hinder the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is the greatest source of electric power in the United States.

Today the Axis European electric production is about 40 percent above that of the United States levels, of which half comes from occupied territories. We need to add at least 7,000,000 kilowatts as early as possible, and then to provide about 5,000,000 kilowatts additional for reserves.

Japan, with heavy rainfall and precipitous slopes has great hydro power resources. Its potential hydro power is nearly 5,000,000 kilowatts, and its developed power is in excess of three and one-half million kilowatts. This is one reason for that country's war production activity.

Mr. President, I wish to discuss now the part that electric power plays in the development of aircraft production. Aircraft production is principally a light electric metal industry. The materials required for engine construction are magnesium-aluminum alloys for the engine blocks, high-grade alloyed steel for cylinder walls, forged steel shafts and brass, bronze, copper, and lead for bearings. The plane bodies are built of aluminum and aluminum-magnesium alloy sheets and shapes. All of these basic raw materials are electric metals.

The fabrication of these metals into planes also requires large blocks of power.

The electric metal weight in the average bomber is about 12 tons, in the medium bomber 10 tons, and in the pursuit plane 5 tons. It takes about $3\frac{1}{4}$ kilowatts working every hour in the year, except for repairs, to turn this raw material into 1 ton of finished fabricated product. This means that each average bomber takes about 40 kilowatts working continuously for a full year, the average bomber 32 kilowatts, and the pursuit plane 16 kilowatts. It has been estimated that the average plane requires about 8 tons of such material, or 26 kilowatt-years.

A yearly schedule of 60,000 planes represents about 1,600,000 kilowatts. Applying this to my own State, this is over 7 times the total electric maximum use now existing in Oklahoma. A 125,000 yearly plane program will require 3,200,000 kilowatts, or approximately one-tenth of the total effective American electric capacity.

Let us now consider electric power with respect to the manufacture of munitions. The classification of munitions includes shell casings, explosives, gases, and smokes. Casings are generally brass, which is made from electrolytic copper and zinc. These materials have extensive war uses. Brass melting furnaces will produce about 25 tons per kilowatt-year. Pure zinc is produced at the rate of 2 tons per kilowatt-year, whereas electrolytic copper reduction direct from the ore ranges from two and a half to three and a half tons per kilowatt-year.

Next I wish to discuss the manufacture of ordnance and the use of electric power. This classification includes small arms, artillery, tanks, antiaircraft, naval guns, and accessories. This type of manufacture requires forgings of alloy steels, aluminum, and magnesium. This means conventional furnace steel plus electrolytic refined steels and ferroalloys. High-grade iron and alloy steels are basic to this type of manufacture. The alloy steels require large quantities of power as such furnaces range in size from 25,000 to 35,000 kilowatts each.

I wish also to discuss the construction and building of ships with respect to electric power needed. The base of the shipbuilding industry is steel plates and structural shapes which require iron and steel furnaces as well as ferroalloys. Ferrochrome is used to make armor plate. High-grade electric steel is required for propulsion machinery. The present trend is toward the rapidly growing use of alloy steel, which is another electric product.

The light metals, such as aluminum and magnesium, are the materials vital to the manufacture of airplanes and incendiary bombs.

In 1933 the United States produced more than twice as much aluminum as Germany. In 1940 Germany and her occupied territories produced over twice as much aluminum as was produced in the United States—more than 15 percent in excess of the combined output of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. This is exclusive of Japan. In 1940 Japan produced what would compare to about 19 percent of the aluminum manufactured in the United States. At

the end of 1941 Germany was outproducing the United States, Great Britain, and Canada in aluminum and magnesium.

Mr. President, I present these cold facts to show how important electric power is for the prosecution of this war, and to point out the danger that might come to the United States if we in any way limited or hindered any of our power-producing facilities in the United States. Instead of limiting them and hobbling them, we should be considering methods here of expanding the production of electric power.

I have here two newspapers, both of them from the same publishing company. One of them has a headline:

Power short, State out of defense race.

This is the Daily Oklahoman of Wednesday, April 15. Then there is the subheadline:

Congressmen told it's no use to seek new plants.

That is, for Oklahoma. This article is by Carl K. Stuart, of the Oklahoman Times, Washington Bureau.

It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Oklahoma is out of the picture from now on in the competition for important defense industries because it has no more electric power available for them, the State congressional delegation was told Tuesday.

Russell Rhodes, executive secretary of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, brought these gloomy tidings to the Congressmen, and his conclusions were echoed by Representative JACK NICHOLS, who asserted that "there is not a single kilowatt of power now available, or even in sight for any definite future delivery, for any war industries in the State not already allocated."

So serious did the delegation take these warnings that it ordered the appointment of a committee to survey the power situation and report any departmental suggestions that may be found for breaking this bottleneck.

Then there is another subhead line:

No use to try.

I continue to read under that headline.

Rhodes declared that the power famine already has lost to some Oklahoma community the sundry ammonia and shell-loading plant which has just been awarded to the Amarillo area; that it threatens to block the \$13,000,000 butadiene plant proposed for Seminole, and that it has put eastern Oklahoma out of the running for a huge chemical warfare establishment.

Mr. President, I wish to read the headline of the afternoon newspaper of this same publishing company, the Oklahoma City Times of April 30:

United States admits Oklahoma's power is sufficient for war industries.

First report of shortage proves false.

Congressmen investigating an alleged shortage of electric power in Oklahoma for war industries Thursday had direct, official word from the War Production Board that the power available is sufficient for industries allocated or planned.

The statement, issued by J. A. Krug, Chief of the Power Branch of the War Production Board, is being circulated among power company executives by a special Oklahoma power investigating committee, including Congressmen LYLE H. BOREN (chairman), JED JOHNSON, and WILBURN CARTWRIGHT, and is expected to be the final chapter in the argument over Oklahoma's power supply.

Another heading is:

CAN SUPPLY MORE PLANTS

The official analysis, which points out that there are no "large blocks" of power available in Oklahoma for "aluminum, magnesium, or other war industries which require enormous quantities of power," adds that the supply is "sufficient to meet the requirements of all war industries which have been allocated to Oklahoma and a sufficient supply can be made available, by curtailment if necessary, for such additional war industries as should be located in Oklahoma because of natural advantages."

The statement came in refutation of charges made in Washington and attributed to Russell Rhodes, manager of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, that Oklahoma is losing war industries because of the lack of power. The charge stirred up a hornets' nest in power circles and brought an investigation by both Congressmen and business leaders of the State.

Mr. President, I have read both sides of this controversy. Those whom I have consulted about the possibility of locating new war industries in Oklahoma say that there is a shortage of power. They do not say that there is an actual shortage now, but that all the available power has been allocated. Therefore they hesitate to give consideration to the location of other industries in that area.

Recently at Chicago, Mr. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, made a speech in which he stated that there was a shortage of power. I have given facts which have been checked for accuracy with the War Production Board.

Those figures definitely show that there is a shortage of power in this country; that we are behind the Axis in the production of power; that we are behind the Axis in the development of hydroelectric power; that Germany and the conquered countries have quadrupled their power production since 1935; and that their developed hydroelectric capacity is above that of the United States.

Mr. President, in the light of these facts I submit that we should not do anything, no matter how small, which would in any way threaten the further production and development of power in this country. Therefore I hope that the two committee amendments to which I have referred will both fail.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Danaher	Lee
Andrews	Davis	Lucas
Austin	Doxey	McCarran
Bailey	Ellender	McFarland
Ball	George	McKellar
Bankhead	Gerry	McNary
Barkley	Gillette	Maloney
Bilbo	Glass	Maybank
Bone	Green	Mead
Brewster	Guffey	Millikin
Brown	Gurney	Murdock
Bulow	Hayden	Norris
Bunker	Herring	Nye
Burton	Hill	O'Daniel
Butler	Holman	Overton
Byrd	Hughes	Pepper
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Clark, Idaho	Kilgore	Reynolds
Clark, Mo.	La Follette	Russell

Schwartz	Taft	Van Nuys
Shipstead	Thomas, Idaho	Wallgren
Smathers	Thomas, Okla.	Walsh
Smith	Tunnell	Wheeler
Spencer	Tydings	White
Stewart	Vandenberg	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 71, line 23, to strike out the word "purchase" and the comma.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, during the debate yesterday reference was made to our Columbia power development and the changes proposed to be made in the set-up, which are outlined in Senate bill 2430, introduced by me on behalf of my colleague and myself. It seemed desirable that I should make some comment on what is proposed to be accomplished in the Columbia River Basin. I do not desire to explore the bill thoroughly, since I expect to do that later when it is before the Senate. However, I do think it will be of more than passing interest to the Members of the Senate to understand something of the conditions which led me and my colleague, the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], to introduce a bill which is of live interest to the people of the Northwest, and especially to the two Northwestern States, Washington and Oregon.

In the first place, it must be understood that the situation confronting us in the Northwest is different from that which is exemplified by the T. V. A. picture. Presidential fiat brought Grand Coulee into existence, and it was placed under the Interior Department and operated by the Reclamation Service. It was a multiple-purpose dam and a multiple-purpose project. The Bonneville project was created also by Presidential fiat, and its operation was placed under the Board of Army Engineers.

To this day Grand Coulee has and, under the proposed and contemplated legislation, will look to the Interior Department and the Interior Department budget to provide additional generating equipment. With respect to the Bonneville, that project under the domination of the engineers will look to the budget of the Board of Army Engineers for the necessary amount to add additional generating equipment.

That presents to the Congress this sort of a picture. The Columbia River power agency proposed to be set up under the bill which I have introduced will be a sales agency. It will be a seller of electric energy. It will own a few great main transmission lines. It will take the power produced by the Reclamation Service at the Grand Coulee and the power produced by the Army engineers at the Bonneville, and will sell it.

It will probably have at its command the greatest pool of hydroelectric energy in this country, if not in the world.

One project on the Columbia River, the Grand Coulee, when fully completed will produce about as much energy as can be produced at all the dams in the Tennessee Valley. Of a consequence, the agency set up to dispose of that energy has a sizeable problem on its hands, but it is the normal problem incident to the oper-

ation of a big power system. T. V. A. was a creature of Congress. I was in this body when it and the House created the T. V. A. back in 1933. It was the brain child of our able and distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. It started from scratch, so to speak, and developed that valley as a single entity. It did this without being tied in with other governmental agencies such as I have referred to—the Interior Department and the War Department. Therefore its operations have been conducted, necessarily, in a different fashion.

Congress passed the Bonneville Act in 1937. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and I did a great deal of work on that bill. The Senator from Oregon was generous of his time and suggestions and he will recall, as other Members of the Senate will recall, that the bill provides that it is provisional legislation. We, too, were "starting from scratch," so to speak, in attempting to set up an agency to sell the electric energy produced at Bonneville. We faced the fact that at Bonneville the Army engineers were turning the wheels and producing the energy, so we set up an agency which took the current produced at Bonneville and made it a sales agency of the Federal Government, under the title "Bonneville Administration."

When Grand Coulee later became a producer of power, we faced precisely the same problem. The picture had jelled and set. The Reclamation Service was in charge of the vast Grand Coulee development. The Army engineers were still in charge of the Bonneville project. So the proposal now before the Senate in the form of Senate bill 2430 simply creates an enlarged sales agency. In creating it, we have attempted to give it the powers that legitimately belong to such an agency. Without such powers we would simply crucify its usefulness by restrictions that no private business would tolerate or impose on itself. By our proposals, we have tried to create an efficient business organization.

First, there is capitalized on the books the amount of money the Federal Government has so far spent in its power developments there, or that portion of the Federal expenditure which can properly be allocated to and chargeable to the production of power. When that figure is determined, it goes on the books, and is charged as a capital debt which the project owes the Federal Government, and which it agrees, under the bill, to pay back, so much a year, with interest on the debt.

The bill further provides that when this agency takes over any private system for later sale to public bodies, it will pay the same amount of taxes paid by the private corporation previously owning and holding it, during the time such property is held by the agency. Under the bill it is made the duty of this agency immediately to sell these acquired distribution systems back to the many public utility bodies in the State of Washington which have been set up for the purpose of operating electric distribution systems. They will then buy

power from the Columbia Power Authority.

There are 39 counties in the State of Washington, and in 30 of them the people of my State have set up public agencies to own and operate power systems and to distribute electrical energy to their people. So, when the Federal Government takes over one of the big private systems—and, parenthetically, let me say to the Senate that one of the largest in the State, in fact, the largest, is quite ready to sell out and wants to get cut of the picture—the system, when acquired by this instrumentality which we want to set up, will be immediately broken up, and the entire distribution system sold to the cities, to public power districts, and to cooperative organizations among the farmers and incidentally to the R. E. A.'s in that State.

There is not a State in the Union so thoroughly committed to the principle of public power as is my State. It is no longer a question to be debated on this floor, because the people there, year in and year out, have made their attitude of mind all too evident in elections.

So, through this agency, it is proposed to acquire one or more of these private systems, break them up, deliver over and sell such properties to these numerous public agencies. These State power agencies will pay for such property and these payments will be used to retire the debt which was created in the acquisition of the private system, and this process will wipe out and liquidate the agency debt arising out of such acquisition. Such a system will and should operate as efficiently as a private system.

I and those who have been interested in this bill—and there are a number of men in this body who are interested—have tried to set up this instrumentality on such a basis as would enable it to pay its way out. Whether or not it can be done, has been demonstrated for the last 50 years in my State. I want to give one illustration.

When I was a young man in Tacoma, starting to practice law, my city built a little hydroelectric plant on the Nisqually River. That plant, with a transmission line into the city of Tacoma, cost \$2,000,000, in round figures. We issued "revenue bonds" such as are to be employed under this bill. That was a complete departure from ordinary Federal fiscal operations. Those bonds were payable so much a year over a period of 20 years or thereabouts. At the end of 12 years, we had amortized our bond quota each year, and there was enough profit to have almost cleaned up payments for the remaining 8 years. Yet the day when that plant was proposed, and when the plant was built, the bright minds linked to private power systems, through numerous editorials in newspapers and in paid articles in newspapers, said that the city of Tacoma would regret it had ever built the plant; that it would be a "white elephant," that the city would wish to God it had not owned it, and would be glad to sell it for 30 cents on the dollar. Within 2 years after that little hydro plant was finished, my city of Tacoma was giving its people the cheapest

electric light and power rates in this country, and has maintained that very enviable position in the power field ever since. I have not heard a single legitimate criticism of the municipally owned Tacoma Light & Power System. It has been an outstanding example not only as a yardstick in the field of rates but as a yardstick in the field of business operations. We have tried to breathe into S. 2430 the spirit that lay behind the Tacoma plant which was so eminently successful that even those who are defenders of the principle of private power have found nothing in the system against which they may legitimately complain.

I want to refer again to the problem involved. We had to face the Columbia power program in a different way than did those who grappled with the problem of the Tennessee Valley. There they had built the whole thing from scratch; they had to lay the foundations; the whole concept had to be engineered here in the mind of a great public servant with a great vision of future accomplishments; but, in my section of the country, the President brought into existence the Grand Coulee and the Bonneville projects by a stroke of the pen. There they were, and we took them as they were. Against that set-up we have woven into this new fabric of legislation those principles which we devoutly hope the Senate and House of Representatives will approve. To assail what we propose is to assail all that we have so far accomplished in the State of Washington, by the will of the people. We can present to you an outstanding example of success in the power field. In that section we have demonstrated how much profit there is in the business and how readily it can pay out. A cub lawyer, who, in the light of all the judicial dicta and of our body of State legislation on our books, could not set up one of these agencies, ought to be sent back to school. There are plenty of bench marks, both in the field of practical experience and in the legislative field, to guide the footsteps of any young lawyer who might want to be counsel for a public body desiring to set up one of these public power agencies.

Of course, the T. V. A. had a wholly different problem, because it was a step-by-step development, which presented something of the pattern and problems the city of Seattle had to face in the development of its great Skagit River project, where it poured out money, perhaps twenty million or twenty-five million dollars, in building the first unit of power. I remember critics used to say that this was an outstanding example of ineptitude, and was full of business crudities because the city had many hundreds of dollars per horsepower invested in a plant of limited capacity. The Skagit is a swift river, running through a rugged, precipitous country. It had to be harnessed a step at a time. When that plant is fully completed, the per-horsepower cost will be astoundingly low. Seattle is fortunate in possessing such an asset.

My city built a magnificent hydroelectric development in the Olympic Mountains, at a completed cost of ap-

proximately \$75 to \$80 a horsepower. The first unit came in 1926, and its cost has been rapidly amortized. I recall one instance, which, if Senators will consider, will enable them to realize the difference between public and private ownership, and how these contrasting systems operate. It is not that men try to be mean, but the very nature of a private plant involves maintaining its capital structure intact and of paying interest and dividends on the highest valuation it can establish and maintain. I remember at one time Tacoma had amortized her debt to about \$36 a horsepower, but at that time a private plant set-up represented approximately \$400 a horsepower of alleged valuation. The private plant never repaid 1 penny of its capital debt, but Tacoma's debt of \$36 a horsepower was gradually paid out by the process of amortization of bonded debt. That is precisely what we are proposing to do on the Columbia River projects. Public developments should pay back what the Government put into the plants. It can and will be done. I do not know of any power system owned by the Government that does not have as its objective that very thing.

In S. 2430 we propose to utilize the revenues to operate the project and keep it going. One of the fixed charges there is the amortization of the debt. That will be done by a process familiar to us in the State of Washington. The specific debt to which I have just referred is the bonded debt of the plant, the proceeds of which will be utilized to acquire private systems, break them up, and sell them back to public power bodies.

I take time to explain what the term "revenue bonds" means. The revenue bond which under this bill we propose to issue through this Federal agency is a bond payable out of operating revenues of the plant. Those bonds will be issued in proper series, and from the revenues of the plant so many of them will be retired each year. There has been a ready market for this type of bond. In the darkest and gloomiest period of the depression in this country, in the thirties, the power bonds of Seattle and Tacoma never defaulted, but I know of many defaults in bond issues resting upon the sovereign power of taxation. I contemplate no trouble whatever in selling these bonds, and, having been sold, the revenues of the plant and proceeds of sales of distribution properties to public bodies will amortize them. So we are not compelled, under this system, to come to the Treasury for money to purchase a private power system. We would have faced a different situation, of course, if we had tried to build "from scratch," as was done in the case of the T. V. A.; but Bonneville was built, Grand Coulee was later built, under Presidential order; and the Bonneville administrator was later directed to take the power produced at Grand Coulee and sell it over the lines which he had built.

In the matter of new capital investment, Congress would pass judgment. In the first place, additional power installations in the generating plants would come through the budget of the Interior Department and the Army engineers. Such

major investments as additional heavy transmission lines would come that way. But the costs of all forms of operation would be met by revenue from the operations. That is the logical and horse-sense way of handling this problem.

Any additional revenue in the form of surplus in this plant would be utilized to amortize, over and above the regular maturities, those bonds which were outstanding, and were sold for the purpose of acquiring private systems. Over and above that, any further additional surplus revenues would be utilized to further amortize our debt to the Treasury for the capital expenditures resulting from congressional appropriations. That, in a general way, is the set-up proposed in S. 2430.

Under our proposal the Administration will have to submit to the department at the beginning of each year a program of the activities expected to be carried on from receipts from power revenue and surplus, and that program must go to the President for his approval. The bill makes it mandatory that the program shall be carried out in accordance with its terms, assuming, of course, that the President approves. That, in general, is the plan proposed in this bill.

The Administration thus proposed to be set up will be a sales agency. T. V. A. possesses and operates its dams somewhat as a private corporation would, though perhaps not in the exact sense. On account of its situation, it has a much greater problem on its hands than we would have in the Northwest. It had to build as well as operate those dams. It is much more of a proprietor in that sense than the Columbia power program would make the new Columbia Power Administration. The Columbia Power Administration will not operate the dams at Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

The legislation affecting the Columbia development would only get into the field T. V. A. now occupies if, in taking over a private system, it took over one or more of its hydroelectric or steam plants, in which case it would operate such plants as T. V. A. now operates dams and power plants in the Tennessee Valley. But the bill also provides that it shall sell to public bodies any of the power plants it acquires in case they wish to buy them. In any event, the Columbia Power Administration would retain Grand Coulee and Bonneville and such other acquired generating units which public bodies did not desire to buy. That is why our picture is somewhat different from that presented by the T. V. A. We employed the processes suggested because we had to set it up in this way.

We faced the fact that the Grand Coulee is under the Interior Department and Bonneville is under the Army engineers. Facing that, and knowing that the picture is set and jelled, we tried to do a logical and decent job in setting up the organization as a sales agency to dispose of the electric energy created at these huge dams.

I presume that if we had started as did T. V. A., we would have had some organization closely following the lines of T. V. A., but since Congress has seen fit to ratify each year, by appropriations,

the expansion of these Columbia River plants under these two Presidential bureaus, we elected to follow the pattern open to us. It is for Congress to decide which form of organization it prefers. I do not attempt to enter that field. Both sections should be happy. Tennessee has been immeasurably enriched by the work of Senator NORRIS. The Nation owes him a debt of gratitude. In 1937, when I worked with the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] on the first bill, we had to deal with Bonneville only. Grand Coulee was coming along.

Grand Coulee is the mightiest thing of its kind in the world. This is the giant with which we must now deal. A dam about 5,000 feet wide, and as high as the Washington Monument from base to top creates an artificial lake 150 miles long. The Columbia is the greatest power stream in the United States, and when Grand Coulee is finished it will develop two and a half million horsepower of energy, a large part of which will be firm power. There is nothing like it in this world. The Dneiper Dam in Russia is a toy, an infant, compared with the great Grand Coulee. One need only look at the Grand Coulee Dam to be impressed with its magnitude and possibilities. What a tremendous asset it is. It has brought into the Northwest an industrial stimulus comparable to nothing else in the United States.

It has made possible a vast increase in production of aluminum in these terrible times. Many great aluminum companies went out there, because we had this potentially illimitable pool of power which might be tapped. As the mighty turbines turn, the mightiest in the world, they will pour out an increasing flood of electric energy. There are to be 18 of them in this plant.

Personally, I would have preferred some changes in the proposed set-up, but Congress has in effect ratified and approved what we are proposing. It ratified and approved a somewhat different set-up in the Tennessee Valley. I accept that as one of the things one meets in attempting to shape legislation to fit into the many and varied needs of a community. T. V. A. has done a magnificent job and will continue to do so. We can do likewise.

I think we have done a good job in preparing our bill. Many capable lawyers have looked it over, a great many critics have examined it, and they have had little of a critical nature to say about it, because it does represent and follow the ideas which have now become firmly entrenched in the great Northwest. Its objectives meet what the people out there want, and I hope the Senate of the United States will see fit speedily to pass the bill. We are not coming and asking for money to bring about much of the program. We are coming with a proposal the like of which Congress has never seen. This is the "revenue bond" financing feature. I doubt if anyone can seriously quarrel with our proposal to go to New York for the financing. Only a few weeks ago my city of Tacoma sold \$4,000,000 worth of its bonds at an interest rate of 1.74 percent. There is no Government financing that is done on

that basis. Even the United States Government is proposing to float a bond issue at 2½ percent, yet my city of Tacoma, on the very basis we propose to employ on this great Federal project, got its money for 1.74 percent, which will indicate about how very thoroughly sold even investors are on this type of security, which rests solely on the earnings of the plant.

Mr. President, that is about all I care to say, unless some one desires to ask me some question about the bill. I did not go into this subject at length, because I shall occupy the attention of the Senate later, when I call the bill up. I hope there will be a favorable report from the committee, because if a project like this were interrupted we would leave it hanging in midair, like Mahomet's coffin, and it would be an atrocity to let the thing dangle, merely waiting for a further Presidential edict, instead of setting up a well organized business agency to handle it.

Because of my rather long contact with public power development in the West, I want to see this set-up have a business organization comparable to that of a private corporation in order to insure flexibility of operation. I want it to have all the power a private power company has so that its ability to serve the people shall not be hamstrung by senseless regulations that curtail its usefulness.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BONE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. As I understand, the Senator's bill has been agreed to practically by all parties interested in the subject of power development in the Northwest, after many long conferences on the subject.

Mr. BONE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. For these projects set up under the bill it would create what we commonly call a revolving fund, and out of operating income the authority, or the administration, as the Senator calls it, would be permitted to use operating income to meet its ordinary expenses without having to come to Congress for an appropriation every time it desired to make an expenditure. In other words, it would have the power any private corporation would have to use operating income to meet operating expenses.

Mr. BONE. Oh, yes. It would have to do that in order to survive and function in a normal way, because it will be a purely business operation. The acquisition of the private systems we contemplate will be effected through sale of revenue bonds to secure the purchase price. Congress will not be concerned, so far as raising this money goes, since the Treasury is not affected. An operation of this size and scope has to have funds available, exactly as does a private concern in the same field.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator for the information and for his contribution to the discussion.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. BONE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Before the Senator came to the Senate he had had a great deal of experience in the conduct and administration of public power, did he not?

Mr. BONE. I wrote or helped write some of the power legislation of my State. I was one of the authors of the so-called grange power law, under which all the present public-utility districts were set up, and I have represented public power groups out there.

Mr. HILL. In connection with these power districts, did the Senator find it necessary to give them the flexibility in reference to power and administration which the private companies enjoyed?

Mr. BONE. I can best answer that by saying that in preparing the legislation to which I have referred I tried to give the public power body all of the powers enjoyed by private power corporations. The Senator is a good lawyer, and he knows about how far a private corporation can go under existing laws. I tried to give public bodies the same power. I did not want them hamstrung by ruthless political pressure. They were entitled to meet competitors on an equal basis. The private companies have always been in politics trying to hamstring and circumscribe them. The pending bill is designed to give them access to the greatest pool of power on the continent and bring ever cheaper power to the people.

Mr. HILL. So far as the existing Bonneville law under which the construction program has gone forward is concerned, it was understood that was only a temporary and provisional set-up, and that you would have to have more permanent legislation. Is that correct?

Mr. BONE. The answer to that question is best provided by the language of the Bonneville law, in which this expression appears:

The form of administration herein established for the Bonneville project is intended to be provisional pending the establishment of a permanent administration for Bonneville and other projects in the Columbia River Basin.

So the bill we have introduced is in response to the suggestion in the original bill that we provide permanent legislation. We are engaging in that effort.

Mr. HILL. The very language the Senator has read was written into the act because at the time the measure was drafted it was realized by its authors that the set-up provided in the bill would not be sufficient for a permanent organization and a permanent operation?

Mr. BONE. That is entirely true.

Mr. HILL. In fact, notice was then served that there would have to be further legislation?

Mr. BONE. It was made abundantly clear at the time that this legislation was purely provisional, that it was a makeshift and an expedient. It had to be temporary in its nature, because there was coming into the picture this great Grand Coulee Dam, which overshadowed everything. The Bonneville Act of 1937 was a provisional set-up, not intended to be permanent, and I want to make that plain now. We knew then that

we would later on present a program to the Senate and ask them to confirm and ratify it.

Mr. HILL. Which has been done in the bill introduced by the distinguished Senator on behalf of himself and his colleague?

Mr. BONE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. The Senator has provided that the administration in charge of the project shall have great latitude?

Mr. BONE. If the Senator will go through the bill, he will find we have tried to give the administration a measure of power absolutely necessary; a minimum of power in the absence of which we would merely invite disaster for an enterprise vital to the people of the great Northwest. Such an enterprise cannot operate successfully if we hamstring it and circumscribe it in a fashion that would invite ruin for a private outfit. It will be in competition with huge private companies which are in that field. We must give it sufficient power to enable it to do business like it should, if we expect it to be a success.

Mr. HILL. I think the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] and I, and all of us, have been hoping that we could dispose of this matter as soon as possible, perhaps today, but it is obvious that we cannot vote on it today. A number of Senators are absent who want to be present when the vote is had. They have been unavoidably called out of the city. I have conferred with the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] and with other Senators about fixing a time to vote tomorrow, and, therefore, pursuant to those conversations, I ask unanimous consent that not later than 3 o'clock p. m. tomorrow the Senate proceed to vote on the pending amendments, that is, the T. V. A. amendments—there are four of them—and, of course, subject to any others that may be offered, but on the pending amendments, known as the T. V. A. amendments, that the Senate proceed to vote not later than 3 o'clock p. m. tomorrow, and that the time tomorrow from the beginning of the session until the vote is taken shall be equally divided between the Senator from Tennessee and me, the time to be controlled by us respectively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it will be remembered that I have been very anxious to have a vote on this matter since Monday. Indeed, on Friday I asked that we fix a time on Monday to vote. I wanted to have a vote on Monday, and I wanted to have a vote today, but now it seems that the earliest moment at which we can get a vote is at 3 o'clock tomorrow. In order that every Senator may be apprised of the exact time when the vote shall come on this amendment, I feel that we should fix the time. So far as the pending amendment is concerned, it is virtually an immaterial amendment, and I have no objection to the Senate voting on it now and disposing of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think all the amendments ought to go over. We have discussed them as a group.

Mr. McKellar. If the Senator wants the pending amendment to go over also I shall agree that it go over.

Mr. BARKLEY. The T. V. A. amendments will have to be voted on separately, but they have been discussed as a group, and I think we all understand them.

Mr. McKellar. Very well. Mr. President, I should prefer to vote on the principal amendment first, and I ask the Senator from Kentucky to modify his unanimous-consent request so that may be the understanding. We can easily turn back to the other two amendments after disposing of the principal amendment. I ask that the Senator modify his unanimous-consent request, and ask that the vote be taken first on the amendment on page 72, beginning with the word "this", in line 5, and ending with the word "That" in line 15. There is no reason why we should get into controversy about the amendment, because that is the amendment which has been discussed since last week. I ask the Senator from Kentucky if he is willing to modify his unanimous-consent request so as to provide that the amendment I have just mentioned may be voted on first?

Mr. McNary. Mr. President, before any further action is taken I should like to be heard for a moment. I understand the able Senator from Tennessee would like to have incorporated in the unanimous-consent request the request that the vote on the amendment on page 72 be had first.

Mr. McKellar. Yes. That is the main amendment.

Mr. McNary. That is the amendment which has been discussed, and it is one concerning which notice has been given for suspension of the rule. I do not know whether the Senator from Tennessee intends to insist upon his motion to suspend the rule, or whether he is going to rely upon the parliamentary situation in respect to presentation of a proposed amendment. Furthermore, Mr. President, I may raise the question of its germaneness. Those are items we want to consider. In other words, I should not want at this time to permit a vote outright on the proposed amendment, as though it simply stood by itself, and was in the class of any other amendment, which I do not admit it to be.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, there is no question in the world about the amendment striking out those words being in order, and that is the amendment I want to have voted upon first.

Mr. BARKLEY. If I correctly understand the notice served by the Senator from Tennessee, it does not deal with the amendment to strike out, but with an amendment which he proposes to offer from the floor.

Mr. McNary. Yes; I appreciate that.

Mr. BARKLEY. The two are tied together, and they are interrelated, but the notice the Senator gave does not relate to the committee amendment to strike out certain language, and it may be that there will be discussion as to the ques-

tion of germaneness, or on a point of order, or other questions which might arise with respect to it. The notice which the Senator from Tennessee gave is not related to that matter, as I understand.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. Besides that, I am going to offer my amendment without regard to notice, because I am quite sure the amendment, if I should offer it, is in order.

Mr. McNARY. The amendment the Senator is going to offer, if I can rely upon the notice, is language to be incorporated in the bill in substitution for that which the committee deleted on page 72. Is that not correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. That raises the question first—

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not want to enter into an agreement of any kind; I prefer to vote today; but if we are to enter into an agreement about the matter going over until tomorrow and a vote being taken then at 3 o'clock, I want the vote taken on, first, the amendment striking out the language on page 72, in line 5, beginning with the word "this", and ending in line 15 with the word "That." That is the subject of discussion and has been the subject of discussion for nearly a week, during which we have been considering the question. That is the amendment I want to agree to vote on first.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I interrupt for a moment to make an observation?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. McNARY. If the language on page 72 is stricken out, the Senator from Tennessee would not be content simply with that action. He would want then to supplement the action striking out language by a new set of words which he has given notice he intends to propose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have very serious doubt about it at this time, but that is a matter which will take care of itself. The first thing to be voted on is the amendment I have indicated on page 72, beginning with the word "this", in line 5, and ending with the word "That", in line 15. That is the matter we have been discussing all the week, and that is the matter I am willing to make an agreement with respect to, that we vote on it tomorrow at 3 o'clock. For instance, the question of the purchase of automobiles is virtually entirely out of the picture, because the Authority cannot purchase automobiles now anyway. So I am not bothering about that amendment. It is rather an immaterial amendment. That the traveling expenses shall not exceed \$615,236 is the same kind of amendment we have acted on with respect to all the other governmental activities that are provided for in the bill, and I take it there will not be much controversy over that amendment.

However, what we are trying to agree on now is to vote on the main question, which is the striking of the language to be found on page 72, and that is the amendment I want to agree to vote upon first. I do not want to be bothered with other amendments. I want to vote on that amendment, because that is the amendment which the Senate has been

discussing for nearly a week, and that is the amendment I know the Senator from Kentucky wanted to vote on.

Mr. BARKLEY. I had in mind all the amendments, including the amendment relating to purchase, and the amendment relating to limitation of traveling expenses, as well as the one on page 72. It is not very material which one is voted on first. But, of course, the Senator has not offered the amendment with respect to which he gave notice, and whether he will offer it I do not know.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is another thing.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is another thing. That is not pending. I suppose we cannot make an agreement with respect to an amendment which is not pending, although I had hoped that we might dispose of this whole subject, including the Senator's proposed amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I, too, hope we can dispose of the whole subject; but the amendment the discussion during the week has centered around is that striking out of the language on page 72, and if I correctly understood the Senator from Kentucky a while ago, he was willing to vote on that amendment tomorrow at 3 o'clock. I would very much prefer to vote on it now. I would be very glad to have the vote now on that and also on the other amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McKELLAR. If an agreement is made it is going to be made about that language on page 72.

Mr. BARKLEY. The agreement I asked for applies to all three of the committee amendments. I do not care which one comes up first.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator makes the request as to all three, it will simply result in prolonging the discussion. I am not going to agree to mixing up other amendments with the amendment we have been debating for a week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there cannot be any mixing up as to facts. There are three amendments proposed by the committee, which are pending.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am willing to vote on all three of them now.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator cannot get a vote on all three now.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I cannot, I am willing to vote on the main one first. I am willing to make an agreement to vote on the main one, which we have been discussing here for nearly a week, the amendment which appears on page 72, to which I have referred. I am unwilling and shall object to any unanimous consent unless we vote on that first, because that is the main matter in controversy.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator think that a vote on the word "purchase" and a vote on the limitations on traveling expenses would in any way affect the vote on the other amendment on page 72?

Mr. McKELLAR. We have already cut down the traveling expenses in the other departments by a yea-and-nay vote. We can easily manage that matter at any time. That is not really in con-

troversy in the Senate. So far as the word "purchase" is concerned, that can be kept in the bill or taken out, and it does not make the least difference. What I want and what I am going to agree to is that we shall vote tomorrow at 3 o'clock. I am perfectly willing to agree to that. Also, I am willing to agree to the terms set out in the request by the Senator from Kentucky, that one-half of the time be controlled by me and one-half of the time be controlled by him. I am perfectly willing to agree to that. If we are going to vote on the amendment when the time runs out at 3 o'clock tomorrow, very well. If we are going to discuss some other amendment I am not willing to agree to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no need to become exercised—

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not exercised in the slightest. If the Senator wants to vote on this amendment on page 72, beginning with the word "this", in line 5, and running down to the word "That" in line 15, I am willing to make an agreement to vote on it tomorrow. That is what I understood the Senator from Kentucky to submit in his unanimous consent request. I did not understand that the other amendments were to be voted on first, and if I had so understood I would not have agreed to the Senator's suggestion or request. So I shall object to the request unless it is made in the manner I understood it was to be made.

Mr. BARKLEY. The way I suggested to the Senator, and the way I put it in the proposal was that we vote at 3 o'clock on these committee amendments, of which there are three.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understood it the other way.

Mr. BARKLEY. The vote on amendments occurs ordinarily in the order in which they appear in the bill. I am willing to vote on the third amendment at 3 o'clock, but I want to leave the situation so that after we have disposed of that amendment, then we shall go ahead and dispose of the amendment with respect to purchase and the amendment with respect to traveling limitation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us vote on the purchase amendment and the traveling limitations amendment now. I am willing to vote on those two amendments now, and then let us vote tomorrow on the language which the committee has stricken from the bill on page 72, beginning in line 5 with the word "this" and ending in line 15 with the word "That."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I shall modify my unanimous-consent request in this respect: That at 3 o'clock tomorrow the Senate proceed to vote on the three committee amendments which are pending, voting first on the committee amendment which appears on page 72, to strike out the language beginning with the word "this" in line 5 and ending with the word "That" in line 15, without further debate, and that the time be divided as I have heretofore indicated; that following the disposition of that amendment the Senate proceed to dispose of the other committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is all right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, just a word so that I may be correctly understood. I do not want the Senator from Tennessee to be taken by surprise, and I am mentioning this in his own interest. With respect to the amendment referred to on page 72, he has filed written notice of a motion to suspend the rule in order that he may offer a substitute amendment. I do not know whether it is necessary for him to do so. I am not the occupant of the chair. However, I have decided views on the question.

However that question may be decided by the Chair, it is my opinion that the proposal is not appropriate, because it is not germane, which is necessary according to rule XVI. The proposal treats of another subject matter. The subject matter in the language proposed to be stricken out is that of a revolving fund. The proposal of the Senator would cover the money into a static fund in the Treasury of the United States. I do not think the proposal is germane, and I wish to raise that issue tomorrow. That is the reason I am now telling the Senator of my intention. I do not wish to be precluded by a unanimous-consent agreement from discussing the parliamentary situation and raising the question at the proper time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state that, so far as the question of germaneness is concerned, that question must be settled by the Senate without debate.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that; but some Senator must raise the point, and I propose to do so. Of course, it must be settled by a vote of the Senate. I am not asking the Chair to decide it or intimating that the Chair can decide it. It is a question which must be referred to the Members of the Senate. However, the Chair can decide whether the point which is raised requires a suspension of the rule. I am clear on that.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is one amendment upon which we are seeking to obtain an agreement for a vote. That is the committee amendment on page 72. The Senator from Tennessee has filed notice that he intends to offer from the floor an amendment beginning in line 22 on the same page, which, as I see it, is not a substitute for the amendment of the committee. With respect to his proposed amendment, he filed notice of a motion to suspend the rule. He has now modified his amendment, however, so that it is not the same amendment with respect to which he filed notice of a motion to suspend the rule. That question will be subject to disposition when the amendment is offered.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think that a vote on the language proposed to be stricken out on page 72 would interfere in any way with our rights in the disposition of the amendment when it is offered, either on the point of germaneness or any other point.

Mr. McNARY. I simply wished to notify the Senator, in all fairness, that I propose to raise that question if and when the amendment shall be offered.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is not involved

in the unanimous-consent request to vote at 3 o'clock.

Mr. McNARY. I do not wish any dispute to arise tomorrow if I raise the point, or to be charged with taking advantage of a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may the request be again stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Kentucky restate his request?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that not later than 3 o'clock tomorrow the Senate shall proceed to vote on the pending committee amendments without further debate, voting first on the amendment on page 72 striking out the language in lines 5 to 15, and that after that is disposed of the other committee amendments shall be disposed of in the order in which they appear in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, to be accurate, the language proposed to be stricken out begins after the word "That", in line 5, and extends to and including the word "That" in line 15.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of that amendment the remaining committee amendments be voted on in the order in which they appear in the bill without further debate; and that the time tomorrow be equally divided between the Senator from Tennessee and myself, to be controlled by us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

JOHN C. CROSSMAN—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 205)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 836, a bill "for the relief of John C. Crossman."

It is the purpose of the bill to compensate Sgt. John C. Crossman for injuries sustained while on duty with the Texas National Guard at Camp Hulén, Palacios, Tex., on August 10, 1933, caused by the explosion of a gasoline lantern.

It appears that while assisting in the lighting of a gasoline lantern in one of the supply tents an explosion occurred which threw flaming gasoline over Crossman and spilled it over the lantern and container. The tent contained several thousand dollars worth of Government property as well as a considerable amount of explosives. Instead of throwing away the flaming lantern and container, Crossman ran with them and doubled his body around the lantern's basin so that the flames were extinguished without damage

to any property or injury to any other person except Crossman himself. While his injuries were severe and painful, incapacitating him for several months, he was reemployed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. on March 1, 1934, and remained in continuous employment until December 1940. Since that time, except for a brief period, he has been in military service and is now serving with the Engineer Corps as a master sergeant, receiving pay and allowances of \$165 a month. There is no indication that his earning capacity has been affected or that he has been handicapped in the performance of his duties either with the railroad or in the military service.

While the accident occurred at a Federal camp and doubtless prevented a loss of Federal property being used for training purposes, the training exercises in which Crossman was engaged were not conducted under a Federal law or by Federal authority, but were exclusively under the jurisdiction of the State, and it has been the uniform practice of the Federal Government not to assume the responsibility for injuries sustained by a member of the National Guard. The payment proposed in the bill under consideration would, therefore, establish an undesirable precedent, and, for this reason, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

If it be the opinion of the Congress, however, that pecuniary recognition should be given, as an act of grace, to the heroic act of the claimant in preventing the destruction of Federal property, I would be glad to give my approval to a measure providing a reasonable gratuity for that purpose.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 5, 1942.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Finance:

Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis, Mo., to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, to fill an existing vacancy.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

William H. Bartley, of Miles City, Mont., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 33, with headquarters at Great Falls, Mont. (reappointment); and

William J. Korth, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Utah, in place of Ira N. Hinckley.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Lyal A. Davidson to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 30th day of November 1941; and

Capt. Charles A. Pownall to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 3d day of December 1941.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

dered or for the use of the instrumentality so furnished, and fix the same by appropriate order.

"NOTICES, ORDERS, AND SERVICE OF PROCESSES

"Sec. 416. (a) It shall be the duty of every freight forwarder to file with the Commission a designation in writing of the name and post-office address of an agent upon whom or which service of notices or orders may be made under this part. Such designation may from time to time be changed by like writing similarly filed. Service of notices or orders in proceedings under this part may be made upon such forwarder by personal service upon it or upon an agent so designated by it, or by mail addressed to it or to such agent at the address filed. In default of such designation, service of any notice or order may be made by posting in the office of the secretary of the Commission. Whenever notice or order is served by mail, as provided herein, the date of mailing shall be considered as the time of service. In proceedings before the Commission involving the lawfulness of rates, charges, classifications, or practices, service of notice upon an attorney in fact of a freight forwarder who has filed a tariff in behalf of such freight forwarder shall be deemed to be due and sufficient service upon the freight forwarder.

"(b) The Commission may suspend, modify, or set aside its orders upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper.

"(c) Except as otherwise provided in this part, all orders of the Commission shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, as the Commission may prescribe and shall continue in force until its further order, or for a specified period of time, according as shall be prescribed in the order, unless the same shall be suspended, modified, or set aside by the Commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"(d) It shall be the duty of every freight forwarder, its agents, and employees to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect.

"ENFORCEMENT AND PROCEDURE

"Sec. 417. (a) The provisions of sections 12 and 17 of part I of this Act, together with such other provisions of such part (including penalties) as may be necessary for the enforcement of such provisions, and of the Compulsory Testimony Act (27 Stat. 443), and of the Immunity of Witnesses Act (34 Stat. 798; 32 Stat. 904, ch. 755, sec. 1), shall apply with full force and effect in the administration and enforcement of this part.

"(b) If any freight forwarder fails to comply with or operates in violation of any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, requirement, or order thereunder, or of any term or condition of any permit, the Commission or the Attorney General of the United States (or, in case of such an order, any party injured by the failure to comply therewith or by the violation thereof) may apply to any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties for the enforcement of such provision of this part or of such rule, regulation, requirement, order, term, or condition; and such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce obedience thereto by a writ or writs of injunction or other process, mandatory or otherwise, restraining such carrier and any officer, agent, employee, or representative thereof from further violation of such provision of this part or of such rule, regulation, requirement, order, term, or condition, and enjoining obedience thereto.

"(c) The Commission shall enter of record a written report of hearings conducted upon complaint, or upon its own initiative without complaint, stating its conclusions, decision, and order; and shall furnish a copy of such report to all parties of record. The Commission may provide for the publication of such reports in the form best adapted for

public information and use, and such authorized publications shall, without further proof or authentication, be received as competent evidence of such reports in any court of competent jurisdiction.

"(d) The copies of classifications and tariffs of rates and charges, and of all contracts, agreements, and arrangements of freight forwarders filed with the Commission under this part, and the statistics, tables, and figures contained in the annual or other reports of freight forwarders made to the Commission under this part, shall be preserved as public records in the custody of the secretary of the Commission, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of what they purport to be for the purpose of investigations by the Commission and in all judicial proceedings; and copies of and extracts from any of said classifications, tariffs, contracts, agreements, arrangements, or reports, made public records as aforesaid, certified by the secretary, under the Commission's seal, shall be received in evidence with like effect as the originals.

"CARRIERS THE SERVICES OF WHICH FREIGHT FORWARDERS MAY UTILIZE

"Sec. 418. It shall be unlawful, except in the performance within terminal areas of transfer, collection, or delivery services, for freight forwarders to employ or utilize the instrumentalities or services of any carriers other than common carriers by railroad, motor vehicle, or water, subject to this Act; express companies subject to this Act; air carriers subject to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; common carriers by motor vehicle engaged in transportation exempted under the provisions of section 203 (b) (7a) of this Act; common carriers by motor vehicle exempted under the provisions of section 204 (a) (4a) of this Act; or common carriers by water engaged in transportation exempted under the provisions of section 303 (b) of this Act.

"LIABILITY FOR PAST ACTS AND OMISSIONS

"Sec. 419. No person shall be subject to any punishment or liability under the provisions of this Act on account of any act done or omitted to be done, prior to the effective date of this part, in connection with the establishment, charging, collection, receipt, or payment of rates of freight forwarders, or joint rates or divisions between freight forwarders and common carriers by motor vehicle subject to this Act.

"SPECIAL POWERS DURING TIME OF WAR OR OTHER EMERGENCY

"Sec. 420. The provisions of section 1 (15), (16), and (17) of part I of this Act shall be applicable, in the case of service subject to this part, with respect to freight forwarders and other persons, and the service, equipment, and facilities of freight forwarders, with like force and effect as in the case of the carriers and other persons, and the service, equipment, and facilities, to which such provisions are specifically applicable.

"UNLAWFUL ACTS AND PENALTIES

"Sec. 421. (a) Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, requirement, or order thereunder, or any term or condition of any permit, for which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100 for the first offense and not more than \$500 for any subsequent offense. Each day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

"(b) Any freight forwarder or any officer, agent, employee, or representative thereof who, by any device or means, shall knowingly and willfully assist, or shall willingly suffer or permit, any person to obtain service subject to this part at less than the rates or charges lawfully in effect, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than

\$500 for the first offense and not more than \$2,000 for any subsequent offense.

"(c) Any person who shall by any device or means, whether with or without the consent or connivance of any freight forwarder or its officer, agent, employee, or representative, knowingly and willfully obtain service subject to this part at less than the rates or charges lawfully in effect, or shall knowingly and willfully, directly or indirectly, by false claim, false billing, false representation, or other device or means, obtain or attempt to obtain any allowance, refund, or repayment in connection with or growing out of such service, whether with or without the consent or connivance of such forwarder or its officer, agent, employee, or representative, whereby the compensation of such forwarder for such service, either before or after payment, shall be less than the rates or charges lawfully in effect, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 for the first offense and not more than \$2,000 for any subsequent offense.

"(d) Any freight forwarder, or any officer, agent, employee, or representative thereof, who shall willfully fail or refuse to make a report to the Commission as required under this part, or to make specific and full, true, and correct answer to any question within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required by the Commission so to do, or to keep accounts, records, and memoranda in the form and manner prescribed by the Commission, or shall knowingly and willfully falsify, destroy, mutilate, or alter any such report, account, record, or memorandum, or shall knowingly and willfully file with the Commission any false report, account, record, or memorandum, or shall knowingly and willfully neglect or fail to make full, true, and correct entries in such accounts, records, or memoranda of all facts and transactions appertaining to the business of the freight forwarder, or shall knowingly and willfully keep any accounts, records, or memoranda contrary to the rules, regulations, or orders of the Commission with respect thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject for each offense to a fine of not more than \$5,000. As used in this subsection, the word "keep" shall be construed to mean make, prepare, or compile, as well as retain.

"(e) Any special agent, accountant, or examiner of the Commission who knowingly and willfully divulges any fact or information which may come to his knowledge during the course of any examination or inspection made under authority of this part, except as he may be directed by the Commission or by a court or judge thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.

"(f) It shall be unlawful for any freight forwarder or any officer, agent, employee, or representative of such forwarder, or for any other person authorized by such forwarder or any such person to receive information, knowingly and willfully to disclose to, or permit to be acquired by, any person other than the shipper or consignee, without the consent of such shipper or consignee, any information concerning the nature, kind, quantity, destination, consignee, or routing of any property tendered or delivered to such forwarder in service subject to this part, which information may be or is used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee, or which may or does improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor; and it shall also be unlawful for any person to solicit or knowingly and willfully receive any such information which may be or is so used. Any person violating any provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than

\$100 for the first offense and not more than \$500 for any subsequent offense. Each day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent the giving of such information in response to any legal process issued under the authority of any court, or to any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of any State, Territory, or District thereof, in the exercise of his powers, or to any officer or other duly authorized person seeking such information for the prosecution of persons charged with or suspected of crimes, or to another freight forwarder, or its duly authorized agent, for the purpose of adjusting mutual traffic accounts in the ordinary course of business of such forwarders.

"(g) The provisions of the Elkins Act of February 19, 1903, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 49, secs. 41, 42, and 43), shall apply to service subject to this part, and to freight forwarders and shippers in respect to such service, and shall apply for purposes of enforcement of this part; and the provisions of such Act shall be considered to apply in addition to, and not to the exclusion of, the provisions of this part.

"SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

"SEC. 422. If any provision of this part, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the other provisions of this part, and the application of such provision to any other person or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby."

"AMENDMENT TO SECTION 202 (C)

"SEC. 2. Section 202 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this section or of section 203, the provisions of this part, except the provisions of section 204 relative to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation and equipment, shall not apply—

"(1) To transportation by motor vehicle by a carrier by railroad, subject to part I, or by a water carrier subject to part III, or by a freight forwarder subject to part IV, incidental to transportation or service subject to such parts, in the performance within terminal areas of transfer, collection, or delivery services; but such transportation shall be considered to be and shall be regulated as transportation subject to part I when performed by such carrier by railroad, as transportation subject to part III when performed by such water carrier, and as transportation or service subject to part IV when performed by such freight forwarder;

"(2) To transportation by motor vehicle by any person (whether as agent or under a contractual arrangement) for a common carrier by railroad subject to part I, an express company subject to part I, a motor carrier subject to this part, a water carrier subject to part III, or a freight forwarder subject to part IV, in the performance within terminal areas of transfer, collection, or delivery services; but such transportation shall be considered to be performed by such carrier, express company, or freight forwarder as part of, and shall be regulated in the same manner as, the transportation by railroad, express, motor vehicle, or water, or the freight forwarder transportation or service, to which such services are incidental."

"AMENDMENT OF SECTION 219

"SEC. 3. Section 219 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 219. The provisions of section 20 (11) and (12) of this Act, together with such other provisions of such part (including penalties) as may be necessary for the enforcement of such provisions, shall apply with respect to common carriers by motor vehicle with like force and effect as in the

case of those persons to which such provisions are specifically applicable."

"AMENDMENTS TO CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

"SEC. 4 (a) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 1003 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Air carriers may establish reasonable through service and joint rates, fares, and charges with other common carriers; except that with respect to transportation of property, air carriers not directly engaged in the operation of aircraft in air transportation (other than companies engaged in the air express business) may not establish joint rates or charges, under the provisions of this subsection, with common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act."

"(b) Subsection (b) of section 412 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"APPROVAL BY AUTHORITY

"(b) The Authority shall by order disapprove any such contract or agreement, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be adverse to the public interest, or in violation of this Act, and shall by order approve any such contract or agreement, or any modification or cancellation thereof, that it does not find to be adverse to the public interest, or in violation of this Act; except that the Authority may not approve any contract or agreement between an air carrier not directly engaged in the operation of aircraft in air transportation and a common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, governing the compensation to be received by such common carrier for transportation services performed by it."

"NUMBERING OF SECTION 23 OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

"SEC. 5. Section 10 of the Act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven,' approved March 2, 1889 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 49, sec. 49), which has been commonly cited and referred to as section 23 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is hereby designated and numbered as section 23 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended."

"EFFECTIVE DATES

"SEC. 6. Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, except that section 405 shall take effect sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and sections 404, 406, 413, 414, and 417, shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided, however,* That the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, if found by it to be necessary or advisable in the public interest, by general or special order, postpone the taking effect of any of the provisions of this part to such time, but not beyond the 1st day of September 1942, as the Commission shall prescribe."

And the House agree to the same.

B. K. WHEELER,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
LISTER HILL,
WALLACE H. WHITE,
CLYDE M. REED,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE F. LEA,
ROBERT CROSSER,
CHAS. L. SOUTH,
LUTHER PATRICK,
CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
PEHR G. HOLMES,
CARROLL REECE,
Managers on the part of the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement of yesterday, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning in line 5, page 72, extending down to and including the word "That", in line 15.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the arrangement made yesterday, the time until 3 o'clock will be divided by the Senator from Tennessee and myself. I now yield 15 minutes of my time to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I appreciate the generous attitude of the Senator from Kentucky, and I shall confine my remarks to narrow limits. I shall limit what I say particularly to the procedural aspects of the case. I shall not enter into a discussion of the substance of the question involved, because that has been gone into by other Senators who are probably more familiar with the subject than am I.

Mr. President, I have known the project under discussion from its infancy. I refer now not to the T. V. A., but to the parent project, which was the Muscle Shoals undertaking, a matter before the Senate a great many years ago. If I can trust my memory, it was in 1916 that the National Defense Act was passed, which contained a provision for the construction of the dam at Muscle Shoals, afterward named Wilson Dam. In that act there was a provision that the dam should be used for the making of propellants in time of war and fertilizer in time of peace. I became a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry when I came to the Senate, and that committee has had jurisdiction over the subject matter since that time. For a number of years I was chairman of the committee, and various bills affecting the Muscle Shoals project, and later bills affecting what is now known as the Tennessee Valley Authority, came before the Senate.

I recall most graphically that when I was chairman of the committee much of the legislation revolved about processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. We studied the arc process, the cyanimid process, the Haber process, and finally the synthetic process. That is all a matter of history, but it all ripened into the present organization known as the T. V. A.

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and as its chairman at one time, I served on conferences, and always exercised my interest in behalf of this project. I hope I have been helpful in the development of that great undertaking.

I think we generally accord the able senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] the distinction of being the father of the T. V. A., and from the able speech made by the distinguished Senator from

Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], it appears he was father of the Muscle Shoals project, and, as the latter begat the former project, this would seem to make him a kind of foster grandfather of the T. V. A. I think I might be called a remote cousin by a line of consanguinity, because my affiliations with this project, and the legislation affecting it, have been very much in my life. I am glad, however, to know the genealogy of this whole undertaking as manifested by the speeches of these two able Senators.

I concede that there is much to contemplate and that serious study should be given to the proposal made by the Senator from Tennessee. I do not like the procedure under which this matter comes before the Senate in the pending bill. For years I have tried to conform to the Senate rules, and as ex officio member of the Appropriations Committee, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the Committee on Commerce I have repeatedly opposed proposals of legislation on appropriation bills. The function of an appropriation bill is to appropriate money, and the members of the Committee on Appropriations become familiar with the various projects which come before that committee. In connection with matters of independent legislation, or legislative bills in general, we have committees having jurisdiction of the various subject matters, who have the duty and the right and the jurisdiction to handle legislative matters. This indicates the objection I am now interposing to the matter before us as it is presented today, and my vote will be against the action of the Committee on Appropriations.

I have in mind rule XVI of the Senate Rules, subdivision 4, with which all Senators are conversant, I am sure. It provides:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received.

I think the amendment now before the Senate violates two of those provisions. I am sure it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is no defense to say that it is legislation coming from the House of Representatives on the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. McNARY. I anticipated the rising of the able Senator from Tennessee. If the Committee on Appropriations of the House and the House itself have violated a House rule, that is no justification for the Senate to multiply the violation of the rule. I remember hearing when I was a little boy, and I am sure all have heard the saying, that two wrongs do not make a right. They often make a double wrong.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree entirely with the Senator's suggestion. The House has put this legislation in the bill, and all the Senate committee has recommended is that the part containing the legislation be stricken out.

Mr. McNARY. That may be an alibi which satisfies the conscience and judgment of the able Senator from Tennessee, but it does not conform with the judgment of the Senator from Oregon. The Senate committee goes further than that: it strikes language out, and then attempts to insert language which has an entirely different meaning.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President—

Mr. McNARY. I am answering the Senator. He will have ample time to plead his own case, and he took 2 or 3 hours in arguing his position, and did it magnificently. I shall take my own time and use it as I choose.

The bill as it came from the House contained language which violates the rules of the House and Senate. It attempts to create a revolving fund within the T. V. A. Corporation. I am not arguing that that is the best type of legislation. I am not arguing that the T. V. A. should be an autonomous, self-governing institution. That is a question which goes to the substance and heart of this very proposition. I do know, I say in behalf of the able Senator from Tennessee, that he has a case there which might well be considered, whether we should create self-governing, independent, autonomous corporations under statute and turn them loose to do about as they please, and not subject to the will of Congress. I think the judgment employed by the Board of the T. V. A. has been excellent. I do not believe they have committed any blunders up to this time. The wisdom of such a policy is something which we should consider, but not during our consideration of an appropriation bill.

In the amendment which has been offered by the able Senator from Tennessee he takes away the revolving characteristics of the fund provided in the language of the House bill and substitutes a provision for coverage of the funds into the Treasury of the United States. That is the difference between the two. All the revenues collected from the sale of electrical energy, which amount to about \$21,000,000 this year, will go into the revolving fund, under the language of the bill as it passed the House, but under the language proposed by the able Senator from Tennessee they will go into the Treasury of the United States. That is the issue. How it is raised is what perplexes me, and that is the reason why I hope the Senate will vote to prevent the incorporation of the amendment in the pending bill.

I am hurrying along in order that I may conform to my pledge to the able Senator from Kentucky. Some time ago, on the 10th of March of the present year, to be accurate, the Senator from Tennessee introduced a legislative bill in the Senate covering the very substance of what he seeks to do by his amendment, and under the rules of the Senate the bill was referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The committee met on March 16, 17, 18, and 19, 4 days, and held hearings on the bill, which, as I have said, is a legislative bill.

I called up the secretary of the committee at that time, as I recall, and stated that the able senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] was much interested in the proposed legislation, and was confined in the Naval Hospital by illness, and I asked that final action be deferred on the bill until his recovery. I thought that fixed the status of the measure. With me it did fix its status. It was a gentlemen's understanding. The hearings were not pursued, and the case went to rest until the pending appropriation bill came in, when the Senator from Tennessee, by virtue of his right and membership on the Committee on Appropriations, attached this legislative bill to an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, that is fashioning legislation in violation of good taste, the precedents, and the rules of the Senate. For that reason I am opposing the amendment, as I should oppose it whoever might offer it. If we are now to start legislation before a committee which has jurisdiction to hold hearings, and have them interrupted because of the illness of a Senator, and then, to avoid that, attempt to put the proposal on an appropriation bill, against a rule of the Senate, we are legislating in a novel, unsatisfactory, and unfortunate way.

Briefly, Mr. President, I have stated my reason for opposing the amendment pressed by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not know whether I can add anything to the discussion of this subject that will enlighten Senators beyond their present enlightenment. I do not claim to be the father, putative, step, grand, or otherwise of the T. V. A. I think any Senator or anyone else might well take pride in having fathered that legislation, but I have always been proud to afford to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] the greater share of the honor, although from the time of the last World War, when we started the dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., until now, I have favored and worked as best I could for the development of the Tennessee Valley, because it was a great natural resource, because it would bring a better form of life and greater convenience to a large section of the country involving now six States, and possibly more, because this power can be transmitted from the dam which is now under construction in western Kentucky, to Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, and to the extent of that radius will, in my judgment, bring to those sections the same benefits which have accrued to the watersheds of the valley itself.

In considering the radius of service by the T. V. A. we make a mistake if we limit it to the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. We do not know as yet how the development of the science of electricity and transmission may carry power far beyond present limitations and far beyond the area at present contemplated.

Following the World War there was a lull in the proceeding, but for many years I recall that at every session a Member of the House from Alabama, Judge Al-

mon, persisted in bringing this matter before the House and keeping it before the House. Bill after bill was passed and vetoed and not until 1933, under the leadership of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] was the Congress able to enact this legislation. Of course, even then the Congress itself, in a sense, was creeping and feeling its way. Not only was it desirable from a local standpoint to improve the Tennessee Valley and the river, and to harness its power, but as an experiment it was justified in order to determine from the circumstances connected with that valley the feasibility of similar developments throughout the country in river valleys where there was potential power.

We passed the law creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. From that time on the development has progressed. Some 19 or 20 dams have been authorized and are now either in operation or under construction. I think 7 of them have been completed and are now in operation. Twelve are still in an uncompleted state. Some of them are partially completed, sufficiently so to make their power usable, and some of them are being used because of their partial completion. Still others are in process of construction. Their construction has not proceeded far enough to make use of power possible at this time.

Mr. President, I, along with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], my good friend and neighbor, for whom I have utmost respect and a deep affection, until this particular proposal came before the Senate have worked hand in hand in behalf of this development without any difference of view. We have fought consistently and with the help of other Senators, and by helping other Senators interested in this development as a great public matter, have succeeded in bringing about what I regard as one of the great water and power developments of the United States.

Because of the power which can be generated in many of the rivers, we have started other developments ahead of the T. V. A. development, but they involve, in most cases, a single dam. This case involves the development of the entire valley. The Tennessee Valley Authority is now constructing the only dam which will be built on the river in my State, I presume, which is the dam near the mouth of the Tennessee—not precisely at the mouth but some 20 or 25 miles above the mouth—which will be completed in 1944. Until that dam is completed the lower reaches and stretches of the Tennessee Valley will not receive any benefit from the power which it will generate. Other dams will be completed before that, because this is the largest one in the entire project.

When all the dams are built and the matter of construction of the project is behind us, and we come to deal with the business operation of the T. V. A., which is a corporation set up as a utility by the Federal Government, when the only question involved is one of receipts and disbursements, and how to dispose of the revenues, of the income of the corporation, it may well be that then we shall have to give consideration to the manner

in which the corporation shall be operated. I contend that now, in the very midst of the construction process, and particularly in the midst of our present emergency, with 7 dams completed and 12 under construction, it is unwise to change the method which Congress itself provided for the operation of the T. V. A. involving the financial arrangement between it and the Treasury of the United States. Certainly nothing should be done which would bring about confusion or possible delay in the construction of any dam, or in the operation of any dam or any other activity connected with it which gives power to those who sorely need it and who now are engaged in the great war effort which to some extent has been centered in that valley because of its power possibilities.

After we had passed the original act—and I shall not discuss the question how prompt and diligent the T. V. A. was in recommending individual dams—I became impatient because some of the dams which are now under construction or have been completed were not recommended as promptly by the T. V. A. as I and my friend the Senator from Tennessee and other Senators thought they ought to be.

I had in mind particularly one dam which before the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority had been projected by a private power corporation. That corporation had made surveys, had acquired land, had spent money for the purpose of erecting a private dam on the Tennessee River for the generation of power. When the Tennessee Valley Authority was created I think we all recognized that the projects in that valley could not be part public and part private. Negotiations were entered into between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the private corporation contemplating the construction of the dam. Arrangement was made by which the private concern was repaid its expenses up to that time, as I recall. At least an amount was agreed upon. After the T. V. A. obtained all the rights involved in the private enterprise, the question arose as to whether that was the particular location which was best suited for the construction of the dam.

The Tennessee Valley Authority made surveys and soundings. It took the Authority a year or two to determine where the dam should be located. During all that time I was impatient because the people in that region were impatient to have the dam started and to obtain the power, and also the benefits of navigation and flood control involved in the construction of that dam. After the surveys were made it was determined that that dam should be built 20 or 25 miles below the site which had been surveyed by the private corporation. The dam was located at what is now Gilbertsville; it is now under construction, and will be completed in 1944. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of the Tennessee Valley Authority in delaying the construction of that dam until the best possible site, in view of foundations, power, navigation, and flood control, could be determined. While, as I

have said, I was impatient at the delay, I now concede that the Tennessee Valley Authority was correct in what it did.

Mr. President, I do not have the time and it is not necessary to go into the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority recommended to Congress a comprehensive program for building these dams. That program is in process of being carried out.

The question involved here is not necessarily an historical question. It certainly is not a personal question. Congress is not concerned, I take it, with any controversies that arose between any Senator and Dr. A. E. Morgan, who was made the first chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. A very unfortunate circumstance arose within the Tennessee Valley Authority itself which resulted in the President dismissing Dr. A. E. Morgan from the chairmanship. There was a great deal of discussion about that at the time. It was a very unpleasant incident, but the President's action was necessary in order that the Tennessee Valley Authority itself could operate without the confusion, bickering, and friction with which it had theretofore had to contend.

One of our former colleagues, Hon. James P. Pope, was appointed a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority and is now a member. The other Dr. Morgan, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, a prominent educator of Tennessee, was made chairman in place of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, the first chairman. Last year he asked the President to relieve him of the chairmanship of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and asked the President to appoint Mr. Lillenthal as chairman, which the President did, and Mr. Lillenthal is now the chairman of the board.

Mr. President, I have had my moments of disagreement and impatience growing out of perfectly natural and human reactions on account of the Tennessee Valley Authority. When the Gilbertsville Dam was authorized and construction of it was begun unemployment was rife and widespread in the Tennessee Valley region and in my State. I live within 23 miles of the Gilbertsville Dam. Thousands of persons came to me thinking that I could obtain employment for them in the Tennessee Valley Authority. To all of them I pointed out the fact that when we enacted the law in the beginning we were so anxious to keep the T. V. A. out of politics that we put in the law a provision that no political consideration should be given by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the employment or non-employment of any person who might apply for employment under it.

The T. V. A. has been so anxious to obey that injunction of the Congress and to be meticulous in the observance of that law that a recommendation by a Member of the Senate or the House was a disadvantage rather than an advantage to those who sought employment. The Tennessee Valley did not want the people to get the idea that anybody could come there and obtain a job because he had a letter from a Senator or Representative. It was not easy to explain that to persons who were out of work and who harbored the laudable desire to obtain

employment. Time and time again, when men whom I had known all my life came to my home to ask me about it, I felt that when they left they were still not convinced that I was not using the law as an alibi to avoid trying to help them secure employment. I mention that because the T. V. A. has been kept absolutely out of politics. It has given no consideration to politics in employing anybody, whether he was a Democrat, a Republican, or otherwise.

The T. V. A. instituted a sort of civil-service system, by which it required every applicant for employment to take an examination. When the Gilbertsville Dam was started 46,000 persons took the examination for jobs on that project when, at the peak, only 4,500 could be employed. The T. V. A. has been kept out of politics. It is out of politics now; and I do not want to see any amendment or provision adopted which would remotely make it subject to political considerations.

When we enacted the act of 1933 we provided, in section 26, that:

The net proceeds derived by the Board from the sale of power and any of the products manufactured by the Corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, amortization, and an amount deemed by the Board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, or devoted by the Board to new construction, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

Under that provision the Corporation had the right to do what any corporation has the right to do, that is, to balance its accounts at the end of the year, deduct its operating expenses from its operating revenue, and turn the balance into the Treasury.

In 1935 the act making appropriations for the T. V. A. carried a provision which has been included in every such appropriation bill from then until now. That provision set up an independent fund in the Treasury, known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund. That change was recommended by the Treasury; it was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; it was recommended by the President; and it was recommended by the Comptroller General, because they said it would be simpler and in the interest of accuracy not to have the miscellaneous Tennessee Valley Authority funds covered into the Treasury as a part of the general funds of the Treasury. The T. V. A. funds were made up of two items: First, the appropriations which Congress passed for the construction of dams and for the operation of the corporation. At first that was the only fund. Later, when the Authority began to complete dams, an operating income came in; so the fund was composed of what we had appropriated plus unexpended balances which have every year been reappropriated, together with any income the Tennessee Valley Authority might obtain from operations.

That was in 1935. That provision, which is now sought to be eliminated, has been in every bill appropriating funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority from then until now. Nobody objected to it. I recall that 2 or 3 years ago the late Senator Adams, of Colo-

rado, one of the ablest, most conscientious and beloved Members of this body, was in charge of the independent offices bill. He had been in charge of such bills for many years. We all recall him and his service here, with great affection for his memory. As I recall, in 1939 an effort was made to change the method of bookkeeping and accounting. It was defeated. In all the T. V. A. appropriation bills which have been enacted from 1935 until now this language has been included. It came over here in each instance from the House and was retained by the Senate. There is now in existence in the Treasury a special fund called the Tennessee Valley Authority fund.

It might be interesting to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in the Seventy-fourth Congress the revolving fund, which is the subject of the amendment which we are now considering, came before the Congress in the second deficiency bill in 1935. On May 9, 1935, the President sent a message to the Congress requesting that the pending appropriation for the T. V. A. provide for the establishment of this fund.

The proposal was recommended by the Acting Director of the Budget, Mr. Daniel W. Bell, who is now Under Secretary of the Treasury. The recommendations are contained in House Document No. 181, in the first session of that Congress. I have before me a communication from the President of the United States, dated May 9, 1935, which I shall not read. It was directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In response to that request and recommendation a fund was set up in the Treasury as a T. V. A. fund. I also have before me a copy of a communication from the Acting Director of the Budget, Mr. Bell.

As a result, under the heading of general public works in that appropriation bill, the following language was included, which has come down from that day to this:

Provided further, That all appropriations, allotments, and other funds made available hereafter to the Tennessee Valley Authority, including any unexpended balances remaining from the appropriation of \$50,000,000 made to the Tennessee Valley Authority by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, the allocation of \$25,000,000 made to the Tennessee Valley Authority under the emergency appropriation act, fiscal year 1935, and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources, except as limited by section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act approved May 18, 1933—

Which was an amendment to section 26 of the original act—

shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund, to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, and shall remain available until expended.

I take it for granted that I need not argue with respect to the wisdom of that policy. The Tennessee Valley Authority now has more than 5,500 miles of transmission lines in order to furnish power to those who are dependent upon it, including municipalities and cooperatives as well as private industries.

The amendment reported by the committee proposes to strike out language in

this bill which has been in T. V. A. appropriation bills for 7 years. If it should be adopted, and the amendment which the Senator from Tennessee proposes to offer from the floor should be agreed to, not the net result as carried in the act of 1935 creating the fund; not the result after deducting operating expenses from operating income, which would arrive at a net balance; but all the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, from whatever source, would be required to be turned into a general fund of the United States Treasury, and not a dollar of that money could be expended by the Tennessee Valley Authority except after a specific appropriation. The amendment of the Senator from Tennessee provides that the Authority shall turn that money in once a month; and I suppose every month we should have to appropriate in order that the Tennessee Valley Authority might operate.

The present fiscal arrangement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the United States Government is one which was recommended by the Treasury and by the General Accounting Office. The very law of which complaint is made, which permits the Tennessee Valley Authority to exercise its discretion and judgment in the day-to-day expenditure of revenues in order to provide the power which it is called upon to furnish so that it may receive revenues to carry on its operations, and without which it would have to come to Congress every time it needed money, was recommended by the President, by the Treasury, and by the Director of the Budget. It was written by the Comptroller General of the United States, who came before the House committee and testified in its behalf.

He urged it because it was a simplification of the bookkeeping arrangement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Government, and would relieve the Treasury of a great burden, since this fund was set up as a special fund to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund.

I think we ought to admit, in all frankness, that this is a corporation and that the fact that it has been set up by the Government of the United States and that its capital investment has been made out of the Treasury of the United States does not destroy its character as a utility. It is a utility, a large utility. It was not built for the benefit merely of those in the Tennessee Valley, but it was built as a national project. In the debates which occurred in the Senate in which the Senator from Nebraska, the Senator from Tennessee, the Senator from Kentucky, and other Senators participated, while we realized that, because of geography and proximity, benefits would accrue to the people of that valley which would not accrue intimately and closely and locally to the people in far removed sections of the country, we created it in the beginning as a national project and we have so maintained it from then until now. Indeed, it is more national now than it has been at any time since it was created, because 80 percent of the power which is being generated and distributed at this very hour by the T. V. A. is being used in

the production of necessary, essential, and indispensable war materials; so that it is today more of a national project than it has been at any time since its creation.

May I ask the Chair how much more time I have at my disposal? Some time was taken up by the roll call, and I suppose that the net time left is to be divided.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Kentucky has 36 minutes remaining.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I do not care to take up any unnecessary time in dealing with the other amendments. I do not know how many automobiles the Tennessee Valley Authority may need; I do not think any Member of the Senate knows. It is a vast organization. It is now constructing 12 dams. It has, according to the testimony in the hearings, 763 passenger automobiles, all of them small. The Tennessee Valley Authority has also another type of automobile, more for utility use, not trucks, not limousines, but a particular type of car that lends itself to particular uses; so that altogether the T. V. A. has about 960 automobiles.

These automobiles are kept in a pool in various places along the Tennessee Valley where they may be needed. No one has the exclusive use of a car in which to ride around at leisure. They are kept in this pool; and whenever one is needed by an employee or by a superintendent or by an inspector, or all of them, resort is had to the pool, and cars are assigned for official purposes only.

All the departments of the Government for which we provide in appropriation bills use automobiles. I do not understand why in this bill this particular agency should be denied the right to purchase another car during the fiscal year. No such denial has been made to any other agency. Appropriations for new cars for other agencies may have been cut down, but there has been no denial of their right to purchase cars. Under this language, the Tennessee Valley Authority could not trade in an old car, a worn-out car, for a new car. They could not even trade in an old one for an old one, because that would be a purchase, and if it turns out that they need a new car or a dozen new cars during the year to replace cars worn out and no longer of any use, they either must go to the expense of repairing an old one or do without it. That, however, is not the vital question before the Senate. It may not make much difference whether they are allowed to buy another car. I am merely pointing out the fact that the T. V. A. is the only agency which has been denied the right to do it.

So far as traveling expenses are concerned, that is not the most important part of the series of amendments; but I cannot help reflecting upon the fact that this great business enterprise, organized by the people of the United States through their Congress, in which they now have invested \$225,000,000, is being singled out for special treatment on the ground of economy.

The change in the bookkeeping system provided by the final amendment on page 72 is not in the interest of economy, unless we can assume that the Congress will deny any appropriation or large parts of appropriations for operating expenses incurred by the Tennessee Valley Authority. It means that to any community which under the laws of its State might vote to buy an electric-light plant or to erect its own electric-light plant, under laws which have been specially enacted in order to enable cities and communities to take advantage of Tennessee Valley Authority power, the T. V. A. could not build a transmission line to that community; they could not either build or take over an existing steam plant in order to furnish the power while they are completing a dam from which power will be later furnished without coming to Congress for the authority to do so. Under the Tennessee Valley Act as it exists today, they undoubtedly have the right and power to do that.

This corporation, this utility, which it is, must compete with other utility corporations. It has the right, under the law, to contract with other power companies, and it has exercised the right to contract with other power companies to furnish power to business corporations or cooperative organizations and municipalities which operate within the radius of its power potentialities.

Reference was made here the other day to the fact that there was no shortage of power. The advertisement to which I called attention a few days ago was criticized. It was a full-page advertisement in the Chattanooga Evening Times—and the same kind of advertisement was inserted by private utility companies—warning their consumers that under an order issued by the O. P. M., the Office of Production Management, it would be necessary to curtail the use of power because of a shortage of power.

Before the order was put into effect economies which were worked out by private consumers made it, in part, unnecessary to carry the order into effect, and, furthermore, the heavy rains in the Tennessee Valley watershed immediately after that filled the reservoirs with water so that more power could be generated. We who live in that valley all know that there was a tremendous and long-lived drought in that region of the United States, which was not relieved until after this order was issued, but because of these two things, economy in the use of power by their consumers and the creation of more power by the rains which had occurred and filled the reservoirs, it was not necessary to put the order into effect. In order, however, that their consumers might know that, and that the consumers of private utilities might know it, they all went into the newspapers with an advertisement for which they had to pay. Men may argue with themselves and with others as to whether the T. V. A. or any of these utilities ought to have expended money to inform their consumers, but I think the result justifies the expenditure.

Of course, the Tennessee Valley Authority has tried to keep in touch with

current events, not only in the utility and electrical world but in the immediate region where it operates. It has been subscribing to newspapers and magazines. It has spent \$1,200 for that sort of information. The committee deletes that; denies its right to buy any more newspapers and magazines. If the amendment shall be agreed to, no one can go into any center of T. V. A. activity from now on, and find a scientific magazine giving the development of electrical energy and the improvements in the science, or keep in touch with the current events of the territory to be served. That may not be very material; I mention it merely because it is one of the things which the committee has seen fit to do in the restricting of the Tennessee Valley Authority which I do not think has been done in regard to any other Federal activity or department.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will permit, it is done in the case of all of them covered by the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the committee reduces the appropriations, but I do not understand that the committee reported a bill absolutely prohibiting such things on the part of all agencies. Perhaps that is a minor matter, and I do not care to discuss it further, except to emphasize the fact that it seems to me that the Tennessee Valley Authority has fared more unfavorably in the bill than any other agency of the Federal Government.

The Senator from Tennessee, who, as I stated a while ago, has cooperated with all of us in the development of the Tennessee Valley, says he wants an honest administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Of course, we all want such an administration, and in order to determine whether we were getting an honest administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority, I may state that when the controversy arose between Dr. Morgan and the other members of the Authority, and between him and the President, and there was widespread criticism of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in which Dr. Morgan himself indulged, a joint committee of Congress was appointed to investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority. The chairman of that committee was the Honorable Vic Donahey of Ohio. The committee held exhaustive hearings; they went into the Tennessee Valley, and in detail went into the methods of the operations of the Authority, their expenditures, and their bookkeeping.

The committee reported to the Congress that there was no justification for any charge of dishonesty; that the Tennessee Valley Authority had done a magnificent job, and when the report was made, the Senator from Tennessee defended the committee and defended the Tennessee Valley Authority. On the basis of that report and on his own responsibility, and as a result of his own observation and experience, he stated on the floor of the Senate over and over again that there had not been found the slightest justification for any criticism of the operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It is said that their books should be audited. They are audited. In the law enacted last year, which was advocated by the President, by the Bureau of the Budget, and by the Comptroller General, who wrote the bill himself and defended it in the House Committee on Appropriations, the only exception made was that wherever the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority have seen fit to make an expenditure which they regard as necessary, the Comptroller General shall not deduct that from the amount made available, or withhold funds on that account from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. For a brief question.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be very brief. The Senator says the books have been audited. Have the books ever been audited by the Comptroller General of the United States, and has the Senator ever seen a report from the Comptroller General of the United States in the matter?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; but the fact that I had not seen it would not mean one had not been made. We cannot all keep up with and read all the reports sent to Congress. Many of them sent here are never read by most of us, because we do not have the time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator say there has ever been an examination or audit of the books?

Mr. BARKLEY. Not only has there been an examination but there is at all times in process an examination by agents of the Comptroller General. In addition to that, one of the largest private accounting firms in the country goes over the books of the Tennessee Valley Authority, just as private auditors go over the books of private utilities, and there has not been an instance of any disagreement between the audit made by the private accountants and the audit and examination made by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General is satisfied with this arrangement.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator can produce an audit by the General Accounting Office, he will do me a great favor, because I have tried to get one, and they say there never has been one.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not dug around in the musty tomes of the Capitol or of the General Accounting Office to find whether an audit or a report has been made. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] on Monday read from a memorandum he had of a law providing that the Tennessee Valley Authority had the right to protest against the criticism of any item by the General Accounting Office, and that after a reasonable time it should make its report. I do not undertake to justify the Comptroller General if he has not exercised his authority. He had a right to make a report and detail any item he criticized, and call the attention of the Congress to the fact that he had notified the T. V. A. and had waited a reasonable length of time, and that they had not protested, and he made his report. The Comptroller General's office has not done that. I assume that

if it had had any reason for doing it, it would have been done.

Mr. President, I do not think anyone can charge that the Tennessee Valley Authority has not been honestly administered. No charge has ever been made on the floor of the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations or by any member of the committee that it has been dishonestly administered. No charge is made now that it is dishonest. Every dollar the Tennessee Valley Authority takes in is reported to the United States Treasury. When it gets to the Treasury it is there allocated to the special fund created by the Congress, recommended by the President, the Budget Bureau, and by everyone else who has had anything to do with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I have before me a memorandum showing the method followed in making the T. V. A. funds available for expenditure. If they have to build a coal house or buy coal, or employ labor to operate a plant—and war industries and municipalities depend upon T. V. A. power continuously day by day—do we desire to require them to come to Congress every time they wish to make an expenditure of that sort? I do not think so. We must trust men in this world. Our constituents trust us. They send us here year after year because they have confidence in us. Are we to say that we shall not trust other men? I do not feel that way about it.

I am under no obligation to anyone connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Authority have never done anything for me. They have never appointed or employed a single human being on my recommendation, so far as I know. I am not interested in that phase of the matter. Now that they have established their character and their reputation for honest, nonpartisan, public-spirited work, I rejoice in the fact that no one can point a finger at the T. V. A. and say, "You have exercised favoritism, you have given someone who lives in the region of T. V. A. an advantage or favor over someone else. You have favored those who have been recommended by men supposed to have great political influence."

It may result that the change in this policy will deprive the Authority of flexibility and deprive them of the right to exercise their judgment as the board of directors of a similar corporation would exercise it. If they desire to cooperate with the municipalities which, under the laws of their States, may desire to operate their electric light plants—and that is true in the six States now within the immediate radius of the T. V. A., and it may be true of others when they have completed their program and have extended their lines—do we desire to say to the Tennessee Valley Authority and to the people who may be served by it, "Although you may vote to buy your utility, although you may be able to obtain it at an advantage; although you may be able to save money by the thousands of dollars by the use of cheap T. V. A. power, you cannot enter into any negotiations which would consummate such an arrangement until you have come to Congress and gotten the permission of Con-

gress for the Tennessee Valley Authority to furnish the power or to build the transmission lines or temporarily to operate a steam generating plant while they are finishing a dam in that region from which they can supply the power?"

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield, but I have not much more time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very brief. Will the Senator point out anywhere in the T. V. A. Act where the Tennessee Valley Authority is given the right to purchase utility companies without the slightest authority from Congress?

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot run through that act. I have only 5 or 10 more minutes. There is one section of the act, however, which gives the Authority the power to do that very thing in terms that nobody can misunderstand, and they have entered into such agreements, and until now no one has questioned them, not even the Senator from Tennessee. They have entered into such agreements heretofore, since they have had power to sell, and they have negotiated and are now in the process of negotiating with, I think, nine communities in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky to furnish power to them in the event they should take over the utilities. They have agreed on the price with the Kentucky-Tennessee Utility Co. Until the Gilbertsville Dam and hydroelectric plant are completed they may have to operate a steam plant for a year or so. Under the provisions of the committee amendment the Authority could not do that without coming to Congress and asking for specific authority either to run a transmission line from some other dam or reservoir, or to be given the authority to operate a steam plant while they are waiting for the completion of the dam.

Mr. President, the amendment offered by the committee would deny to the Tennessee Valley Authority the reappropriation of the unexpended balances on the 1st day of July of this year. It is true the Senator from Tennessee has modified the amendment he intended to offer from the floor, which would change the law on the subject, and which is subject to a point of order, and because of that he gave notice that he would ask to suspend the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but, Mr. President, the parliamentarian has since stated that it would not require a suspension of the rule; that the amendment would be in order without a suspension of the rule.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall have to disagree with the parliamentarian on that question. I have great respect for him. He is a good parliamentarian. I do not think the adding of a reappropriation of unexpended funds for the year 1942 can make in order a change in the law of the United States, a change which is in violation of the rule of the United States Senate. We will have to deal with that subject, however, when we reach it. The amendment on which we shall have to vote would deny to the T. V. A. the reappropriation of these funds, the unexpended balances. We appropriated \$30,-

000,000 for Douglas Dam in the latter part of January. There will be about \$22,000,000 of that amount left unexpended, because the Authority was not able to start the construction of the dam until some time in the latter part of February or the early part of March. The Authority cannot spend that \$30,000,000 by the 1st of July. Congress appropriated for a couple more dams which were advocated by the Senator from Tennessee, provision for which was placed in the legislation by the committee and adopted. I cannot recall where they will be located. Those funds have not been expended and cannot be expended by the 1st of July. They amount altogether to about \$30,000,000. The T. V. A. will be denied the right to have those funds re-appropriated, and if the bill is passed containing the amendment made by the Committee on Appropriations, the Authority must come back to the Congress again in another measure to get a re-appropriation of funds which were appropriated for the Authority only 3 months ago.

Mr. President, when 80 percent of the power production of the Tennessee Valley Authority is now going to industries, and when there is now in contemplation the location of a synthetic-rubber plant in the Tennessee Valley to use T. V. A. power, and when there is in contemplation the construction and operation of a phosphate plant in the Tennessee Valley to use this power, are we going to say that we will change a law which has been in effect ever since 1935 by which we provided for the keeping of a separate fund in the Treasury, from which money cannot be paid out except upon vouchers issued by the Treasurer of the United States? Every expenditure that goes out of that special fund goes out on a voucher signed by the Treasurer of the United States. The voucher is not signed by the treasurer or by the secretary of the T. V. A. It is signed by the Treasurer of the United States, after the account has been gone over by the officers of the Treasury in the conduct of the operation of this special fund set aside for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. President, I am always glad to express my deep regard and affection for the Senator from Tennessee, and my belief in his sincerity, his high motives, and his public purpose. I am sorry I must disagree with him about this matter. It is not a personal disagreement. I am sure he thinks he is serving the public by the attitude which he takes. I feel utterly conscious of the fact that I am trying to serve the public in the attitude which I take; but I do not know of a more harmful thing, a more injurious thing, that could occur in the development and completion of our program of production than to throw hobbles and restrictions and restraints around the Tennessee Valley Authority so that it cannot go forward with its work without coming to Congress once a month in order to get our permission to do what the Nation expects it to do and depends upon it to do.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] yesterday called attention to a bill introduced by him and his colleague the

junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] upon which he hopes to have early action. That bill has been worked out after negotiations and conferences which have extended I think for a year. Every interest concerned, every section involved, and every one interested in the subject from the President of the United States all the way down, has sat around the table discussing the matter, I dare say that if the truth were known the President of the United States himself has spent altogether 20 or 30 hours on that subject, perhaps more.

Mr. BONE. We have taken a great deal of his time.

Mr. BARKLEY. The President has spent a great deal of time conferring about this matter in order to get a bill which could be agreed upon. The bill which is sponsored by the Senators from Washington, and which I hope to support at an early date in the Senate and see it enacted, sets up a revolving fund for the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams, just as the Tennessee Valley Authority now has a revolving fund. Those projects must have such a fund if they are to operate day by day, because neither cities nor private industries will enter into contracts for the consumption of power if they think that some day the power will be shut off or denied to them, and that the project involved then must come to Congress to have an act passed appropriating money to enable it to run a transmission line, or to repair one, or to erect a building to house facilities, or to do any other thing which any utility must do day by day and week by week in order that it may function and supply power uninterruptedly to those who depend upon it.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BONE. I cannot speak for other States, but in my State the supreme court has held upon a number of occasions that when a municipality or public body goes into the power business it assumes the liabilities of a private operator. It may not raise the defense of ultra vires in its contracts, and in all respects, so far as its operations go, it is a private corporation. Utilizing that principle of law, which is well grounded, and I think it is largely applicable in most States, I tried to set up the Columbia River proposal with that in mind. The Corporation must have the right to function as a private company if it is bound by the obligations of a private company. That has been announced as good law in my State, and I think it is good law.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the generally acknowledged law. Besides that, it is necessary because, if utilities set up by the public with their own money are to compete with private utilities, which they have got to do, they must be able to operate and function all the time without interruption. They cannot rely upon the whims or the change of views or the political complexion of Congress in order to determine whether they are to be left in the position where they may compete in the region they serve, with those who can operate day by day and all the time

without having to go to anybody but their own managers and their own board of directors.

Mr. BONE. Of course, when private utilities in the power field are set up under State regulatory systems, and their rates are adjusted on that basis, they are virtually using public money, because that in effect is a tax lawfully employed and imposed under a State regulatory body.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. BONE. Yet we do not clamp down on them any of the restrictions we might be tempted to impose upon our own instrumentalities.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the funds which are used by the private utilities are obtained by way of the charges which are made to the public.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator spoke about the Tennessee Valley Authority having to come to Congress and ask Congress for appropriations. Is it not a fact that the Authority comes each year to the Congress and asks for appropriations?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Authority has been coming to Congress each year since we established it, because it is still in the stage of construction. The Authority is still in the stage of making capital investments. When it began to receive revenues Congress thought it wise, and everyone in the Government from the President down thought it wise that it be allowed to use its operating revenues to make expenditures in order that it might carry out its policy which resulted in operating revenues. In other words, T. V. A. is obliged to spend money in order to make money.

Mr. STEWART. It is a fact that the Authority must come to Congress each year, is it not?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Authority does have to come to Congress each year. So does the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have to come to Congress; but it has a revolving fund, and it does not have to come here every time it wants to lend money to a private corporation or to an individual.

Mr. STEWART. Money cannot be expended by any agency of the Government without an appropriation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, Congress can, by a general act, authorize the expenditure of receipts from revenue activities for the continuous day-by-day operation of the plant, and does that.

Mr. STEWART. That has to be done every year.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does that with regard to the Housing Administration. They can use a revolving fund to loan to cities for slum clearances. I do not have in mind all the various agencies that can do that, but the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] recently secured the enactment of a very wise and far-sighted measure, and set up a committee in the W. P. B. to help little business. However, that committee does not have to come here every time it wants to make a loan.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senate voted unanimously for it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate voted unanimously for it; and I do not think the Tennessee Valley Authority ought to be singled out.

Mr. STEWART. I voted for it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator nearly always votes right, and I am sorry he is wrong in this case.

Mr. STEWART. I am sorry the Senator cannot see things my way at this time. As a matter of fact those agencies do come to the Congress each year for their appropriations.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course they do. They come each year for the general appropriation, to enable them to carry on. The Tennessee Valley Authority comes to Congress each year for an appropriation to enable it to build dams; but under the law as it now exists it does not have to come to Congress every time it wants to use some of its operating income in order to pay necessary expenses. If this amendment should be agreed to, that is what it would be required to do.

Mr. STEWART. Each of the agencies to which the Senator has just referred, to which authority has been delegated to expend funds, must come to Congress at least every 2 years. Under the law no appropriation may be made beyond 2 years.

Mr. BARKLEY. That still does not alter the situation.

Mr. President, I have only 1 minute left. I cannot yield that minute. I cannot go into that subject.

Mr. STEWART. I do not want to go into the subject. I merely wish to make one observation—

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator will take my last minute.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator said that the amendment would require the T. V. A. to be subject to the whims of Congress. Any time any agency comes before Congress it is subject to the whims of Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. And there are always many whims.

Mr. STEWART. Assuming that Congress has whims.

Mr. BARKLEY. We all know that it has.

Mr. President, I have never been more interested in anything in my life. I am not interested from a personal standpoint, but from the standpoint of the public, particularly in our present war effort. I am not trying to use the war effort as an alibi. I would oppose the amendment if there were no war. Certainly it has no place now. It ought not to have been brought in by the committee to arouse discussion and cause delay, friction, bitterness, and bickering on the part of the Government of the United States toward one of its great agencies set up by us.

It does not seem to me that it lies in our mouths now, after 9 years, to denounce the T. V. A. and intimate that it is dishonest, and that because it is dishonest it is necessary to adopt an amendment like this in order to make it honest. It is an honest agency. It is an efficient, competent, public-spirited agency. There is not a man in any key position in this agency who could not make more money in private industry than he makes as a Government employee.

Therefore, I hope this amendment will be rejected, and that all other amendments which would restrict, restrain, handicap, and hobble the operation of the T. V. A. will be defeated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield to the junior Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. As much time as the junior Senator from Tennessee may require.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I shall not consume more than a few minutes. I do not think it will be necessary to set any time limit for me, because I have only a few words to say on this amendment.

I was impressed by the statement made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. I believe his concluding remarks were to the effect that by reason of this amendment there was an intimation that the T. V. A. is a corrupt and dishonest organization.

This is the first time that statement has been made on the floor. The Senator from Kentucky has departed to a portion of the building which is no doubt very pleasant to occupy at this moment. I doubt not that he is having his lunch at this hour, feeding the inner man. I am sorry that he is not present to hear me say that I am quite certain that no Senator who would vote for this amendment would make the charge of dishonesty. I do not make any charge of dishonesty; and I have not heard it made.

I do say that there should be regular audits of the affairs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. As the law now stands, in effect the Authority is permitted to audit itself, so to speak. I make that statement without making any charge of dishonesty. I think that too much care cannot be exercised in requiring proper accounting for public funds; and I think that any man or any group of men who handle public money should not hesitate readily to permit an examination of the workings of the particular agency with which they may be connected.

I believe that every honest man would agree to the statement that every officer who is in charge of any agency of the Government should not only encourage, but should welcome—yea, should invite, and demand—an audit of the affairs of his particular agency. I cannot understand why there should be any idea or thought of fleeing from an audit, or opposing an audit, or of demanding that the T. V. A. be permitted to audit its own affairs.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Is the Senator from Tennessee advised as to whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation handles its own auditing, or how the financial operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are handled with respect to audits?

Mr. STEWART. I have had absolutely no information on that subject with respect to the Reconstruction Fi-

nance Corporation. I do not know; but if it does audit its own affairs, I would include it in the statement I have just made.

I know, of course, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other money-lending agencies of the Government are not required to come to Congress regularly, as are most of the other agencies of the Government, and request each year an appropriation from the Congress after the Bureau of the Budget has approved their budgets. I know that the R. F. C. does not follow the usual, routine course; but in the nature of things, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a banking corporation. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and other agencies lend money; and probably the nature of such organizations is such that they should not be required to come to Congress. I do not know. I am not speaking as an expert on the subject; but I am making a distinction between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Is the Senator suggesting that the Tennessee Valley Authority is opposed to being audited by the General Accounting Office?

Mr. STEWART. I was about to read the law, which practically exempts it from being audited.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator that that very law brings the Tennessee Valley Authority under the Budget and Accounting Act, which requires an audit by the General Accounting Office. The Comptroller General of the United States, Mr. Lindsay Warren, so testified before the House Committee on Military Affairs. There is no question about the audit.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may reply to the statement of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has never been an audit of the T. V. A. accounts by the General Accounting Office. There has been a protest on the part of the T. V. A. against it. After some 6 or 7 years of dispute, in which the accounts never were examined by the General Accounting Office, Congress undertook to settle the question last year by the equivocal act, a copy of which is in the hands of the Senator from Tennessee and which no doubt he will read. The General Accounting Office has never made a report and has never made an audit.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator is entirely in error in saying that it has never made an audit. It has made an audit each year. It is true that the General Accounting Office has not made any final report to Congress as to its audit of the books; but it has audited the books. If there be any criticism—and I do not suggest that there is—because there has not been a report to Congress, it certainly should not fall on the Tennessee Valley Authority, but rather on the General Accounting Office.

Mr. McKELLAR. The General Accounting Office has not made a report, because there has been no audit. Mr. Lilienthal has not permitted an audit of the Tennessee Valley Authority books.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Tennessee is absolutely in error. It does not lie within the power of Mr. Lilienthal to deny an audit, even if he should wish to do so. On the contrary, the law specifically gives the Comptroller General the power to make an audit of the books of the Tennessee Valley Authority and to check its vouchers and other records. The record shows that Mr. Lilienthal and the Tennessee Valley Authority have cooperated with the Comptroller General, and that the Comptroller General has yearly been examining the books and making audits.

Mr. STEWART. Where is the audit now?

Mr. HILL. It is in the hands of the Comptroller General. Mr. Lilienthal, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, would have no power to send the audit of the Comptroller General to Congress. That would be the duty and responsibility of the Comptroller General, and would be within his control.

Mr. STEWART. Is there now such an audit in the office of the Comptroller General?

Mr. HILL. Year after year the Comptroller General has been examining and auditing the books of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I want the record to be absolutely clear on that question. I realize that the Senator's time is limited, and I do not wish to trespass too much on it. I have before me a statement setting forth the whole history of this transaction, which shows that although the Comptroller General has not made a report to Congress, he has been to the T. V. A. He has had all the books, vouchers, papers, documents, everything needed for this audit every year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on July 21, 1941, Representative May, of Kentucky, in discussing this very question on the floor of the House, as recorded on page 6199 of the RECORD, made the following statement:

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes to place the Tennessee Valley Authority under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, with two exceptions. The measure as reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs allows the adjustment and settlement finally without the intervention of the Comptroller General of lawsuits that may be pending by or against the Tennessee Valley Authority. The second class of accounts that are not subject to auditing and settlement are such accounts as the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority may determine by a meeting of the board to be necessarily of such character that delay would result in loss or serious delay to the Authority, and the board of directors may settle such accounts at the time.

Mr. COLE of New York. Then the effect of the bill is that it places the Tennessee Valley Authority under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 except where the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority determine that they should not be under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act.

I will amplify that by saying there has not been an audit by the General Accounting Office until this good hour. While it can make an audit, it cannot report anything contrary to the express will of the Authority.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; Mr. President; I will continue to yield for a few moments.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Tennessee is in error. What the Senator read simply does not state the purpose. Mr. Lindsay Warren, at the present time Comptroller General, testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs in behalf of the bill which Congress enacted and which is now the law, made the specific, categorical statement that the bill makes it definite that the Tennessee Valley Authority comes under the Budget and Accounting Act. There is no question that the Tennessee Valley Authority, under the law today comes under the Budget and Accounting Act.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, before the passage of the existing law, was subject to annual audit every year by the Comptroller General, because section 9 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act provides as follows:

The Comptroller General of the United States shall audit the transactions of the Corporation at such times as he shall determine, but not less frequently than once each governmental fiscal year, with personnel of his selection.

That is, the Comptroller General's selection.

In such connection he—

The Comptroller General—

and his representatives shall have free and open access to all papers, books, records, files, accounts, plants, warehouses, offices, and all other things, property and places belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the Corporation, and shall be afforded full facilities for counting all cash and verifying transactions with and balances in depositaries.

That is the basic law. Under the amendment on the desk there is no question that the T. V. A. is today under the Budget and Accounting Act. Its affairs must be audited each year by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask a question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator has read section 5.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. An amendment to section 5, which is the existing law, was read into the RECORD by the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] yesterday, I believe, which requires the T. V. A. law to render accounts and settlements; but—

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office—

That is the same Office the Senator has been talking about.

Mr. HILL. That is correct; it is the same Office, the Comptroller General's office.

Mr. STEWART:

In the settlement of the accounts of the

treasurer or other accountable officer or employee of the Corporation—

Now, listen and tell me what this means—

Mr. HILL. Very well; but I can tell the Senator what it is without his reading it. He may read it, however, if he wishes.

Mr. STEWART. I read:

Shall not disallow credit or withhold funds because of an expenditure which the Board—

That is the Tennessee Valley Authority—

shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Will the Senator tell me what that means?

Mr. HILL. I will tell the Senator what it means. It means that when the Tennessee Valley Authority acting as a board of directors, makes a decision and determination with reference to some operating matter the Comptroller General cannot veto its decision, that is, the decision of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It does not mean, however, I may say to the Senator from Tennessee, that the Comptroller General does not audit all of the books and accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority. If a person hires a firm of auditors to make an audit of the books of a corporation and a full and detailed audit is made of the books of the corporation, nevertheless the auditors do not pass on the question whether some action taken by the board of directors, or the controlling body of the corporation was right. That is all that is meant by the language the Senator read.

Mr. STEWART. The provision I have read makes the statement very positively and conclusively.

Mr. HILL. I have given the Senator my interpretation of that language.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to know what else can be read into this language except what is stated by the words themselves.

Mr. HILL. Again, I will tell the Senator. It makes the decision of the Tennessee Valley Board final so far as the Comptroller General is concerned as to whether they had the power to take certain action in carrying out their operations; but it does not in any way interfere with, deny, or take from the Comptroller General his duty, his power, and his responsibility to make a full and complete audit of the books.

Mr. STEWART. And the Senator says that the Comptroller General has done that?

Mr. HILL. I say that every year he has done it. The record shows that each year he has audited the books of the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I say the Comptroller General never has made such an audit.

Mr. HILL. Let us make a distinction there. The Senators from Tennessee confuse the making of an audit with the making of a report to Congress. I say to the Senators—

Mr. STEWART. No; I was asking the Senator if that had been done.

Mr. HILL. I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that the Comptroller General has not sent a report to Congress. The fact that he has not made a report does not mean that he has not made an audit; it means rather that he has had to wait upon the auditing of the books.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that the Office of the Comptroller General was created by the Congress for the purpose of having someone to pass upon the legality of the expenditures under the appropriations of the Congress.

Mr. STEWART. I stated that might be done under the pending amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. Precisely. As the law now stands, the Tennessee Valley Authority is the judge of the legality of its expenditures. If we adopt the amendment, then the appropriations made to T. V. A. will be subject to the same test which we require with regard to all other expenditures; and that is in the interest of the Congress. We must have someone to look after us. That is why the Comptroller General has a 15-year tenure of office; it is in order that he may sit in judgment and determine the legality of a given expenditure, whether the expenditure of money is within the authority provided by Congress.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator who just addressed us happens to be the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce. I am sure—and if I am in error I ask the Senator to correct me—that he voted for the Maritime Commission bill, that he helped write it, as chairman of the committee, that he supported it, and no doubt piloted it through to passage on the floor. I am not absolutely sure about that, but, at any rate, I call his attention to the fact that in the use of Maritime Commission funds even greater latitude is given to the Maritime Commission than is given to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the expenditure of its funds.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I will meet that suggestion very simply: The bill was passed in 1935. I was on the committee and I did work on the bill. My attention was not called to that omission. Whenever a Maritime Commission appropriation item comes before the Senate I shall vote to put the Maritime Commission under the Comptroller General, in the interest of the Congress. Congress appropriates the people's money, and it is the duty of the Congress to see that the money is expended according to the will of the Congress as expressed in the act. This is notice to every other such agency of the Government, if there is any left of this kind, that my vote for the amendment shows my intention to bring them all within it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Tennessee will yield further of his short time I shall try to be brief and will not interrupt him any more, I hope.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I yield.

Mr. HILL. Not only is the latitude given to the Maritime Commission not a latitude to exempt from an audit—the Comptroller General audits them—but it is with reference to certain of their receipts and certain of their transactions. The same latitude is given to other governmental corporations in the acts we have passed creating them, which are in any way engaged in business, whether it be the Maritime Commission, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the United States Housing Authority, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Mr. STEWART. I believe the last few minutes of this debate as well as the previous portions of it, have provided a very clear demonstration of how little we know about the financial affairs of the T. V. A.

Some persons say its books have not even been audited; others say they have. I do not know as to that; I am not an auditor, and I imagine I would not know what an audit was if I met it in the middle of the road; but there are men with ability along that line who are in the employ of the United States Government other than those who are connected with the T. V. A. I think that, under the law, it should be possible to have such an audit made by disinterested auditors, and that the facts should be made clear so that there could not be any question raised.

I repeat I am not making any charges of dishonesty or of corruption; I am not saying there is anyone connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority whose hands are tainted or who has done a thing, so far as honesty is concerned, that is even questionable. I am not making that kind of a charge. We are talking about public funds and about an agency that will collect this year twenty or perhaps thirty million dollars. That is a lot of money, and it belongs to the United States Government.

I think this debate has also emphasized the importance of doing away with the practice which permits the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Inland Waterways Corporation, and even the banking corporations which have been set up under the Government, such as the R. F. C. and the other money-lending concerns, to expend funds without appropriation by Congress, for that kind of practice can result in the Congress knowing very little about the affairs of agencies which are permitted to operate independently of the Congress. I think, as was observed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], that it would be a very good time to clean house entirely and require every one of them to come before the Congress and ask for appropriations. Then, certainly the Congress could keep a check on them and could know how the public money which is collected by them is expended. There would not be any argument about it; there would not be any question about it; there would be regular audits made and they would, I assume, be correctly made.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, would it disturb the Senator if I should read a brief excerpt from the Maritime Commission law? I know his time is limited.

Mr. STEWART. I am glad to yield to the Senator. He was very kind in yielding to me when he had the floor the other day.

Mr. HILL. The Senator's time is limited; my time was not limited. If I may, I should like to read a brief section, section 207, of the Maritime Commission Act:

SEC. 207. The Commission may enter into such contracts, upon behalf of the United States, as may, in its discretion, be necessary to carry on the activities authorized by this act, in the same manner that a private corporation may contract within the scope of the authority conferred by its charter. All the Commission's financial transactions shall be audited in the General Accounting Office according to approved commercial practice as provided in the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 444)—

Just as in the case of the T. V. A.—

Provided, That it shall be recognized that, because of the business activities authorized by this act, the accounting officers shall allow credit for all expenditures shown to be necessary because of the nature of such authorized activities, notwithstanding any existing statutory provision to the contrary.

That is the law as to the Maritime Commission, and it is even broader than the law governing the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I wish to make a few other observations, and then I will complete my statement, which I said would be brief. It has already been longer than I had intended.

The Senator from Kentucky said that we ought to keep politics out of the T. V. A.; that there is very little politics in the T. V. A., and that if this amendment were adopted the result would be that the T. V. A. would be in politics. The Senator from Kentucky did not elaborate on that statement. I do not know what he meant. I do not know by what manner or means he could reach such a conclusion. I cannot see that the adoption of the amendment would place the T. V. A. in politics in the sense which I assume I have a right to believe the Senator from Kentucky intended to use the word. I cannot see how politics would enter into the situation at all in that sense. Every agency of the Government, except those that have been referred to here as being not included, is required to come to Congress at regular intervals and ask that money be appropriated in order that it may conduct its business. I do not think the Tennessee Valley Authority ought to be any exception. I cannot understand how anyone can possibly say that it would hamper the operations of the Authority to require them to come before Congress at regular intervals with a budget estimate and appear before the Appropriations Committee and ask for a certain amount of money.

I interrogated the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] the other day along that line when he was making his able address on this question. His statement was that if an emergency should arise, or a storm should destroy a substation, a

transmission line, or other properties of the Authority, there might be fatal delay if the Authority had to come to Congress and ask for an appropriation in order to make the necessary repairs. My answer is that, as brought out, as I recall, by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], a revolving fund of ample proportions—I think he called it a "revolving fund," and for lack of a better word we will call it that—could be set up out of which expenses could be met in the case of such emergencies as indicated, and if it should happen that the fund was not sufficiently large, I think the Congress could be depended upon to do its duty with reasonable dispatch.

It has also been said here that the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee might hurt the war effort. I have already said that if I thought it would do any sort of substantial injury to the war effort, I would not vote for it, and I have more reasons than one for saying that. I do not think there is a Member of this body who would support it if he thought it would injure our efforts in this war.

America stands today, practically speaking, taking a whipping on every front on which we are fighting. We read the story in the morning newspapers of the fall of Corregidor, which is practically the last stand our boys have made in the islands of the Pacific. A good many people have criticized the War Department and Congress and even the President for lax sort of efforts in connection with fighting this war. People have been seriously concerned about it, worried about it, bothered about it. There is not a Member of this Congress who is not just as much concerned as is any other American citizen, in my belief, and there is not a Member of this Congress who would vote for this amendment or any other measure if it would keep even one bomber from going to the aid of our boys who are on the various fronts which America is undertaking to maintain at this time. So there is not anything in the suggestion that the adoption of the amendment would hurt the war effort. It could not possibly hurt the war effort. I challenge anyone, regardless of how vivid his imagination may be, to conjure up and place in the RECORD any sensible or reasonable statement which would create a reasonable doubt in the mind of anybody about this amendment doing injury to the war effort. In the parlance of other days, that is plain "flapdoodle."

It has also been suggested during the course of the debate, that the adoption of the amendment might make industries afraid to locate in the Tennessee Valley. I live in the valley, and I am as much concerned about seeing it advance and, of course, grow and prosper as is anyone else. I do not think that such a statement rises to the dignity of common nonsense. The adoption of the amendment could not by any manner of means frighten any industries that wanted to locate in the Tennessee Valley. The reason which has been given is that an industry might want to be certain that power would continue to flow; but, suppose this amendment were adopted, how

could it happen that power would not continue to flow over the transmission lines and wires of the Authority? It could not happen by reason of this amendment. Of course, someone might willfully try to do some injury; but it could not happen by reason of this amendment by any manner of means.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask the Senator to yield merely that I may make a suggestion. Some 2 or 3 days ago the Secretary of the Interior was before the Appropriations Committee, and was very properly interrogated as to whether the revenues derived from Boulder Dam, the Grand Coulee, and other great power projects were turned into the Treasury of the United States, and whether he, as Secretary of the Interior, came before the Committee on Appropriations to obtain annual appropriations in order to conduct the affairs of those projects. His answer in each instance was in the affirmative. He said he was very glad it was so arranged. There was nothing in his answer to indicate that electric current was not going over the wires of all those great power projects.

Mr. STEWART. I thank the Senator for his contribution. His statement was very pertinent, and I think the inquiry at the time the hearings were held was very pertinent.

It has been said that perhaps one of the reasons why the adoption of this amendment might injure the T. V. A. is that if we should require them to come before the Congress every year and ask for an appropriation, at some time in the future there might be a Congress which would be unfriendly to the T. V. A., and which could emasculate the Authority. That could happen whether the amendment were agreed to or not; so that balloon bursts before it gets out of reach of the average man.

There are many other things I should like to say, but my colleague desires to make a further statement, I understand, and I shall surrender the floor in a moment. I do wish to add one or two thoughts, and then I shall be through.

The argument that the adoption of the amendment would hurt the war effort, and would prevent industry from locating in the valley, is nothing in the world but an appeal to the old psychology of fear, an attempt to frighten someone, to scare someone into believing that the war effort might be injured, or that a synthetic rubber plant might not be located in the valley.

I have already stated that, in my opinion, the argument that the power might be cut off, and that industrialists could not depend upon a regular flow of power, is fallacious, and cannot be anything more than an offhand statement, with utterly nothing to back it up. No evidence has been submitted and placed in the record of the hearings which would justify such statements, and it is only by the exercise of a man's imagination

that such a conclusion could possibly be reached.

Mr. President, I submit that, so far as politics is concerned, there would not be any more politics in T. V. A. as a result of compelling it to come to Congress each year and ask for an appropriation than would result as to any other agency of the Government, or than exists in the T. V. A. today. I was not a Member of the Senate at the time the Tennessee Valley Act was passed. If I had been here I probably would have voted as most other Senators did, for setting the Authority up in the manner in which it was set up; but I am not prepared to say today that that set-up is the right one; in fact, I think I am prepared to say that, in my opinion, it is wrong.

The Congress of the United States, day in and day out, month in and month out, has surrendered the authority vested in it by the Constitution, until the Members of this body and the Members of the other House are probably looked upon as mere provincial satraps, without any authority, without any large amount of responsibility. I not only think the time has come when Congress should call a halt to this trend, and retain in its hands the reins controlling that portion of the Government which it was supposed to undertake to steer along the highway, but I am prepared further to say that I think that in the case of the T. V. A., the adoption of the amendment we are discussing would not in anywise injure the Authority, the service it renders the people, or the service it renders in the war effort.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Glass	Overton
Austin	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Gurney	Radcliffe
Ball	Hayden	Reed
Bankhead	Herring	Reynolds
Barkley	Hill	Rosier
Bilbo	Holman	Russell
Bone	Hughes	Schwartz
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Smithers
Brown	Kilgore	Smith
Bulow	La Follette	Spencer
Bunker	Lee	Stewart
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McKellar	Tydings
Chandler	McNary	Vandenberg
Chavez	Maloney	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	Maybank	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Walgren
Connally	Millikin	Walsh
Danaher	Murdock	Wheeler
Doxey	Murray	White
Ellender	Norris	Willis
George	Nye	
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I rise to ask for information. I realize that in connection with these Government-created corporations, of which we have so many, a

great deal of latitude must be given them in transacting their business. They have charters from the Federal Government to transact certain business. Such a charter can almost be compared to a charter given a bank which handles trust funds. I understand there is not any controversy over the honesty of the handling of the funds by the T. V. A., but I find some statements made in the RECORD which are not quite clear to me, and I should like to have them cleared up. In the RECORD, on page 4041, there is a statement made by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] with respect to certain amounts of money having been spent, and, as I understand the report which he quoted, there were 3,077 items which were explained; that is, they were submitted by the T. V. A. to the General Accounting Office, and 4,887 items which were not presented to the General Accounting Office for the purpose of showing how the money was spent. I may have a misunderstanding of that statement. If my understanding is correct, why should not those items be submitted for review by the General Accounting Office? Why should not the T. V. A. show just what the moneys were spent for, what prices were paid for material, and so forth?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator wants an answer I will give it to him. For 6 or 7 years there has been a controversy between Mr. Lillenthal and the General Accounting Office, I believe, over the possession of the accounts. The T. V. A. contend that the papers must not be taken out of the T. V. A. office, and the General Accounting Office desires that they be submitted to it. At all events, there has been a controversy over the matter, and there has not been an examination made, and there has not been a report made by the General Accounting Office with respect to the T. V. A. since its accounts were nominally put under the control of the General Accounting Office. The very purpose of striking out the provision contained in the House bill is to require the Tennessee Valley Authority to put its receipts into the Treasury of the United States, and to pay them out by coming to Congress and getting an appropriation for them, so that the Congress may have the information which it does not have today.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is, of course, an entirely different proposition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. There are certain funds within a revolving fund of a Government corporation. Certain amounts of money are appropriated as capital for the corporation. As I said in the beginning—

Mr. McKELLAR. There has not been any money appropriated for the capital of this corporation at all. It has been appropriated for building dams.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. In transacting business I can understand that it would be very embarrassing or inconvenient or impractical for the organization to come to Congress for every item in respect to which it wants to spend money, if that is what the Senator means.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. The War Department has to do it; the Treasury Department has to do it; the State Department has to do it; the Post Office Department has to do it. This organization seemingly desires to create itself a forty-ninth State, really, so that it will not have to be bothered by the restrictions imposed on other branches of the Government.

The T. V. A. has received some half billion dollars for the construction of dams and has used the money for that purpose. Now, the Authority is deriving an income of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 from the operation of its dams, and the Authority does not want to account for the money or pay it into the Treasury.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, it seems to me to be an extraordinary situation that when the money is spent the Authority shall not make an accounting as to how it spent it and for what purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so, too. I am glad the Senator from Minnesota feels that way about it.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Unless some Senator can give me a better explanation than I now have, I must—

Mr. McKELLAR. An explanation of what?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Of the difference between what appears to be the Senator's contention and mine. I would not consider it necessary for the Authority to come here for every little item, any more than any other corporation, but when it spends money I claim it should have the accounts examined by the General Accounting Office, or by some other accounting agency of the Government, in order that we may know what the money is spent for.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will bear with me a moment, I will show him in the bill what is provided in the way of money for the Tennessee Valley Authority. If the Senator will put on his glasses, or if he can see without them, he will see in the bill that the House appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority \$136,000,000. The Senate committee has added \$36,000,000 more for the very expenses to which the Senator is referring. The Authority will have all the money it can possibly use. There is not a particle of real merit in the Senator's contention, because the Senate committee has already provided the money for the Authority.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I assume they have not been able to state, item by item, what it is for and how it is going to be spent.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; they have not, but the committee has given them the money anyway, out of an abundance of precaution. There is no question about that. The Senator can see that by examining the bill.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I understand that, but—

Mr. McKELLAR. If the committee amendment is agreed to, and the bill is passed, that money will be available to the Authority. The Senator is mistaken about the Authority having to come to Congress for money this year. The

money is provided right here in the pending bill. Next year, however, the Authority will have to come and ask for money again, and it should do so. The Senator from Minnesota has just said it should do so.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. When the money is spent does the Authority give an accounting for the money to the Federal Government, to the Accounting Office, or to the Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. It never has done so yet.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have only a limited time, and I hope the Senator will not ask me to yield. The Senator from Alabama can speak privately to the Senator from Minnesota. I hope the Senator from Alabama will not be so vehement in his explanation as to interrupt what I have to say. I am sure he will not be.

Mr. President, I am sorry to take any more time, and I doubt whether I shall take the half hour allotted to me. If anyone on earth is more favorable to the Tennessee Valley Authority than I am, I do not know him. The Authority is located in my State. The Congress has been gracious to me, having furnished at my request the money with which to build these dams. I feel that I am in a sense a trustee for that money. Congress has been very generous in granting the money I have asked for this purpose. In the Senate Appropriations Committee money has been given at my request to build these dams. I am 1,000 percent for this organization, but I feel that it is my duty to see that the money is honestly, fairly, and justly spent.

As I said here the other day, the idea of my desiring to appoint any persons to positions in the T. V. A. is absurd and ridiculous. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] said awhile ago, and it is a matter of great merit to him, that he did not have anyone in the T. V. A., that he had never appointed anybody. I never have neither. In that respect he has nothing on me, and yet the T. V. A. is located in my State. But I am entirely satisfied. I imagine nine-tenths of those connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority vote for me. Perhaps Mr. Lillenthal does not. I do not know whether he has the right to vote in my State.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. One of the most persuasive things to me in this whole situation is the fact that two Senators from the State of Tennessee, in the heart and center of the T. V. A., take the position they do. I am unable to convince myself that they would assault or injure the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would no more think of doing that than I would think of flying.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. I have not exactly familiarized myself with the details respecting the T. V. A. matter either in the committee or on the Senate floor, but I am entirely familiar with the attitude of the senior Senator from Tennessee, and it is largely because of his attitude that the Appropriations Committee has appropriated funds to the T. V. A. That is why I voted for them in the committee, and that is why I shall vote for the position now taken by the Senator, because I think he has done a wonderful work for the T. V. A., whereas other persons have done a wonderful work against the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator with all my heart.

As God is my judge, I have no desire but to foster the T. V. A. in every honest and honorable way of which I am capable. But when I find that for the past 7 years the T. V. A. has not been examined by the duly constituted Accounting Office, and that it has come to Congress and obtained legislation which excuses it from going before the General Accounting Office, and when it comes here and obtains legislation which appropriates money even before it is made by the T. V. A., to spend for its purposes, as and when it will, I cannot go along. As I look at it, as one of the Senators from Tennessee, who asked my colleagues to put up the money to build the dams, if I were to squint at any such transaction I should be very, very remiss in my duty.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield. I do not wish to get into any controversy. I ask the Senator to be brief.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator has just stated that the T. V. A. Act provides for the expenditure of money before it is actually made.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator realizes that the T. V. A. must make contracts for supplying power, either to public communities or to private industries, and that frequently it derives the money with which to pay for the creation of the power from receipts from the sale of power. The T. V. A. must make contracts in advance. Otherwise it could not make them at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no doubt about that; but an appropriation of \$36,100,000 is recommended by the Appropriations Committee for that very purpose.

I want to show what we propose to do in this bill. We propose in this bill to treat Mr. David E. Lilienthal even better than we are treating the President of the United States. The President of the United States is given a revolving fund of \$25,000,000. It is right and proper that he should have it; we are in a great war; but in the same bill Mr. Lilienthal is asking for a revolving fund of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to use as he pleases. He has taken a very peculiar course. In December he came to Congress requesting that this provision be put in the bill. In November he came to Congress and obtained the passage of a bill which excuses him from the necessity of sub-

mitting to the General Accounting Office or to anybody else.

Does the Congress want to do that? To what other individual, except only the President of the United States, have we given a personal revolving fund? The T. V. A. is a large concern. More than half a billion dollars is invested in it. It is not Mr. Lilienthal's money, strange as that may seem to Mr. Lilienthal. It is the money of the American people; and he is merely acting as temporary trustee of it. We are asking him to account for that money.

I should like to read again the language proposed to be stricken out. By the way, my delightful friend the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] missed the point of the amendment. All my amendment would do would be to strike out legislation which is now in the appropriation bill. I am not seeking to insert legislation in an appropriation bill. Such a statement is poppycock. It is not true. What I am seeking to do is to strike out legislation giving to Mr. Lilienthal the authority to use \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of receipts as he sees fit, without accounting to anybody. I have referred to the act which was passed in November. I shall not go into that.

Listen to this:

Provided, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942," and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, shall be covered into—

It does not say into the Treasury, but presumably that is the inference—

and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943," to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942."

That is an appropriation. That provision would give the Tennessee Valley Authority, including Mr. Lilienthal, the power of a revolving fund. If that language were stricken Mr. Lilienthal would be required, just as every other department or activity of the Government is required, to come before Congress and ask for an appropriation. Is there anything wrong about that? If I thought that even in the remotest degree it would interfere with our war effort, I would not be for it.

What I propose is simply to make Mr. Lilienthal come before the Congress and obtain his appropriation, as is required of all the other agencies of the Government.

A few moments ago the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] stated—and it is the truth—that Mr. Ickes was asked day before yesterday if he found any trouble in coming before the Congress and obtaining money to run the power activities of which he is in charge, such as the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects, Boulder Dam, the Central Valley Dam of California, and other projects. He said he had no trouble. They are part of the war effort, just as much as is T. V. A. Those agen-

cies are not hurt by the requirement that they come to Congress for appropriations. Why should the Congress give Mr. Lilienthal a revolving fund of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, or whatever the receipts are, to help the war effort, when such a thing is not done for other agencies?

Mr. President, in my humble judgment, we shall make the greatest mistake of our lives if we do not require the Tennessee Valley Authority and all other agencies to come to Congress and ask for appropriations, precisely as we require the great departments of Government to do. Is our war effort hindered because we ask the War Department to come before us and explain its requests for appropriations? Is our war effort interfered with because we ask the President to come before us and request the funds which he uses? Has anybody complained of such a requirement? How, in the name of heaven, can it be argued that such a requirement would hurt the war effort? The last thing under God's heaven that I want to do is to injure the war effort, because I am one of those who believe in the war effort.

Mr. President, some remarkable things are happening. Yesterday my good friend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] had something to say about this amendment being proposed without proper evidence. The evidence was read the other day. The Tennessee Valley Authority knew about it. It had its officers appear before the committee to testify about it. Where are we going when we leave things in such shape?

The other day I referred to advertising. I did not read all the material. I intended to put it in the RECORD. I shall later ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

With regard to advertising, I quote from the testimony of Mr. Clapp:

Senator McKELLAR. Yes; and I have just read the purposes here, and there is no semblance of a suggestion, hardly, that you have got the right to print and sell books advertising the company.

Do you have any other publications advertising the company, in any way, publicizing the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; we have a number of booklets.

Senator McKELLAR. We want to see those, and we want to know why it is necessary for the Tennessee Valley Authority to advertise in any such way as this?

Mr. CLAPP. We do not construe it as advertising, Senator. We construe it as giving out information which is requested, and which if not covered by information booklets would have to be covered by individual correspondence, of which there is still a great volume.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, be that as it may, will you point out again, if you will, your authority under this act; point out, if you will, the authority for printing these publications?

Do you get pay for these publications or do you send them out, or what numbers do you print them; give us facts about them?

Mr. CLAPP. Some of these publications are obtainable at cost by those who request them, a limited number of them are assembled to answer general and specific inquiries that

are made by the public and various agencies interested.

A publicity bureau in its most perfect form. Do Senators know how much it cost last year? The manager says it cost \$128,000.

I digress here long enough to say something else about the matter. I refrained from doing so the other day, and I am a little doubtful about it now. All Senators will remember the controversy about the Douglas Dam. I was opposed to the building of that dam, and the Senate voted with me twice. The President asked that it be allowed. It took my vote on the subcommittee to get it through, as Senators will remember, and it was allowed. I thought I acted very decently about it, probably too decently. After that attitude on my part, what do you suppose, Mr. President, this man Lilienthal, or his crowd, did? I shall give the evidence just as it was presented:

Senator McKELLAR. Now, you do not confine your advertising and publicity to merely giving information about the Tennessee Valley Authority, do you?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you have on your list a man by the name of Fred Pasley? Is he employed by the T. V. A.?

Mr. CLAPP. No; he is not.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you pay for newspaper advertising?

Mr. President, let us see how much they spend in the information bureau. There were 16 exhibits undertaking to show how much they spend. They are required to put it in. The figures are as follows:

Exhibit No.:	
1.....	\$4,636.93
2.....	3,437.68
3.....	3,437.68
4.....	103.32
5.....	878.40
6.....	828.00
7.....	3,873.22

The grand total is \$12,805.28; and that is the first example, Mr. President, of their publicity program. Outside of that, on page 261 and following, we find an item of \$171.36 and another of \$7,808.96, for merely newspaper space.

Exhibit No.:	
11.....	\$3,420.60
12.....	828.31
13.....	456.22
Also.....	432.08
Also.....	433.17
Also.....	407.25
Also.....	374.22
Also.....	453.08
Also.....	523.86
Also.....	480.17
Totaling in exhibit No. 13.....	14,277.44
14.....	3,420.60
15.....	826.86
16.....	290.70
Also.....	270.30
Also.....	275.70
Also.....	283.65
Also.....	246.90
Also.....	291.60
Also.....	328.50
Also.....	233.67
Other items aggregating.....	9,973.91

If their statements are correct, the total is in the neighborhood of \$16,442.39.

Mr. President, lest I forget it, I now ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the names of the newspapers and the amounts paid for advertisements during the last year to all the newspapers, except two or three, in the State of Tennessee, and those in northern Alabama and northern Mississippi. I have the list of them here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE POWER CONSERVATION PROGRAM
SCHEDULE 1.—Direct advertising expense

		Payments net	Exhibit
C. P. Clark, Inc.....	D. O. 41-99407.....	\$4,573.09	I.
Do.....	D. O. 42-65689.....	12,625.98	II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII.
Do.....	D. O. 42-75192.....	170.31	VII, VIII.
Do.....	D. O. 42-84935.....	31.70	IX, X.
The Purse Co.....	D. O. 42-84935.....	14,277.44	XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI.
Do.....	D. O. 42-87884.....	26.25	XIII, XVI.
Copper City Advance.....	E-10-212.....	10.00	XVII.
Fannin County Time.....	#11-757.....	8.41	XVIII.
Total.....		31,723.18	

C. P. CLARK, INC.
ADVERTISING
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 31, 1941.
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,
Knoxville, Tenn.

STATEMENT, NEWSPAPER SPACE Exhibit I	
Full-page advertisement in each of the following newspapers, Sunday, May 25, issues:	
2,464 lines at 6 cents—Huntsville Times.....	\$147.84
2,456 lines at 38 cents—Louisville Courier Journal.....	933.28
2,320 lines at 4 cents—Columbus Commercial Dispatch.....	92.80
1,960 lines at 3 cents—Corinth Journal.....	58.80
2,408 lines at 1½ cents—Chattanooga News-Free Press.....	337.12
2,408 lines at 14 cents—Chattanooga Times.....	337.12
2,352 lines at 5 cents—Jackson Sun.....	117.60
2,464 lines at 7 cents—Johnson City Press Chronicle.....	172.48
2,352 lines at 4½ cents—Johnson City Times.....	105.84
2,352 lines at 5½ cents—Kingsport Times.....	129.36
2,464 lines at 12 cents—Knoxville Journal.....	295.68
2,408 lines at 14 cents—Knoxville News Sentinel.....	337.12
2,520 lines at 33 cents—Memphis Commercial Appeal.....	831.60
2,352 lines at 4 cents—Murfreesboro News Journal.....	94.08
2,384 lines at 25 cents—Nashville Tennessean.....	596.00
Night letter telegrams to 15 newspapers, May 23.....	16.08
6 phone calls; 2 each: Norris (Mr. Henley), Paducah and Louisville, May 24.....	4.70
	4,607.50

EXHIBIT D
Statement of advertising expense, Tennessee Valley Authority, July 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1941

SUMMARY	
Defense power conservation program:	
Direct expense (schedule 1).....	\$31,723.18
Reimbursements to municipalities and cooperatives (schedule 2).....	9,973.91
Employment advertising in various newspapers and magazines.....	955.25
Procurement advertising in various newspapers and magazines.....	2,340.77
Land condemnation advertising in various newspapers.....	2,062.97
Grand total.....	47,056.08

NOTE.—Copies of all advertising related to the defense power conservation program as set forth on schedules 1 and 2 are on file with the committee.

Setting type and plating full-page advertisement, Paducah Sun Democrat (advertisement killed after set).....	\$29.43
	4,636.93

Sixty-three dollars and eighty-four cents discount allowed on above newspaper space if paid by June 10, net thereafter.

Exhibit II	
Full page advertisement, Sunday, Nov. 2, issues:	
Nashville Tennessean — 2,384 lines, at 28 cents.....	\$667.52
Murfreesboro News Journal—2,352 lines, at 4 cents.....	94.08
Memphis Commercial Appeal—2,520 lines, at 33 cents (net).....	831.60
Knoxville News Sentinel—2,408 lines, at 14 cents.....	337.12
Jackson Sun—2,352 lines, at 5 cents.....	117.60
Knoxville Journal—2,464 lines, at 12 cents.....	295.68
Chattanooga Times (including Chattanooga Evening Times, Monday, Nov. 3) — 2,408 lines, at 19 cents.....	457.52
Chattanooga News-Free Press — 2,408 lines, at 14 cents.....	337.12
Corinth Journal—1,960 lines, at 3 cents.....	58.80
Columbus Commercial Dispatch—2,320 lines, at 4 cents.....	92.80
Huntsville Times—2,464 lines, at 6 cents.....	147.84
	3,437.68

Exhibit III	
Full-page advertisement in all of the above newspapers, Nov. 9.....	3,437.68
Exhibit IV	
Full page, Decatur Daily, Nov. 9, 2,296 lines, at 4½ cents.....	103.32

Exhibit V

80 inches (5 columns by 16 inches), Monday,
Nov. 3, issues:

	Cents per inch
Clarksville Leaf Chronicle, at.....	56
Athens Post Athenian, at.....	42
Cleveland Banner, at.....	42
Columbia Herald, at.....	45
Dyersburg State Gazette, at.....	42
Morristown Gazette and Mail, at.....	45
Paris Post Intelligencer, at.....	42
Union City Messenger, at.....	42
Memphis Press Scimitar, net, at.....	322
Florence, Ala., Times, at.....	63
Decatur, Ala., Daily, at.....	63
Tri-City Daily, Sheffield, at.....	63
West Point, Miss., Times Leader, at.....	56
Tupelo Journal at.....	70
Tupelo News, at.....	63
Corinth Corinthian.....	42

Total per inch..... \$10.93
Total Monday schedule—80
inches, at \$10.98..... 878.40

Exhibit VI

80 inches, Monday, Nov. 10, issues,
same papers as Monday, Nov. 3,
schedule, total..... 878.40

Less 80 inches at 63 cents in Decatur
Daily (ran full page Sunday, Nov.
9, instead)..... 50.40

Total..... 828.00

Exhibit VII, week of Nov. 3, and exhibit VIII,
week of Nov. 10

Three columns x 10 inches, and 3 columns x
11½ inches, ran in following weeklies, week
of November 3 and November 10, respectively,
total 64½ inches:

Tennessee weeklies:	Inch rate, cents
Ashland City Times.....	25
Adamsville, Tennessee Valley Appeal.....	35
Alamo, Crockett Times.....	35
Athens, McMinn County Herald.....	45
Bells, Crockett County Sen- tinel.....	35
Bolivar Bulletin.....	35
Brownsville States Graphic.....	35
Byrdstown, Pickett City News.....	25
Camden Chronicle.....	35
Carthage Courier.....	30
Celina, Bill Fiske's Bugle.....	30
Centerville, Hickman City Chronicle.....	30
Clinton Courier.....	35
Chattanooga, Hamilton City Herald.....	60
Cleveland Herald.....	35
Cleveland, Bradley City Jour- nal.....	35
Chattanooga Labor World.....	85
Colliersville Herald.....	42
Columbia, Maury Democrat.....	40
Covington Leader.....	30
Dayton Herald.....	47
Dresden Enterprise.....	35
Erin, Houston County Times.....	40
Etowah Enterprise.....	40
Fayetteville, Lincoln County News.....	35
Franklin Review Appeal.....	40
Franklin, Williamson City News.....	40
Friendship, Tri-County News.....	30
Gainesboro, Jackson City Sentinel.....	30
Fayetteville Observer.....	35
Greenfield Gazette.....	40
Gallatin Examiner.....	35
Gallatin, Sumner County News.....	35

Tennessee weeklies—Con.

	Inch rate, cents
Gatlinburg News.....	50
Hartsville Vidette.....	25
Halls Graphic.....	35
Harriman Record.....	42
Henderson Chester County In- dependent.....	35
Höhenwald, Lewis County Herald.....	30
Humboldt Courier Chronicle.....	35
Huntingdon, Tennessee Re- publican.....	29
Jamestown, Fentress County News.....	50
Jasper Journal.....	35
Jellico, Advance Sentinel.....	30
Jefferson City Standard.....	35
Kingston, Roane County Ban- ner.....	35
Lebanon, Wilson County News.....	35
Lebanon Democrat.....	40
Loudon, Loudon County Her- ald.....	40
Lynchburg, Moore County News.....	30
Lexington Progress.....	25
Lexington Leader.....	35
Linden, Perry Countian.....	30
Livingston Enterprise.....	40
LaFollette Press.....	40
Lawrenceburg Democrat- Union.....	35
Lawrenceburg, Lawrence News.....	35
Lewisburg, Marshall Gazette.....	30
Lewisburg Tribune.....	30
Lenoir City News.....	35
Hickman County News-Her- ald, Centerville.....	40
Cookeville, Putnam County Herald.....	45
McMinnville, Southern Stand- ard.....	40
Madisonville Democrat.....	29
McKenzie Banner.....	40
Manchester Times.....	35
Martin, Weakley County Press.....	40
Maryville Times.....	45
Milan Exchange.....	40
Mt. Pleasant Record.....	30
Murfreesboro, Rutherford Courier.....	49
Memphis Labor Review.....	100
Newport Plain Talk and Trib- une.....	35
Parsons News Leader.....	30
Portland Herald.....	25
Portland, Upper Sumner Press.....	25
Paris Parisian.....	42
Pikeville, Bledsonian.....	40
Pulaski, Citizen.....	35
Pulaski Record.....	35
Rockwood Times.....	42
Rogersville Review.....	45
Sparta News.....	30
Sparta Expositor.....	40
Savannah Courier.....	25
Sevierville Record Republic- can.....	35
Shelbyville, Bedford County Times.....	35
Shelbyville Gazette.....	35
Somerville, Fayette Falcon.....	35
South Pittsburg Hustler.....	40
Springfield, Robertson City Times.....	40
Springfield, Herald and Rob- ertson City News.....	42
Tiptonville, Lake City Banner.....	30
Tracy City, Grundy County Herald.....	30
Trenton Weekly Gazette.....	40
Trenton Herald Register.....	35
Union City, Obion City Com- mercial.....	36
Wartburg, Morgan County News.....	35
Waverly, Democrat Sentinel.....	40
Waynesboro, Wayne County News.....	30

Tennessee weeklies—Con.

	Inch rate, cents
Winchester Chronicle.....	30
Woodbury, Cannon Courier.....	40
Newbern Tennessean.....	35
Oneida, The Scott Countain.....	40
Nashville, Trades and Labor News.....	75
Oneida, Scott County News.....	40
Maryville Enterprise.....	45
Mississippi weeklies:	
Ashland, Southern Advocate.....	30
Ackerman, Choctaw Plain Dealer.....	35
Aberdeen Examiner.....	42
Amory News Advertiser.....	49
Booneville Banner.....	30
Booneville Independent.....	35
Charleston, Mississippi Sun.....	36
Coffeeville Courier.....	35
Carthage, Carthaginian.....	35
De Kalb, Kemper County Mes- senger.....	35
Fulton News Beacon.....	42
Holly Springs, South Reporter.....	42
Houston Times Post.....	35
Iuka Vidette.....	40
Louisville, Winston County Journal.....	35
Macon Beacon.....	35
New Albany Gazette.....	49
Oxford Eagle.....	42
Okolona Messenger.....	25
Pontotoc Progress.....	42
Philadelphia, Neshoba Demo- crat.....	42
Ripley, Southern Sentinel.....	42
Senatobia, Tate County Dem- ocrat.....	42
Sardis, Southern Reporter.....	35
Starkville News.....	42
Water Valley, North Missis- sippi Herald.....	36
Alabama weeklies:	
Athens, Alabama Courier.....	40
Albertville Herald.....	50
Athens, Limestone Democrat.....	40
Bessemer, Tribune-Advertiser.....	75
Centre, Coosa River News.....	35
Cullman Democrat.....	30
Cullman Tribune.....	50
Cullman Banner.....	40
Cherokee County Herald, Centre.....	35
Fort Payne, DeKalb Times.....	35
Fort Payne Journal.....	35
Florence Herald.....	56
Guntersville Gleam.....	40
Guntersville, Advertiser Dem- ocrat.....	30
Huntsville Mercury.....	56
Moulton Advertiser.....	35
Russellville, Franklin County Times.....	50
Sheffield Standard and Times.....	60
Scottsboro, Jackson County Sentinel.....	40
Tarrant, Alabama News Digest.....	125
Tuscumbia, Colbert County Reporter.....	50
Total inch rate.....	\$60.05
Total, 64½ inches, at 60.05—154 weeklies above.....	3,873.22
Exhibit VIII, Dunlap Tribune, 34½ inches, at 30 cents (did not run first advertisement).....	10.35
Exhibit VIII, Dandridge Banner, 34½ inches, at 35 cents (did not run first advertisement).....	12.07
Exhibit VIII, Huntingdon, Carroll City Democrat, 34½ inches, at 35 cents (did not run first adver- tisement).....	12.07
Exhibit VIII, Knoxville Labor News, 34½ inches, at 85 cents (did not run first advertise- ment).....	29.32

Exhibit VII, Knoxville Progressive Labor, 30 inches, at 75 cents (did not run second advertisement).....	\$22.50
Exhibit VIII, Rutledge, Grainger City News, 34½ inches, at 25 cents (did not run first advertisement).....	8.62
Exhibit VIII, Sweetwater News, 34½ inches, at 45 cents (did not run first advertisement).....	15.53
Exhibit VII, Tullahoma Guardian, 30 inches, at 30 cents (did not run second advertisement).....	9.00
Exhibit VIII, Batesville, Miss., Panolian, 34½ inches, at 35 cents (did not run first advertisement).....	12.08
Exhibit VII, Columbus, Miss., Spectator, 30 inches, at 45 cents (did not run second advertisement).....	13.50
Exhibit VIII, Dyer, Tri-City Reporter, 64½ inches, at 35 cents, 30 inches on November 6 and 34½ on November 16.....	22.58
209 mats, 13 full pages, 16, 80 inches, and 180, 34½ inches, net Wrapping above mats for shipment, including 418 corrugated boards, net.....	58.00
October 31, wires to Murfreesboro, Jackson, Corinth, Memphis, Columbus, Huntsville, Chattanooga (2), Knoxville (2), full page copy for November 2 full-page advertisement.....	6.36
Grand total.....	12,805.28
Discount allowed if paid by December 10, net thereafter:	
Dailies and Sunday papers.....	110.61
Weekly papers.....	68.69
Total cash discount.....	179.30
C. P. CLARK, INC.	
ADVERTISING	
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 10, 1941.	
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, Chattanooga Bank Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.	
STATEMENT	
Copy wired to following cities on Nov. 1 by Western Union:	
Columbia.....	\$5.49
Clarksville.....	5.49
Union City.....	5.49
Florence.....	5.49
Paris.....	5.49
Athens.....	5.49
Cleveland.....	5.49
Decatur.....	5.49
Morristown.....	5.49
Dyersburg.....	5.49
Memphis.....	5.49
West Point.....	5.58
Tupelo.....	5.58
Corinth.....	5.58
Tupelo.....	5.58
Murfreesboro.....	1.41
Chattanooga.....	1.41
Do.....	1.41
Huntsville.....	1.41
Columbus.....	1.80
Jackson.....	1.41
Corinth.....	1.48
Memphis.....	1.41
Knoxville.....	1.41
Do.....	1.41
Memphis, labor paper, Nov. 5.....	1.05
Knoxville, labor paper, Nov. 5.....	1.15
Plus tax—10 percent of 99.47.....	99.47
Exhibits VII and VIII: Old Hickory News, 64½ inches at 40 cents, Nov. 6 and 13.....	25.80

Exhibit VIII: Smithville Review, 34½ inches at 30 cents, Nov. 20.....	\$10.35
Exhibit VII: McMinnville, Warren County Times, 64½ inches at 40 cents, Nov. 7 and 14.....	25.80
	171.36
\$1.45 discount allowed if paid by Dec. 20, net thereafter.	
Exhibits IX and X: 64½ inches, Montgomery's Vindicator, Sevierville, Tenn., 30 inches on Nov. 5 and 34½ inches on Nov. 12, at 50 cents an inch.....	32.25
55 cents discount allowed if paid by Jan. 10, net thereafter.	
THE PURSE CO.	
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 29, 1941.	
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, In care of Mr. G. D. MUNGER, 409 Chattanooga Bank Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.	
[Newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * *"]	
SUMMARY INVOICE	
	Amount
Sheet 1—1, newspaper space.....	\$3,420.60
Sheet 1—2, newspaper space.....	828.31
Sheet 1—3, newspaper space.....	456.22
Sheet 1—4, newspaper space.....	432.08
Sheet 1—5, newspaper space.....	433.17
Sheet 1—6, newspaper space.....	407.25
Sheet 1—7, newspaper space.....	374.22
Sheet 1—8, newspaper space.....	453.08
Sheet 1—9, newspaper space.....	523.86
	7,328.79
Sheet 1—10, miscellaneous expense.....	480.17
Total.....	7,808.96
Exhibit XI	
[Sheet 1-1, newspaper advertisement—"Our Country Is Relying On * * *", full page, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1941]	
Tennessee:	
Chattanooga News-Free Press.....	\$337.12
Chattanooga Times.....	337.12
Jackson Sun.....	117.60
Knoxville Journal.....	295.68
Knoxville News Sentinel.....	337.12
Memphis Commercial Appeal.....	831.60
Murfreesboro News Journal.....	94.02
Nashville Tennessean.....	667.58
Alabama:	
Decatur Daily.....	103.32
Huntsville Times.....	147.84
Mississippi:	
Columbus Commercial Dispatch.....	92.80
Corinth Daily Journal.....	58.80
Total.....	3,420.60
Exhibit XII	
[Sheet 1-2, newspaper advertisement—"Our Country Is Relying On * * *", 5 columns by 16 inches, Monday, Dec. 1, 1941]	
Tennessee:	
Clarksville Leaf Chronicle.....	\$42.00
Athens Post Athenian.....	33.60
Cleveland Banner.....	33.60
Columbia Herald.....	37.98
Dyersburg State Gazette.....	33.60
Morristown Gazette and Mail.....	36.00
Paris Post Intelligencer.....	39.20
Union City Messenger.....	33.60
Memphis Press Scimitar.....	258.75
Alabama:	
Florence Times.....	47.93
Tri-Cities Daily.....	47.25
Mississippi:	
West Point Times Leader.....	44.80
Tupelo Journal.....	56.00
Tupelo Daily News.....	50.40
Corinth Corinthian.....	33.60
Total.....	828.31

Exhibit XIII	
[Sheets 1-3, newspaper advertisement—"Our Country Is Relying on * * *", 4 columns by 12 inches, on dates indicated]	
Tennessee:	
Dec. 5, Adamsville, Tennessee Valley Appeal.....	\$14.40
Dec. 4, Alamo, Crockett Times.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Ashland City Times.....	12.00
Dec. 4, Athens, McMinn County Herald.....	21.60
Dec. 4, Bells, Crockett County Sentinel.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Bolivar Bulletin.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Brownsville States Graphic.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Byrdstown, Picket County News.....	13.80
Dec. 5, Camden Chronicle.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Carthage Courier.....	16.10
Dec. 3, Celina, Bill Fiske's Bugle.....	14.40
Dec. 5, Centerville, Hickman County Chronicle.....	14.40
Dec. 4, Centerville, Hickman County News-Herald.....	19.20
Dec. 5, Chattanooga, Hamilton County Herald.....	28.80
Dec. 5, Chattanooga, Labor World.....	40.80
Dec. 4, Cleveland, Bradley County Journal.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Cleveland Herald.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Clinton Courier.....	16.10
Dec. 4, Collierville Herald.....	20.16
Dec. 3, Columbia Maury Democrat.....	21.60
Dec. 4, Cookeville, Putnam County Herald.....	20.25
Dec. 4, Covington Leader.....	11.25
Dec. 4, Crossville Chronicle.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Dandridge Banner.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Dayton Herald.....	20.16
Total.....	456.22
[Sheets 1-4, newspaper advertisement—"Our Country Is Relying on * * *", 4 columns by 12 inches, on dates indicated]	
Tennessee:	
Dec. 5, Dresden Enterprise.....	\$16.40
Dec. 4, Dunlap Tribune.....	14.40
Dec. 4, Dyer, Tri-City Reporter.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Erin, Houston County Times.....	19.20
Dec. 4, Etowah Enterprise.....	19.20
Dec. 4, Fayetteville, Lincoln County News.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Franklin, Review Appeal.....	19.20
Dec. 4, Franklin, Williamson County News.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Friendship, Tri-County News.....	14.40
Dec. 4, Gainesboro, Jackson County Sentinel.....	14.40
Dec. 5, Gallatin Examiner.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Gallatin, Sumner County News.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Gatlinburg News.....	24.00
Dec. 5, Greenfield Gazette.....	19.20
Dec. 5, Halls Graphic.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Harriman Record.....	20.16
Dec. 5, Henderson, Chester County Independent.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Hohenwald, Lewis County Herald.....	14.40
Dec. 4, Humboldt Courier Chronicle.....	19.20
Dec. 5, Huntingdon, Carroll County Democrat.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Huntingdon, Tennessee Republican.....	13.92
Dec. 4, Jamestown, Fentress County News.....	24.00
Dec. 4, Jasper Journal.....	16.80
Dec. 4, Fayetteville Observer.....	16.80
Dec. 5, Hartsville Vidette.....	12.00
Total.....	432.08

[Sheet 1-5, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * * 4 columns by 12 inches, on indicated date]

Tennessee:

Dec. 4, Jefferson City Standard	\$16.80
Dec. 5, Jellico, Advance Sentinel	14.40
Dec. 4, Kingston, Roane County	
Banner	16.80
Dec. 4, Knoxville Labor News	34.50
Dec. 4, Lebanon Democrat	18.80
Dec. 4, Lebanon, Wilson County	
News	16.80
Dec. 2, LaFollette Press	18.00
Dec. 5, Lawrenceburg Democrat-Union	16.10
Dec. 4, Lawrenceburg, Lawrence	
News	16.80
Dec. 5, Lewisburg, Marshall Gazette	13.20
Dec. 5, Lewisburg Tribune	13.80
Dec. 5, Lexington Leader	16.80
Dec. 5, Lexington Progress	11.00
Dec. 4, Lenoir City News	16.80
Dec. 5, Linden, Perry Countian	14.40
Dec. 5, Livingston Enterprise	19.20
Dec. 4, Loudon, Loudon County	
Herald	19.20
Dec. 4, Lynchburg, Moore County	
News	14.40
Dec. 3, Madisonville Democrat	13.92
Dec. 5, Manchester Times	16.80
Dec. 5, Martin, County Times	14.40
Dec. 5, Martin, Weakley County	
Press	19.20
Dec. 4, Maryville Times	20.25
Dec. 5, McMinnville, Southern	
Standard	19.20
Dec. 4, Maryville Enterprise	21.60

Total 433.17

[Sheet 1-6, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * * 4 columns by 12 inches, on dates indicated]

Tennessee:

Dec. 5, McKenzie Banner	\$14.40
Dec. 5, Memphis Labor Review	48.00
Dec. 4, Milan Exchange	19.20
Dec. 5, Mcunt Pleasant Record	14.40
Dec. 2, Murfreesboro, Rutherford	
Courier	23.52
Dec. 5, McMinnville, Warren	
County Times	19.20
Dec. 4, Nashville Trades & Labor	33.00
Dec. 1, Newport Plain Talk & Tri-	
bune	16.80
Dec. 4, Old Hickory News	14.40
Dec. 5, Oneida, Scott County	
News	19.20
Dec. 4, Oneida, The Scott Coun-	
tilian	13.20
Dec. 5, Paris Parisian	19.32
Dec. 5, Parsons News Leader	14.40
Dec. 5, Pikeville, Bledsonian	16.80
Dec. 5, Portland, Upper Sumner	
Press	12.00
Dec. 3, Pulaski Citizen	15.75
Dec. 3, Pulaski Record	16.80
Dec. 5, Ripley, Luderdale County	
Enterprise	13.50
Dec. 4, Rockwood Times	20.16
Dec. 4, Rogersville Review	19.20
Dec. 3, Rutledge, Grainger County	
News	12.00
Dec. 5, Savannah Courier	12.00

Total 407.25

[Sheets 1-7, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * * 4 columns by 12 inches, on indicated date]

Tennessee:

Dec. 3, Sevierville, Montgomery's	
Vindicator	\$24.00
Dec. 3, Sevierville Record Repub-	
lican	14.40
Dec. 2, Shelbyville, Bedford	
County Times	16.80
Dec. 5, Shelbyville Gazette	16.80

Tennessee—Continued.

Dec. 4, Somerville, Fayette Fal-	
con	\$16.80
Dec. 4, South Pittsburg Hustler	19.20
Dec. 4, Sparta Expositor	19.20
Dec. 4, Sparta News	13.20
Dec. 4, Springfield Herald and	
Robertson County News	18.48
Dec. 4, Springfield, Robertson	
County Times	19.20
Dec. 4, Sweetwater News	19.20
Dec. 5, Tiptonville, Lake County	
Banner	14.40
Dec. 5, Tracy City, Grundy	
County Herald	14.40
Dec. 4, Trenton Weekly Gazette	19.20
Dec. 4, Tullahoma Guardian	13.50
Dec. 4, Union City, Obion County	
Commercial	15.84
Dec. 4, Wartburg, Morgan County	
News	13.80
Dec. 4, Waverly, Democrat Sen-	
tinel	19.20
Dec. 5, Waynesboro, Wayne	
County News	13.80
Dec. 4, Winchester Chronicle	16.80
Dec. 5, Woodbury, Cannon	
Courier	19.20
Dec. 4, Newbern Tennessean	16.80

Total 374.22

[Sheet 1-8, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * * 4 columns by 12 inches, on dates indicated]

Alabama:

Dec. 4, Athens, Alabama Courier	\$19.20
Dec. 4, Athens, Limestone Demo-	
crat	16.80
Dec. 5, Albertville Herald	19.20
Dec. 5, Bessemer, Tribune-Ad-	
vertiser	36.00
Dec. 5, Center, Coosa River News	14.40
Dec. 3, Center, Cherokee County	
Herald	12.00
Dec. 4, Cullman Banner	19.20
Dec. 4, Cullman Democrat	13.20
Dec. 4, Cullman Tribune	18.40
Dec. 3, Fort Payne-DeKalb Times	16.80
Dec. 3, Fort Payne Journal	16.80
Dec. 5, Florence Herald	19.60
Dec. 3, Guntersville, Advertiser	
Democrat	14.40
Dec. 3, Guntersville Gleam	19.20
Dec. 4, Huntsville Mercury	26.88
Dec. 4, Moulton Advertiser	16.80
Dec. 4, Russellville, Franklin	
County, Times	24.00
Dec. 5, Sheffield Standard and	
Times	27.00
Dec. 2, Scottsboro, Jackson Coun-	
ty, Sentinel	19.20
Dec. 4, Tarrant, Alabama News	
Digest	60.00
Dec. 4, Tusculumbia, Colbert Coun-	
ty, Reporter	24.00

Total 453.08

[Sheet 1X9, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * * 4 columns by 12 inches, on indicated date]

Mississippi:

Dec. 1, Aberdeen Examiner	\$20.16
Dec. 5, Ackerman, Choctaw Plain	
Dealer	16.80
Dec. 4, Amory News-Advertiser	21.50
Dec. 4, Ashland, Southern Advo-	
cate	14.40
Dec. 4, Batesville Panolian	17.76
Dec. 4, Booneville Banner	14.40
Dec. 4, Booneville Independent	16.80
Dec. 4, Calhoun City—Monitor-	
Herald	15.36
Dec. 4, Carthage, Carthaginian	16.80
Dec. 4, Charleston, Mississippi	
Sun	17.28
Dec. 5, Coffeeville Courier	16.80
Dec. 2, Columbus Spectator	21.60

Mississippi—Continued.

Dec. 4, DeKalb, Kemper County	
Messenger	\$15.40
Dec. 4, Fulton News Beacon	20.16
Dec. 4, Holly Springs, South Re-	
porter	20.16
Dec. 4, Houston Times-Post	16.80
Dec. 4, Iuka Vidette	19.20
Dec. 5, Louisville, Winston County	
Journal	16.80
Dec. 5, Macon Beacon	16.80
Dec. 4, New Albany Gazette	23.52
Dec. 4, Okolona Messenger	12.00
Dec. 4, Oxford Eagle	20.16
Dec. 5, Philadelphia Neshoba	
Democrat	20.16
Dec. 4, Pontotoc Progress	20.16
Dec. 4, Ripley, Southern Sentinel	20.16
Dec. 5, Sardis, Southern Reporter	16.80
Dec. 4, Senatobia Tate County	
Democrat	20.16
Dec. 5, Starkville News	18.48
Dec. 4, Water Valley North Missis-	
sippi Herald	17.28

Total 523.86

[Sheet 1-10, newspaper advertisement—"Our country is relying on * * *"]

Miscellaneous expense:

Finished art	\$46.50
Hand composition	53.13
Machine composition	40.67
Engravings	113.15
Pattern plates	55.08
Mats	109.11
Shipping supplies—mats	12.62
Wrapping expense—mats	9.62
Shipping charges—mats	40.29

Total 480.17

THE PURSE CO.,

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 29, 1941.

[Newspaper advertisement—"A victory for national defense * * *"]

SUMMARY INVOICE

	Amount
Sheet 2-1, newspaper space	\$3,420.60
Sheet 2-2, newspaper space	826.86
Sheet 2-3, newspaper space	290.70
Sheet 2-4, newspaper space	270.30
Sheet 2-5, newspaper space	275.70
Sheet 2-6, newspaper space	283.65
Sheet 2-7, newspaper space	246.90
Sheet 2-8, newspaper space	291.60
Sheet 2-9, newspaper space	328.50

6,234.81
Sheet 2-10, miscellaneous expense 233.67

Total 6,468.48
Add—Summary invoice, "Our country is relying on * * *" 7,808.96

Grand total 14,277.44

Exhibit XIV

[Sheet 2-1, newspaper advertisement, "A victory for national defense * * * full page, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941]

Tennessee:

Chattanooga News-Free Press	\$337.12
Chattanooga Times	337.12
Jackson Sun	117.60
Knoxville Journal	295.68
Knoxville News Sentinel	337.12
Memphis Commercial Appeal	831.60
Murfreesboro News Journal	94.08
Nashville Tennessean	667.52

Alabama:

Decatur Daily	103.32
Huntsville Times	147.84

Mississippi:

Columbus Commercial Dispatch	92.80
Corinth Daily Journal	58.80

Total 3,420.60

Exhibit XV

[Sheet 2-2, 5 columns by 16 inches, Monday,
Dec. 8, 1941]

Tennessee:

Clarksville Leaf Chronicle.....	\$42.00
Athens Post-Athenian	33.60
Cleveland Banner.....	33.60
Columbia Herald.....	38.59
Dyersburg State Gazette.....	33.60
Morristown Gazette & Mail.....	36.00
Paris Post Intelligencer.....	39.20
Union City Messenger.....	33.60
Memphis Press Scimitar.....	257.60

Alabama:

Florence Times.....	47.02
Tri-Cities Daily.....	47.25

Mississippi:

West Point Times Leader.....	44.80
Tupelo Journal.....	56.00
Tupelo Daily News.....	50.40
Corinth Corinthian.....	33.60

Total..... 826.86

Exhibit XVI

[Sheet 2-3, 3 columns by 10 inches, on dates
indicated]

Tennessee:

Dec. 12, Adamsville, Tennessee Valley Appeal.....	\$12.00
Dec. 11, Alamo, Crockett Times.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Ashland City Times.....	7.50
Dec. 11, Athens, McMinn County Herald.....	13.50
Dec. 11, Belis, Crockett County Sentinel.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Bolivar Bulletin.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Brownsville States Graphic.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Byrdstown, Pickett County News.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Camden Chronicle.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Carthage Courier.....	10.50
Dec. 10, Celina, Bill Fiske's Bugle.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Centerville, Hickman County Chronicle.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Chattanooga, Hamilton County Herald.....	18.00
Dec. 12, Chattanooga, Labor World.....	25.50
Dec. 11, Cleveland, Bradley Coun- ty Journal.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Cleveland Herald.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Clinton Courier.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Collierville Herald.....	12.60
Dec. 10, Columbia, Maury Demo- crat.....	13.50
Dec. 11, Cookeville, Putnam County Herald.....	13.50
Dec. 11, Covington Leader.....	7.50
Dec. 11, Crossville Chronicle.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Dandridge Banner.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Dayton Herald.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Centerville, Hickman County News-Herald.....	12.00

Total..... 290.70

[Sheet 2-4, 5 columns by 10 inches, on dates
indicated]

Tennessee:

Dec. 12, Dresden Enterprise.....	\$10.50
Dec. 11, Dunlap Tribune.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Dyer, Tri-City Reporter.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Erin, Houston County Times.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Etowah Enterprise.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Fayetteville Lincoln County News.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Fayetteville Observer.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Franklin Review Appeal.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Franklin, Williamson County.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Friendship, Tri-County News.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Gainesboro, Jackson County Sentinel.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Gallatin Examiner.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Gallatin, Sumner County News.....	10.50

Tennessee—Continued.

Dec. 12, Gatlinburg News.....	\$15.00
Dec. 12, Greenfield Gazette.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Halls Graphic.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Harriman Record.....	12.60
Dec. 12, Henderson, Chester County Independent.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Hohenwald, Lewis County Herald.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Humboldt Courier Chronicle.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Huntingdon, Carroll County Democrat.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Huntingdon, Tennessee Republican.....	8.70
Dec. 11, Jamestown, Fentress County News.....	15.00
Dec. 11, Jasper Journal.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Hartsville Vidette.....	7.50

Total..... 270.30

[Sheet 2-5, same as above]

Tennessee:

Dec. 11, Jefferson City Standard.....	\$10.50
Dec. 12, Jellico, Advance Sentinel.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Kingston, Roane County Banner.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Knoxville Labor News.....	22.50
Dec. 11, Lebanon Democrat.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Lebanon Wilson County News.....	10.50
Dec. 9, La Follette Press.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Lawrenceburg Democrat- Union.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Lawrenceburg, Law- rence News.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Lewisburg, Marshall Ga- zette.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Lewisburg Tribune.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Lexington Leader.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Lexington Progress.....	7.50
Dec. 11, Lenoir City News.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Linden, Perry Countian.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Livingston Enterprise.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Loudon, Loudon County Herald.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Lynchburg, Moore Coun- ty News.....	9.00
Dec. 10, Madisonville Democrat.....	8.70
Dec. 12, Manchester Times.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Martin, County Times.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Martin, Weakley County Press.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Maryville Times.....	13.50
Dec. 12, McMinnville, Southern Standard.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Maryville Enterprise.....	13.50

Total..... 275.70

[Sheet 2-6, 3 columns by 10 inches]

Tennessee:

Dec. 12, McKenzie Banner.....	\$12.00
Dec. 12, Memphis Labor Review.....	30.00
Dec. 11, Milan Exchange.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Mount Pleasant Record.....	9.00
Dec. 9, Murfreesboro, Rutherford Courier.....	14.70
Dec. 12, McMinnville, Warren County Times.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Nashville Trades & Labor News.....	22.50
Dec. 10, Newport Times.....	12.00
Dec. 8, Newport Plain Talk & Tribune.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Old Hickory News.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Oneida, Scott County News.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Oneida, The Scott Coun- tian.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Paris Parisian.....	12.60
Dec. 12, Parsons News Leader.....	9.00
Dec. 12, Pikeville, Bledsonian.....	10.50
Dec. 19, Portland Herald.....	6.75
Dec. 12, Portland, Upper Sumner Press.....	7.50
Dec. 10, Pulaski Citizen.....	10.50
Dec. 10, Pulaski Record.....	7.50
Dec. 12, Ripley, Lauderdale Coun- ty Enterprise.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Rockwood Times.....	12.60

Tennessee—Continued.

Dec. 12, Rogersville Review.....	\$12.00
Dec. 10, Rutledge, Grainger Coun- ty News.....	7.50
Dec. 12, Savannah Courier.....	7.50

Total..... 283.65

[Sheets 2-7]

Tennessee:

Dec. 10, Sevierville, Montgomery's Vindicator.....	\$15.00
Dec. 10, Sevierville Record Re- publican.....	9.00
Dec. 9, Shelbyville, Bedford County Times.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Shelbyville Gazette.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Somerville, Fayette Falcon.....	10.50
Dec. 11, South Pittsburg Hustler.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Sparta Expositor.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Sparta News.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Springfield, Herald & Robertson County News.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Springfield, Robertson County Times.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Sweetwater News.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Tiptonville, Lake County Banner.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Tracy City, Grundy County Herald.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Trenton Weekly Gazette.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Tullahoma Guardian.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Union City Obion County Commercial.....	10.80
Dec. 11, Wartburg, Morgan County News.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Waverly, Democrat Senti- nel.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Waynesboro, Wayne County News.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Winchester Chronicle.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Woodbury, Cannon Courier.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Newbern Tennessean.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Smithville Review.....	9.00

Total..... 246.90

[Sheet 2-8, 3 columns by 10 inches, on
indicated dates]

Alabama:

Dec. 11, Athens, Alabama Cour- ier.....	\$12.00
Dec. 8, Athens, Limestone Demo- crat.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Albertville Herald.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Bessemer, Tribune-Adver- tiser.....	22.50
Dec. 12, Centre, Coosa River News.....	9.00
Dec. 10, Centre, Cherokee County Herald.....	7.50
Dec. 11, Cullman Banner.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Cullman Democrat.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Cullman Tribune.....	12.00
Dec. 10, Fort Payne, DeKalb Times.....	10.50
Dec. 10, Fort Payne Journal.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Florence Herald.....	16.80
Dec. 10, Guntersville, Advertiser- Democrat.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Guntersville Gleam.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Huntsville Mercury.....	16.80
Dec. 11, Moulton Advertiser.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Russellville, Franklin County Times.....	15.00
Dec. 12, Sheffield Standard and Times.....	18.00
Dec. 9, Scottsboro, Jackson County Sentinel.....	12.00
Dec. 11, Tarrant, Alabama News Digest.....	37.50
Dec. 11, Tuscumbia, Colbert County Reporter.....	15.00

Total..... 291.60

[Sheets 2-9, 3 columns times 10 inches, on
indicated dates]

Mississippi:

Dec. 8, Aberdeen Examiner.....	\$12.60
Dec. 12, Ackerman, Choctaw Plain Dealer.....	10.50

Mississippi—Continued.

Dec. 11, Amory News-Advertiser...	\$14.70
Dec. 11, Ashland, Southern Advocate.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Batesville Panolian.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Booneville Banner.....	9.00
Dec. 11, Booneville Independent.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Calhoun City, Monitor-Herald.....	9.60
Dec. 11, Carthage, Carthaginian.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Charleston, Mississippi Sun.....	10.80
Dec. 12, Coffeeville Courier.....	10.50
Dec. 9, Columbus Spectator.....	13.50
Dec. 11, De Kalb, Kemper County Messenger.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Fulton News Beacon.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Holly Springs, South Reporter.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Houston Times-Post.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Iuka Vidette.....	12.00
Dec. 12, Louisville, Winston County Journal.....	10.50
Dec. 12, Macon Beacon.....	10.50
Dec. 11, New Albany Gazette.....	14.70
Dec. 11, Okolona Messenger.....	7.50
Dec. 11, Oxford Eagle.....	12.60
Dec. 12, Philadelphia, Neshoba Democrat.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Pontotoc Progress.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Ripley, Southern Sentinel.....	12.60
Dec. 12, Sardis, Southern Reporter.....	10.50
Dec. 11, Senatobia, Tate County Democrat.....	12.60
Dec. 12, Starkville News.....	12.60
Dec. 11, Water Valley, North Mississippi Herald.....	10.80
Total.....	328.50
[Sheet 2-10, miscellaneous expense]	
Hand composition.....	\$54.78
Machine composition.....	7.70
Pattern plates.....	39.05
Mats.....	77.80
Shipping supplies, mats.....	9.98
Wrapping expense, mats.....	5.46
Shipping charges, mats.....	38.90
Total.....	233.67

THE PURSE CO., ADVERTISING,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 16, 1942.
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,
In care of Mr. G. D. MUNGER,
409 Chattanooga Bank Building,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Exhibit XIII

[Newspaper advertisement, "Our country is relying on," 4 columns by 12 inches, on indicated date]

Tennessee: Dec. 4, Trenton Herald Register..... \$15.75

Exhibit XVI

[Newspaper advertisement, "A victory for national defense," 3 columns by 10 inches, on indicated date]

Tennessee: Dec. 11, Trenton Herald Register..... \$10.50
Total, \$26.25.

NOTE.—These items not previously invoiced. Tear sheets finally obtained. Final billing on both advertisements.

THE PURSE CO.
H. O. HENRICKSEN.

Payments to newspapers

	Voucher No.	Amount	Exhibit
Copper City Advance.....	E-10-212...	\$10.00	XVII
Fannin County Times.....	#-11-757...	8.41	XVIII
Total.....		18.41	

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, thousands, scores of thousands of dollars were spent for advertising in newspapers—

ridiculous rot. Can you wonder that, in order to hold the reputation I believe I have as an honest man, I want to have these matters examined by a committee of the Congress before they are allowed?

I continue reading from the testimony:

Mr. CLAPP. We carried on some newspaper advertising in connection with the power-conservation and curtailment program, to acquaint consumers of electricity with the need for conserving power.

Senator McKELLAR. Will you file all of those publications, and the cost of each, and in what papers they were published?

Mr. CLAPP. We would be glad to, Senator.

And here they are [exhibiting]. I have already placed them in the RECORD.

Then I asked him:

Do you know Mr. Fred Pasley?

Mr. CLAPP. I do not know him.

Senator McKELLAR. You never saw him?

Mr. CLAPP. I do not believe I ever did.

Senator McKELLAR. Did you give out an interview to Mr. Pasley?

Mr. CLAPP. No; I did not, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. If Mr. Pasley quotes you as giving out an interview, he does not quote you?

Mr. CLAPP. I am sure that he does not quote me.

Senator McKELLAR. Did you give out any such interview on this particular subject, the head of which I have just read?

Did you give out an interview to any other newspaper or publicity man?

Mr. CLAPP. No; I did not, sir. You may be referring to a statement—

Listen to this, Senators.

Senator McKELLAR. Did he have an interview with Mr. William L. Sturdevant?

Mr. CLAPP. I believe he did.

Publicity department. Thousands of dollars of the people's money being paid for this kind of publicity.

Talking about the Douglas Dam, he said:

A one-man "filibuster" in the United States Senate threatens a vital phase of America's war effort against the Axis Powers.

So critical is the situation regarded by the White House that President Roosevelt called in McKELLAR for a conference, along with Senate Majority Leader ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky. Both the President and BARKLEY are understood to have made personal pleas to McKELLAR to drop his fight. The Tennessean is said not only to have refused to do so but to have curtly informed the President that he would continue his battle until the Douglas Dam project is "wiped off the map."

Already the President has written letters to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees declaring in effect that Douglas Dam must be built or the Nation will face a shortage of aluminum production in 1943.

He said further:

Speaking for the Tennessee Valley Authority, William L. Sturdevant, assistant to General Manager Gordon Clapp—

Head of the publicity department, gave out this falsehood:

McKELLAR has rolled the pork barrel over every one of our boys in the armed services of our country.

I denounced that when it was published; I denounce it here as an infamous falsehood. I denounced it before the committee in the same way.

Again, listen to this—this is the publicity department, spending scores of thousands of dollars in giving out this kind of falsehood and rot—

Not one of his pork-barrel substitutes can be completed in time to meet our immediate and crucial defense needs. May God have mercy on McKellar's soul when the fathers and mothers of the country begin to weigh the casualty lists.

Not one of his pork-barrel substitutes can be completed in time to meet our immediate and crucial defense needs.

Mr. President, again I denounce these statements as willful falsehoods. If there is any Member of this body who thinks I am the kind of man here depicted, he ought to move to expel me from this body. But I am not that kind of man. I am ready to meet the issue any time, anywhere; but it can be imagined that I do not want the Government to be paying for this sort of publicity in Tennessee.

Not only that, but they are doing all kinds of things down there, and also in the State of the Senator from Kentucky. They are buying other power companies there. They have no authority to buy those power companies. They want the receipts, and they have an arrangement by which no power on earth, neither the Congress nor any other power, can interfere with them. I am talking about Lillenthal, who is the head of the whole matter so far as these things are concerned. According to the newspapers, and I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of the statements—he is undertaking to buy up power companies in the State of Kentucky and add them to his dominion, which is now rapidly becoming the forty-ninth State in the Union, but not under the same conditions under which the other States were admitted into the Union.

Ah, Mr. President, I read from this article. This is the publicity department in full swing in my State!

McKELLAR now menaces power deal. Five Kentucky cities affected by proposed change.

Buying up power companies!

When we bought up the power companies in Tennessee, we came before the Congress and asked Congress to buy those power companies; but since Lillenthal has become the Chairman of this Authority, he is not coming anywhere. He has two measures here which preclude anybody from examining into his affairs. He fixes his accounts beforehand, ratifies and confirms them beforehand.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article to which I have been referring.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

McKELLAR AMENDMENT MENACES POWER DEAL—FIVE KENTUCKY CITIES AFFECTED BY PROPOSED CHANGE—WOULD TIE UP MONEY—LILIENTHAL INFORMS GOVERNOR THAT AUTHORITY MAY NOT HAVE FUNDS TO OPERATE PLANTS UNDER PROPOSAL

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 2.—Governor Johnson has been advised that an amendment to a United States Senate bill which would direct Tennessee Valley Authority revenue to the Treasury rather than to Tennessee Valley Authority operating costs is menacing the power deal in which Tennessee Valley Authority seeks to aid five southwestern

Kentucky cities in purchasing properties of the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co. The Governor Friday made public a letter from David Lillenthal, Tennessee Valley Authority chairman, who charged that a "ham-stringing and destructive" amendment to the Senate's independent offices appropriation bill would "make impossible" the transaction by which Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, Murray, Mayfield, and Russellville would take over Kentucky-Tennessee's distribution facilities for \$2,600,000 and Tennessee Valley Authority the transmission and generating properties for \$935,000.

MCKELLAR AMENDMENT

The amendment offered by Senator McKELLAR (Democrat, Tennessee) would order Tennessee Valley Authority to deposit in the United States Treasury all revenue obtained from operating these plants instead of using the revenue to satisfy operating expenses.

"We would, therefore, have no money with which to operate the plants and the entire transaction would be impossible," Mr. Lillenthal wrote.

The Governor, praised warmly by Mr. Lillenthal for his recent pro-Tennessee Valley Authority views in the General Assembly, which passed a Tennessee Valley Authority enabling act for Kentucky, made no official comment on the situation, other than to make the letter public.

The Chairman said that if the transaction proceeded as previously anticipated the cities and three rural-cooperatives, also figuring in the deal, would be supplied with power by Tennessee Valley Authority from the generating stations purchased by the Authority.

"HIGH COST" POWER

This would be "high cost" power, Mr. Lillenthal said, and until the Kentucky Dam is completed and interconnected with Tennessee Valley Authority's system, the wholesale and resale rates would not be Tennessee Valley Authority's standard ones.

However, he said, if Tennessee Valley Authority began to operate in southwestern Kentucky, a 20-percent reduction in rates for commercial and residential customers and a 10-percent reduction for industrial customers would be put into effect immediately. These rates probably would remain until the end of the war, he said, when they would be reduced to Tennessee Valley Authority's standard.

Debate on the adoption of the McKellar amendment is expected to resume Monday in Washington.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this man Lillenthal comes here and asks the Congress to do something for him that it is not doing for any other power activity in this land, and that is why the Committee on Appropriations have asked that this proposal be stricken out, and why I am here asking that it be stricken out.

Mr. President, noting that it is now 3 o'clock, when, in accordance with the agreement, we are to vote, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Butler	Gillette
Andrews	Byrd	Glass
Bailey	Capper	Green
Ball	Caraway	Gurney
Bankhead	Chandler	Hayden
Barkley	Clark, Idaho	Herring
Bilbo	Clark, Mo.	Hill
Bone	Connally	Holman
Brewster	Danaher	Hughes
Brooks	Doxey	Johnson, Calif.
Brown	Ellender	Johnson, Colo.
Bulow	George	Kilgore
Bunker	Gerry	La Follette

Lee
Lucas
McCarran
McFarland
McKellar
McNary
Maloney
Maybank
Mead
Millikin
Murdock
Murray
Norris
Nye

O'Daniel
O'Mahoney
Overton
Pepper
Radcliffe
Reed
Reynolds
Rosier
Russell
Schwartz
Shipstead
Smathers
Smith
Spencer

Stewart
Taft
Thomas, Idaho
Thomas, Okla.
Tydings
Vandenberg
Van Nuys
Wagner
Wallgren
Walsh
Wheeler
White
Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Chair state the amendment upon which the Senate is about to vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 72, line 5, after the word "That", it is proposed by the committee to strike out "this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942', and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943', to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942': *Provided further, That.*"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. McKELLAR asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. AUSTIN's name was called). The senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is absent on temporary service in Vermont. He is paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON]. If the senior Senator from Vermont were present he would vote "yea", and if the junior Senator from Ohio were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. LANGER's name was called). The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent. If present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. TOBEY's name was called). The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness in his family. If present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. LODGE), but he has very graciously on this vote released me from the pair. I, therefore, let my vote stand.

Mr. CHANDLER (after having-voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS]. I understand that, if present, he would vote as I have voted. So, I am permitted to let my vote stand.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and

the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR]. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] would vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has a pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. If present, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], if present, would vote "yea." He has a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], who would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—42

Andrews	Herring	Reynolds
Bailey	Holman	Russell
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brooks	Kilgore	Spencer
Byrd	McCarran	Stewart
Capper	McFarland	Taft
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Connally	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Danaher	Millikin	Tydings
George	O'Daniel	Vandenberg
Gerry	O'Mahoney	Van Nuys
Gillette	Overton	Walsh
Glass	Radcliffe	White
Hayden	Reed	Willis

NAYS—38

Aiken	Doxey	Murdock
Ball	Ellender	Murray
Bankhead	Green	Norris
Barkley	Gurney	Nye
Bilbo	Hill	Pepper
Bone	Hughes	Rosier
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Schwartz
Bulow	La Follette	Shipstead
Bunker	Lee	Smathers
Butler	Lucas	Wagner
Caraway	McNary	Wallgren
Chandler	Maybank	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Mead	

NOT VOTING—16

Austin	Downey	Tobey
Barbour	Guffey	Truman
Bridges	Hatch	Tunnell
Burton	Langer	Wiley
Chavez	Lodge	
Davis	Thomas, Utah	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS].

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. The next amendment passed over was on page 71, line 23, after the word "periodicals" and the comma to strike out the word "purchase" and the comma.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, no debate is in order. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, line 25, after the word "elsewhere" and the comma, to insert "traveling expenses not to exceed \$615,236."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not desire to be heard upon this amendment—

The VICE PRESIDENT. No debate is in order at the present time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No debate is in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No debate is in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. For what reason?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No debate is in order under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thought all the committee amendments had been disposed of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the committee amendments are not as yet disposed of. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 71, line 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 72, line 4, after the word "field" and the comma, it is proposed to strike out "\$136,100,000" and insert "\$172,220,112."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That concludes the committee amendments. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, several days ago, as I understand, there was adopted an amendment, proposed by the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], relating to the purchase of newspapers and periodicals by various agencies and departments of the Govern-

ment. I had hoped it would be possible for me to get in touch with the Senator from Maryland to discuss the possibility of a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was agreed to, but, due to his being occupied in one committee and I in another, I have not been able to confer with him, and I believe the time has passed for entering a motion to reconsider the vote. I am not complaining about that; but representation has been made to me by a member of the Federal Power Commission, Commissioner Manly, to the effect that, for the purpose of securing information as to the local rates on public utilities, especially gas and electricity, it is the present practice of that Commission to purchase newspapers published throughout the United States. Those rates are compiled for use in the work of the Commission, as well as in the work of other agencies, and are so utilized.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall yield in a moment. Furthermore, I am also advised that the Commission purchases a large number of so-called trade journals, which are not at all similar to ordinary magazines, but are specific journals which have to do with the power industry, the gas industry, and so on.

In order that there may be consideration in conference of the purchase of newspapers and periodicals which are purely for the purpose of helping a particular agency and others in the Government to carry on certain enforcement and regulatory work which the Congress has imposed upon them, I shall read a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Maryland to which I hope the conferees and the Senator from Maryland will give due consideration, because I feel quite certain that it was not the purpose of the Senator from Maryland in offering his amendment to prevent the purchase of periodicals and newspapers which may be used in connection with the discharge of official responsibility by the various agencies affected by the bill. My proposed substitute reads as follows:

or to the purchase of newspapers exclusively used in the preparation of digests of information for official use or to purchase of technical, financial, and legal periodicals, or to trade journals and other periodicals relating specifically to the industry or industries subject to regulation by such independent agencies.

I feel quite certain that when the Senator comes to study the proposal he will find that it would not interfere at all with the purpose and objective of his amendment, and I hope the conferees will give it consideration.

I now yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as I stated at the time the amendment was agreed to, there may be cases in which a blanket clause might work to the disadvantage of the Government. I do not believe that will be true in most cases, but where it is true, obviously an exception should be made. However, my recollection is that in the case of the Federal Power Commission it has either

six or seven thousand dollars a year for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, and it seemed to me that some economy could be effected by this agency in that item.

So far as the rates are concerned, the Federal Power Commission can obtain information as to the rates of every public utility in the country, in my judgment, by writing to the public utility commission or similar agency in each State. However, if there is any case in which the purchase of newspapers or periodicals is essential to the efficient functioning of a governmental agency, I think the Senator's suggestion in some form or other should be adopted as to that particular agency; but, basically, I do not believe that would be necessary in many cases, if at all.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I happen to know something about some of the work which the Federal Power Commission has done in relation to the question of rates, and rather recently I sponsored a resolution which secured the publication of a public document relating to the varying costs to the consumer of natural gas in the United States. I hope the particular work of the Commission, about which I know something, is not to be prevented or hampered by the Senator's amendment. I wish again to say that I hope the conferees will give consideration to the proposal I have made. I think they will find, as I think the Senator from Maryland will find if he will study it, that it is drawn rather tightly in connection with the official use of the newspapers and periodicals for the purpose of regulation. Of course, we all know that responsibility has been fixed by law upon some of the agencies affected by the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] and I have joined in sponsoring a proposed amendment which will appear in connection with the provision on page 74, line 9. I shall read the proposed amendment, and explain it, before formally offering it. The amendment is to come on page 74, line 9, after the word "statutes", where we proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That not less than the sum of \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of tow boats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, and other fuels over the inland or coastal waters of the United States."

Reference to page 72 of the bill, insofar as it deals with the appropriation for the United States Maritime Commission, will reveal that we are appropriating \$980,080,000 to increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The proposed amendment would earmark from that construction fund a sum of not less than \$20,000,000 to be used for tow boats and barges in which to haul oil, gasoline, and other fuels over the inland waterways of the United States.

Merely to outline the situation, Mr. President, will prove sufficient, I believe, for our consideration of the amendment which we intend to offer. I read from the release of the Office of Price Administration under date of April 23, 1942, as

to the rationing of gasoline alone, not to mention fuel oil, as to the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. All these areas are directly affected by the rationing plan set up by the Office of Price Administration. In connection therewith Mr. Henderson said:

The petroleum shortage in the East arises, not from a scarcity of crude or from refinery facilities, but from a lack of transportation means," Mr. Henderson said. "Normally more than 90 percent of the 1,500,000 barrels of petroleum products we consume daily in the East is brought in by tanker. Since the start of the war many tankers have been sunk by enemy submarine action, and sinkings continue. At the same time the Army and Navy, preparing for offensive action at the earliest possible moment, need every tanker that can be pressed into military service.

There is also an ever-growing demand for petroleum products on the home front, and every gallon that comes into any area must be wisely used. Industries, thousands of which are located in the Eastern States, must have oil, or their production of war materials will stop. Gasoline must be used to get workers employed in those factories to work, or war production again will be hampered. Then there are many other types of gasoline users—the doctor, the nurse, the commercial driver—who need gasoline to carry on activities regarded as essential to civilian efficiency under war economy.

Mr. President, the subject has been of most intimate concern to the Eastern States affected by the rationing order. Curiously there is an abundance of fuel so much needed in these States, bunker fuel oil, as well as gasoline required by defense workers for their own transportation. I have conferred with various Senators from the midcontinental oil-producing section, who tell me that there is such an enormous byproduct of the high octane gas being produced for aviation purposes, that gasoline actually will have to be destroyed in order to make room in storage places for the high-octane product, while the defense workers in the East in the 17 rationed States will be deprived of the very fuel they need to implement their obtaining transportation to and from their defense work. In New England alone, Mr. President, there are at this very minute at least 2,000 industries engaged in the war effort, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, who will be deprived of transportation facilities if they do not have gasoline with which to propel their automobiles. I have talked with Senators from the Midwestern sections, who tell me that the inland waterways system at the present moment serves more than 26 States, including the Great Lakes. It seems to me that the amendment which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Shipstead] and I have collaborated in preparing, will go a long way to meet the difficulties and alleviate the emergency.

Mr. President, if we rely upon the Gulf intracoastal canal, barges loaded at Corpus Christie, Tex., or at other shipping points of the midcontinental oil-

producing States, can come all the way up the Mississippi, up the Cumberland River into Tennessee, up the Missouri River to Sioux City, up the Mississippi to the Twin Cities, up the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, and up the Illinois River to Chicago.

Mr. President, officials of the War Production Board tell me the pipe line at Pittsburgh, which at present is engaged in pumping oil and fuel westward, can be reversed, and the flow thus reversed can take the oil and the fuel provided, from Pittsburgh, and shunt it into the eastern territory in that fashion.

From the Illinois River, through the Great Lakes to Buffalo, down the Erie Canal and into the Hudson River, barge transportation will be available to carry the much-needed fuel, whether hard or soft coal, or fuel oil or gasoline, or in whatever form the fuel be shipped.

Mr. President, the regulated Inland Waterway Carriers' Association operating 162 tow lines on the Mississippi River and its tributaries alone operate anywhere from 600 to 700 barges at the present moment. There are hundreds of these barges available for transportation of fuel over the inland waterways. Steel barges particularly are readily susceptible of conversion by the simple process of sheathing their upper decks with a thin layer of steel. Wooden barges can be readily and promptly and expeditiously constructed to take their place for the hauling of the bulk cargoes now being carried by the steel barges.

On the coastal side, Mr. President, the inland waterway system all the way from Florida north is available. The President of the United States, as reported in the New York Times of April 8, said that he had been talking to various Government officials about reopening the old shipyards of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts in which to build wooden vessels, barges of a type which would carry either bulk cargo or fuel oil, as the case may be, all up the eastern inland waterway system of the United States. The Chief Executive said that steel barges, as well as self-propelled concrete barges, would likely interfere with the war effort, but there was no reason why wooden barges could not be constructed.

Mr. President, since the supply of material is available, since workmen, carpenters, and others, at the shipbuilding yards on the inland-waterway system are numerous, and are looking for work, since there is no critical or strategic material involved in their construction, wooden barges can readily supplant steel barges, which in turn can be converted to fuel oil transportation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to know the precise meaning and implication of the language used in the proposed amendment—

Provided, That not less than \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of—

—And so forth. What does that mean? That is not a directive to proceed with the construction.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I will have to answer the Senator in this way, that I turned to the bill which was prepared by the Committee on Appropriations, and I adapted its very language to this purpose. I will read from the bill, insofar as the Committee on Appropriations reported it to the Senate, and see if this will not answer the question of the Senator from Michigan. I read from page 72, line 24 of the bill, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission":

To increase the construction fund established by the "Merchant Marine Act, 1936," \$980,080,000, of which not to exceed \$9,956,734 shall be available for administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including—

Then there is a break-down of the uses for which that fund shall be available. Similarly, there is a break-down as to other items under each of the sub-headings in the bill before us. Therefore, Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota and I sought to adapt to the needs that we envisioned, and for which we seek to provide, the very same language which is used throughout the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The net result is a permission rather than a mandate.

Mr. DANAHER. In exactly this sense, that the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 itself constituted the directive for the construction of necessary shipping. All we do in the Independent Offices appropriation bill is to implement already-existing legislation containing directives for construction.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the answer to my question is "yes," I can agree to the Senator's amendment. That is why I am trying to get him to say "yes."

Mr. DANAHER. If the Senator from Connecticut can say "yes" with less evil consequences than finding agreement with the Senator from Michigan, I gladly say "yes."

Mr. President, I wish to be explicit with the Senator from Michigan. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], I am informed, has taken the matter up with the Chairman of the Maritime Commission. I understand further that the Chairman of the Maritime Commission felt that the language which the Senator from Minnesota and I originally had in mind would constitute legislation on an appropriation bill for one thing and, second, might be construed to constitute a limitation on his already-existing power, and therefore we reframed the language to provide that not less than \$20,000,000 should be earmarked for the purpose stated.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I am wondering if the Senator is not in error in saying that the Chairman of the Maritime Commission considered it legislation upon an appropriation bill?

Mr. DANAHER. I believe I am in error, now that the Senator from Minnesota makes the suggestion. He said simply that he feared that the language we originally considered might constitute a limitation on the fund. That was it.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator from Minnesota is correct, and I thank him.

Mr. WHITE rose.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Maine, who is obviously eager to question me.

Mr. WHITE. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator. I wanted to say a word in my own time.

Mr. DANAHER. I shall not give the Senator the time for a few minutes, if he will pardon me.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Connecticut always makes a much better speech than I can make. I am myself in complete sympathy with the proposed amendment, and I think it would be the part of wisdom for me to remain silent and let the Senator do the talking.

Mr. DANAHER. I am, indeed, gratified at such additional evidence of support, Mr. President, and I shall proceed.

The New England Council selected a committee consisting of Mr. Howard Palmer, president, New Haven Railroad; Mr. I. L. Moore, president, New England Power Association; Mr. Richard L. Bowditch, president, C. H. Sprague & Son; and Mr. J. C. Richdale, vice president, Colonial Beacon Oil Co., who made a canvass of the needs in New England alone, not to mention the other States which are rationed under the O. P. A. order with reference to power supply and rail and water transportation service. Thereafter they sent a telegram to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, and it seems to me that bearing the name, as it does, of so important an individual to our war effort as that of Ralph E. Flanders, I should read the telegram into the RECORD. It is as follows:

Our executive committee has just completed review of New England's critical situation with respect to the fuel-oil supply so essential to our industries and utilities and has unanimously voted endorsement of the recommendation to you by the Petroleum War Council and the Petroleum Products Marketing Committee for the eastern seaboard that gasoline stations be closed from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. weekdays and all day Sundays, thereby reducing gasoline consumption, releasing shipping space for fuel oil, and further saving of fuel through elimination of lighting. We are convinced that our situation in New England is so serious that no time should be lost in the exercise of your powers to establish this limitation of hours to continue until such time as New England's fuel-oil supply situation is improved. We also urge that priorities be established governing the sale of bunker fuel oil in this industrial area.

Thereafter, Mr. President, the Hartford Electric Light Co., in my State of Connecticut, which serves the United Aircraft Corporation, the Colt Patent Firearms Co., and many other leading industries now engaged in the war effort, converted from a fuel-oil basis to a coal basis; but it uses 25 carloads of coal a day, obviously placing an enormous strain over the coming winter months on transportation facilities by rail to keep that important power center supplied with fuel.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. A few moments ago the Senator spoke of Admiral Land's letter of May 1.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to put that letter into the RECORD at this point. As I understand, the Senator has met the suggestion in that letter by the addition of the words "not less than."

Mr. DANAHER. I hope I have met the point of the Maritime Commission chairman in that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator feels that inland boats should be built to help in the transportation of gasoline and other petroleum products.

Mr. DANAHER. Does the Senator ask me if I think the construction of barges to transport fuel oil and other fuels would help the situation? Is that his question?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the question.

Mr. DANAHER. I certainly do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so too. I think there is a good deal of merit in what the Senator says.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask that Admiral Land's letter be printed at the conclusion of my remarks rather than at this point.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is entirely satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. The inland waterway runs from Maine to Florida.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. It now has a mean depth of about 12 feet. It is capable of carrying all the cargo indicated by the Senator. So far as I know that tremendously expensive project is not being used.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me say to the Senator from South Carolina that in that particular he is in agreement with the President of the United States. In order that the Senator from South Carolina may take renewed impetus in the view he expresses—

Mr. SMITH. No; I do not need any outside help. I simply wondered why we were not using our waterways.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me answer the Senator from South Carolina flatly. I do not know why they are not being used. I talked with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] the other day. He told me at very considerable length of the situation which he has personally observed in the inland waterways along the Atlantic coast. I shall be very happy to have him tell us of his own experience in that particular.

Answering the senior Senator from South Carolina specifically, I do not know why greater use has not been made of the inland waterways. I do know that there are harbors where there are little tugs tied up which could do the job of hauling barges to handle bulk freight on the inland waterways.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I was attracted by the remarks being made by the able Senator. Let me say that in the past 2 or 3 days I have sat in a conference with representatives of the War Production Board, Mr. Joseph Eastman, and his representa-

tives from the Office of Defense Transportation, representatives of the Petroleum Administrator, the Army, the Navy, and other agencies which have to do with transportation. They have been giving a great deal of study to the question of the use of the inland waterways. One, in particular, runs along the Atlantic coast from Trenton, N. J., down to Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.

They are also considering the question of the use of what is known as the cross-State canal in Florida, an existing waterway which runs from Stuart, on the east coast of Florida, where it intersects the inland waterway on the Atlantic seaboard, over through Lake Okeechobee to Fort Myers, Fla. Those agencies are considering the whole question as to whether they should build steel barges to use on those waterways, or whether they should build wooden barges, or what other type of transportation facilities they should provide. They say that the decision will depend upon what method will provide the most economical use of steel.

It must be remembered that if wooden barges are built and tugs are provided to haul those barges Diesel engines will be required in the tugs. I am inclined to believe that at a very early date some recommendation on the subject will come from the administrative agencies. I know that the subject has had serious consideration.

Undoubtedly the existing waterways ought to have been used long before. The same statement applies to the inland waterway which runs from Port Arthur, Tex., to Point St. Joe, Fla., on the Gulf coast. Part of the way it is 12 feet deep, and the remainder of the way, from Pensacola to Port St. Joe, it is 9 feet deep. Judge Mansfield, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in the House, has introduced a bill contemplating the deepening of the inland waterway running from Port Arthur to Port St. Joe, and on down to the mouth of the Withlacoochie River, the western terminus of the proposed Atlantic-Gulf ship canal, known as the Florida ship canal, then to traverse the peninsula along the route of the Atlantic-Gulf ship canal with a barge canal, which would make possible continuous transit all the way from Port Arthur to Trenton, N. J.

Sometime ago I introduced a bill to put a pipeline across that same route, and also to traverse that area with a barge canal from 12 to 14 feet in depth. I am glad to hear the Senator manifest an interest in the subject. I think the administrative agencies will surely have something of a concrete nature to offer in a matter of days.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Florida for his contribution. There is no criticism implicit in what I am about to say. However, I know that on April 7 the President said that plans were being made. He said that greater use of the inland waterway facilities had been discussed.

It is now May 6, and they are not yet being used. I know that the Regulated Water Carriers' Association submitted a plan to the Office for Emergency Management at least 5 months ago, and still, so far as I know, it is only being discussed.

I am hoping that we can get some action on the whole situation.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. For the information of the Senator, let me say the subject has been discussed for more than a year. After the Senator has concluded I intend to cover that ground.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

With reference to the matter of barges, the New York Times of April 8, 1942, has this to say:

Discussing plans for reopening shipyards in New England to build wooden barges, the President said that there were a good many older workers there who were good shipwrights and who would be available for barge building without interfering with labor-supply problems of other defense industries.

Mr. President, barges can be provided. There is not the slightest question about it. I have a partial list of at least 35 shipyards on the Mississippi and its tributaries alone, engaged or subject to being engaged, in the building of river boats and barges, whether of wood or steel.

Only today I received a letter from a gentleman who is not known to me, who tells me that the development of reinforced concrete since the last war has been as great as that of the automobile or the airplane. He says that concrete boats, barges, and tankers could now be turned out quickly, cheaply, and in quantities.

Mr. President, there can be no question that a supply of barges constructed of materials which would not interfere with the war effort can readily be procured.

The thought of the Senator from Minnesota and myself has been that we could lay the foundation for a quick conversion of existing steel barges and existing towboats to fuel transportation, in the hope that bulk cargo, such as pig iron, could thereafter be carried in wooden barges, which could readily be produced.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I agree with all the Senator has said. For years the inland waterway system has been used for the transportation of pulpwood and other such materials. I think that every effort should be made to make a thorough investigation into the use of the inland waterways in order that the people of the country may receive petroleum products. Furthermore, according to newspaper reports in recent months, many vessels have been torpedoed and sunk off the Carolina coast south of Cape Hatteras. The inland waterway would be a safeguard against such attacks.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to, and that we shall go into such transportation fully, because I am sure it would mean much to the war effort. It certainly would not interfere with the war effort in the general shipbuilding plants.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. President, I wish to state briefly by way of summation that it is our hope

that with congressional notice taken, with congressional approval of this particular result which we so earnestly seek and in which all concur, there may be speedily worked out plans to the end that barge transportation may be made available to furnish fuel oil, gasoline, and similar products, coal, and all the associated and allied fuels to those smitten States upon which we depend so completely for adequate production for the war effort.

Mr. President, I want to thank the Senators who have so courteously cooperated with me in this presentation.

EXHIBIT A

MAY 1, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR MCKELLAR RE PROPOSED AMENDMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TOWBOATS AND BARGES

The proposed amendment would make available from the construction fund of the Maritime Commission \$20,000,000 for the construction of towboats and barges adapted for use in transportation of fuel oil over inland or coastal waters.

It appears that the Maritime Commission under existing law has general authority to construct for Government account inland craft of the type referred to.

In addition to being unnecessary, the amendment might be construed as a limitation and hamper any such program if it were adopted.

The determination as to requirements for domestic transport facilities to meet the needs of the war effort and the necessity for additional transport facilities and equipment for domestic transportation services is expressly placed in the Office of Defense Transportation (established by Executive Order No. 8989, December 18, 1941) for the purpose of assuring "maximum utilization of domestic transportation facilities for the successful prosecution of the war." Such domestic transportation as defined in the order includes "inland waterways, * * * and coastwise and intercoastal shipping."

The determination as to needs for further construction and the program for such construction under existing law is in the Office of Defense Transportation. If that Office determines that such a construction program is necessary, other Government agencies, including the Maritime Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, have the authority and the funds to carry out the program.

The Maritime Commission, therefore, believes that the proposed amendment should not be adopted.

E. S. LAND, *Chairman.*

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, the inadequacy of the rail transportation system to meet the threatened emergency in the transportation of petroleum products was called to our attention by Chairman Land of the Maritime Commission something like a year ago and by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who had charge of the transportation of fuel oil. Admiral Land at that time appeared before the O. P. M. committee and suggested that instead of a pipe line requiring a great deal of steel it would be cheaper and much more expeditious to build barges to handle the oil on the inland waterways. As a matter of fact, no steel was allowed by the O. P. M. Priorities Division for that pipe line. I am told now that it would have taken 2 years to build it. I am also informed by the press that something like 1,400 miles of steel pipe line is to be dug up

and relaid toward the Atlantic coast. This will take a great deal of time, and the emergency is presently upon us.

I am not sure that this amendment should not be so mandatory as to provide that not less than \$20,000,000 shall be spent out of this fund, because we shall be faced again with the delay that has been experienced in the past by various agencies in this city which have had authority to do specific things. However, I am informed that this amendment will be mandatory as now worded. I do not mention this delay in criticism.

On the 18th of last December authority to work out this transportation system and to build barges was vested in the Defense Transportation Agency by Executive order under Joe Eastman. I spoke to Joe Eastman some time ago. He said he had been so taken up by railroad matters that he had not had time to give it much consideration. I have in my hand, however, a quotation attributed to Mr. Eastman, made by him in Chicago the other day, in which he said that assuming that all available barge equipment were in use now, 50,000 barrels of oil a day could be transported on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh. This article quotes him as making the following statement:

Study is being made to the practicability of converting steel barges now used for other purposes so they may be available for the movement of oil. It is possible that in some instances wooden barges, which could be quickly constructed, might be used as a substitute for dry cargo.

Steel barges, of course, require steel to build them, but barges can be built of wood; and if wooden barges are not suitable to carry oil or gasoline, they are suitable to carry dry cargoes. It is conceivable that wooden barges could release the hundreds of steel barges by operating on the inland waterways so that these steel barges can be converted into carriers of gasoline and oil.

I have here also a newspaper statement which quotes General Reybold, Chief of the Army Engineers, as saying:

If all the oil required to alleviate the east-coast shortages were to move in barges from the Gulf into coastal waterways, the resulting traffic would be well within the waterways' capacity.

But, he said:

The blunt truth is that we cannot use the waterways to capacity because there are not enough barges or towboats.

It is not only oil that needs to be transported; it is not only coal that needs to be transported. From very reliable sources I am informed that a very serious tie-up and a backwash of transportation on account of overloading of the railroads is to be expected at least not later than this fall.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Apropos of what the Senator just said, I wonder if the movers of the amendment would not consent to its modification so as to substitute for the word "fuels", in the next to the last line of the amendment, the word "commodities"? I make this suggestion be-

cause I am sure the Senator does not want the barges to be limited only to the transportation of fuels. I am sure the Senator wants them to be available for the transportation of other commodities as well as fuel.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is true.

Mr. PEPPER. As it is now under this amendment they would be limited only to fuel.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the Senators in charge of the amendment agree to the modification, for I believe it would make it very much better.

Mr. DANAHER. Rather than strike out any words, would it not be better to modify the amendment by adding the phrase "and other commodities"? This particular change would be preferable. I want the word "fuels" in there because I am considerably concerned about fuel for the defense industries in the eastern States that are so seriously affected by the present situation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, may I suggest this language to the able Senator: Strike out the word "and" in line 5 of the amendment, and after the word "fuels" insert "and other commodities"?

Mr. DANAHER. I have no objection to that.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should have no objection to the present suggested change, but, like the Senator from Connecticut, I should not want to see the word "fuels" stricken from this amendment.

It takes about 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil to serve the Atlantic Coast States. This has been moving practically in its entirety by water commerce. My understanding is that with the disappearance of the tanker tonnage the railroads have been utterly unable to meet the requirements of my section. I believe the maximum service of the railroads up to this time—and it is having the diligent attention of the railroad authorities and governmental authorities—does not exceed 600,000 barrels a day, which is only a little over one-third of the requirements of the eastern seaboard.

Fuel oil to the Senator from Connecticut and to me is not a matter only of industrial activity, but fuel oil is a necessity of life in northern New England. I digress to say that I very much hope the Senator from Tennessee in charge of the bill will accept this amendment.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if the amendment is modified to include the phrase "and other commodities" would it not have the effect of increasing the cost of constructing the barges? In other words, could barges constructed primarily to carry oil be used to carry other commodities?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me—

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Anything can be carried in the barges. If it is desired to carry oil in them, oil is put in them. If it is desired to carry coal, coal is put in them. Anything can be put in them.

Mr. SMITH. I was speaking only of my knowledge of tank cars on the railroads. They are nothing but tanks.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know what other commodities could be carried in oil tanks.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him there?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. PEPPER. During the course of this discussion this afternoon the statement was made that blackstrap, a molasses product, could be transported in the same kind of equipment that is used for the transportation of oil. Blackstrap, of course, is not a fuel commodity but is a commodity from which industrial alcohol is made.

I had in mind another thing in making the suggestion as to the type of barges. If we limit the type of barge that can be made from this fund to the type suitable only for the transportation of fuel oil, the Commission would not under such restrictions be authorized to build the type of barge that could carry anything but fuel oil. I do not believe the Senator would want to limit the character of the barge only to tank type.

Mr. SMITH. The only object I have is to come to a realization of the realities of the situation. I believe it is time for us to wake up to the fact that we have got to accommodate the American people by every facility within our power to provide. Here are the waterways abandoned. The railroads say that their capacity will not allow them to transport the oil that is needed. The U-boats are destroying the ocean-going tankers. If we can utilize our waterways we should do so. What I am driving at is to get as quickly as possible, whether limited to gasoline or not, a maximum use of our waterways and the raising of the limitation just as soon as possible.

I do not know about the construction of concrete barges, but I do know that we built some concrete ships during the last war and that some of them are anchored right off the coast of my own State. It seems to me we ought to impress those in authority with the necessity of promptly furnishing these carriers.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. If the Senator will permit me, under the Lend-Lease Act, the Maritime Commission has constructed both wooden and concrete barges for foreign countries. I believe Admiral Land told me he had constructed concrete barges with a capacity of 6,000 tons.

So far as wooden barges are concerned, it is a very simple matter to build such a barge. On this photograph [exhibiting] is a tow of steel barges loaded with coal for the North States Power Plant in Minneapolis. Here [indicating] are two rows of 4 barges each side by side, the barges having 2,000 tons capacity apiece. So the 8 barges carry 16,000 tons of coal; and it takes a very large Lake freighter or even ocean freighter to carry 16,000 tons of coal. These particular barges are open. If they were filled with oil they would be covered, and when the barges

are built they are made so that they can be covered.

A 1,500-ton barge 3 or 4 years ago would cost about \$18,000, and a jumbo barge of 2,000 tons would have cost about \$22,000. What would be the cost of steel barges now, I do not know, but they can be built of wood. I do not know from what State the coal comes but it goes up to the Northern States Power plant in Minneapolis.

The question has been asked why greater use is not made of the inland waterways. One reason is that, under the so-called Coal Commission law, the Commission has fixed prices on coal based on the cost at the mine plus transportation by rail. Consequently, under that condition, there is no saving by the use of the inland waterways to the consumer of coal unless, under the ruling of the Commission, a plant is at the water level, as the plant in Minneapolis happens to be. In that case it can get a special rate or a so-called water rate, but a plant which is not on a river bank must pay for the coal the price of the coal at the mine plus the rail rate.

Here [indicating on photograph] is a towboat which some years ago would cost about \$250,000. It is propelled by a Diesel engine. Today it might cost a half million dollars. Diesel engines are difficult to get; but old shipping men tell me that a low-pressure engine, made mostly of cast iron, with a little steel for the boiler, while it cannot make a speed of 10 miles an hour with a load, as the towboat in the photograph can, will make 5 miles an hour, and, traveling 24 hours a day, will make 120 miles. If Diesel engines cannot be supplied because of priorities for defense, there are many machine shops up and down the rivers which can make low-pressure engines, which do not require the amount of steel and the various other kinds of metal that Diesel engines require.

I have consulted some of the old shipping men on the Mississippi who tell me that towboats with low-pressure engines can carry as much in a tow as those with Diesel engines, but cannot make the same speed.

I shall not detain the Senate longer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] on behalf of himself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD].

Mr. PEPPER. I assume the Chair refers to the amendment as modified by the suggestion made a minute ago?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes; the modification should be included.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment as modified.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 74, line 9, after the word "Statutes", it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That the sum of not less than \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, fuels, and other commodities over the inland or coastal waters of the United States."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I do not wish to conclude without saying that I have enjoyed the wholehearted cooperation of the Office of Civilian Defense in gathering and preparing material and data in connection with the amendment which has just been adopted, and I wish to have the RECORD indicate that fact.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I wish to say that I do not want it to be implied by anything I have said that the delay in this program has been due to any fault on the part of the Maritime Commission, or of Commissioner Land, or on the part of Mr. Joseph Eastman, who assumed charge of the defense transportation program last December. Matters piled in on them and caused delay. I hope the adoption of the amendment will serve to speed relief in the transportation blockade that is in the offing.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to a letter which I have already called to the attention of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] who offered the amendment the other day which was discussed awhile ago by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. I have a letter from Mr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in reference to the amendment adopted limiting the expenditures for newspapers and periodicals to \$50. We all realize that the Smithsonian Institution is a scientific institution and to limit its power to purchase newspapers and periodicals to \$50 would very greatly cripple it. The institution spends only about \$1,500 or \$2,000 for that purpose.

I shall not offer an amendment, and, in fact, could not do it without moving to reconsider—and I suppose that would not be in order in view of the time—but I ask that the letter from Mr. Abbot be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I hope the conferees will pay some attention to it when they come to write up the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I do not think there is any desire to strike out anything that is necessary, and, when the bill goes to conference, I am sure the matter will be straightened out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter referred to by the Senator from Kentucky will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, May 4, 1942.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: I notice that the Senate has adopted on May 1 an amendment proposed by Senator TYDINGS to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act limiting the expenditure for newspapers and periodicals from each appropriation to \$50, where no specific limitation is already placed thereon in the act.

The Institution is not concerned in the matter of newspapers, but scientific and technical journals are absolutely indispensable in the work of our scientific staff, and we customarily expend annually for these necessary tools for our scientific workmen between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

I beg, therefore, to ask that the words "and the Smithsonian Institution" be added to section 6 of the act, after the words "Selective Service System," in order to exempt the Institution from the provisions of the section.

Very truly yours,

C. G. ABBOT, *Secretary*.

Mr. BARKLEY. Now, Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to another provision of this bill. It is not a Senate amendment but is a House provision on page 18, which reads as follows:

Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of Goodwin Watson.

I do not know Mr. Goodwin Watson; I never heard of him, as I recall, until this matter came up, and my attention was called to the provision of the bill. It seems to me that it is brutal and arbitrary to undertake to legislate a man out of office by providing that out of the appropriation he shall not be paid a salary. The appointment of men to public office is an executive function, not a legislative function, and the whole history of Congress, with one or two exceptions, indicates that it has frowned upon provisions of this kind which are, in fact, bills of attainder; that is what they amount to.

The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder. A bill of attainder is an effort by legislation to punish a man without a trial. Whenever such a question has come before the Supreme Court of the United States, as it has a time or two, it has taken adverse action.

Following the Civil War, when passions were aroused, Congress passed a law denying to any lawyer who had taken up arms against the Union in the Civil War the right to practice law before the Supreme Court. Alexander H. Garland went before the Supreme Court in a case of that sort, and the Supreme Court rejected the law and declared it to be, in effect, a bill of attainder.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I wish to say to the Senator that in Missouri, in the unhappy days of the Civil War, a law was passed making it a crime for anybody to practice law or medicine or to preach or perform any professional function or to vote who not only had borne arms against the Union, but who had sympathized with anybody who had borne arms against the Union. When Gen. Frank T. Blair, the man who had saved the State of Missouri to the Union, came up and demanded to vote he was refused the right to vote, although he had served 4 years in the Army, because he refused to state that he did not sympathize with his friends and kinsfolk on the other side.

A priest in my home county was put in jail for administering, without taking the required oath, extreme unction to a dying parishioner. The case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was a very celebrated case, coming from my home county, and the law was declared to be unconstitutional.

I agree very thoroughly with what the Senator from Kentucky is saying about the practice of undertaking to exclude a man from holding office by a limitation in an appropriation bill. I think it is a disgraceful practice. I never heard of this man in my life until I got a letter from him the other day calling attention to his case; I do not know anything about him now; but I think it is a disgraceful practice, and I refuse to endorse it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I might also call the attention of the Senator to another case from Missouri, of a Baptist preacher by the name of Cummins, who was denied the right to vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That was the case to which I referred, of Father Cummins living in my home county.

Mr. BARKLEY. My information is gleaned from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in which that case was referred to by Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, who called him a Baptist preacher.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Henry St. George Tucker was a very distinguished lawyer, but he was mistaken about that. The incident had to do with Father Cummins, the priest to whom I referred as having been put in jail for having administered extreme unction to a dying parishioner.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was the same case. Not only is it disgraceful, but, in my judgment, to include in an appropriation bill a provision that a Government employee cannot be paid his salary is a cowardly way in which to deal with him.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, is it not a bill of attainder, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggested, in effect, that that is what it is.

Mr. HILL. If we can take one man's right away from him by a certain procedure, why cannot we take the rights of others away by the same method?

Mr. BARKLEY. I could cite a number of cases where the House of Representatives have undertaken to deny the right of a man to hold an executive position by taking his pay away from him; in an effort to perform an executive function by firing a man by a legislative bill of attainder; but until this was done in this particular bill, the House of Representatives has almost uniformly frowned upon that practice, and has defeated the efforts when they were made.

Mr. ROSIER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. ROSIER. I happen to have some personal acquaintance with Dr. Watson, who has been a member of the faculty of Columbia University for a good many years. I have frequently met him in educational conventions. On a number of occasions I have heard him deliver educational addresses. His character and his ability have been vouched for by probably thirty or forty of his colleagues. The only fault he seems to have had in the past has been that he has been a little outspoken on some questions affecting the welfare of this country. Certain people have been offended by what he has said in some of his statements. But his colleagues, and others who know him,

have no question about his character or about his ability.

It should be understood here today that the question of freedom of speech, of academic freedom, is involved in this matter. Here a distinguished man, a man who holds a doctor's degree, who is highly esteemed and respected by his colleagues in a great university, is picked out for this sort of punishment. It is an outrage on the freedom of speech, on academic freedom, and on the freedom of thought in this country, and it should not be tolerated.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Has the Senator read Mr. Watson's writings as quoted in the hearings? It is perfectly clear, if one reads them, that he believes the Russian system to be superior to the American system. There is no question about that. I, personally, do not think any man should be legislated out of office, but as to this man's Communist sympathies, as to his complete opposition to our system of government, I do not think there can be the slightest question.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have not read Dr. Watson's book. In the hearings some excerpts from it were quoted by the Senator from Tennessee, who asked Mr. Fly, Chairman of the Communications Commission, about it. This man is employed in the Federal Communications Commission. He did not seek the job. He was sought to do a special work under the Communications Commission, and was brought to Washington. He is not an ordinary job seeker. He had a distinguished position as an educator in Columbia University, and he was brought here to do a special job. Mr. Fly, testifying before the Commission, said he was doing that job in a loyal and efficient way, and he protested against this provision in the bill as it passed the House.

The Senator from Tennessee quoted some excerpts from a book written by Dr. Watson in which he was quoting someone else, apparently, by the name of Ward. He was writing a book upon capitalism, and drawing some distinctions, and commenting upon the efforts to adjust and work out the problems of capital and labor, and in his treatise on that subject he quoted other people. It is my understanding he did not quote them with approval, but quoted them as citations on the problem which was being treated by him in the book.

Mr. President, I have a letter here from Mr. Watson, which I shall ask to have the clerk read in a moment in order that the Senate may have the benefit of his own expressions on the subject. It is the only communication I have had in regard to the matter. I never paid any attention to this before. I never heard of Mr. Watson. I suppose that classifies me as an ignorant man, but I do not know all the professors at Columbia University, and I have not read their books. However, I think I am familiar with the fact that in the war in which we are engaged we are spending untold billions of

dollars, and raising an army of five or six or seven million men, and perhaps, before it is over, 10,000,000, to fight to preserve the right of free speech in this country, the right of men to think, and to express their thoughts. So far as I have been able to find in the testimony or in any of the writings of Dr. Watson, he has never said anything which indicates that he prefers the Russian system to the American system. That does not mean that he might not have found some things in Russia which were to be commended. I visited Russia in 1930, and I found some things in Russia which I commended, and I did it publicly when I returned. That did not mean I favored the Russian system, or that I believed in communism, but I did find some practical results there which were being brought about by organization and industrialization, which had elevated the condition of the Russian people above that in which they were in the days of the Czar. I think what is happening now on the eastern front is a tribute to some of the improvements the Russian Government has made among the Russian people, because they are doing an outstanding job in beating Hitler, and I pray to Almighty God that they will keep on until they have driven him back into Germany, and into the North Sea; and, as a Senator sitting near me suggests, into hell.

The provision we are considering is not a Senate committee provision, it is a House provision, adopted by the House, which has time and again refused to do any such thing. One of the ablest speeches ever made against an amendment of that sort was made by Henry St. George Tucker, one of the great constitutional lawyers of the United States, as the Senator from Missouri will testify, who was a stickler for the Constitution. He interpreted such an attempt, in language which I think no one could misunderstand, as a bill of attainder. It is simply a legislative effort to punish a man without giving him a trial.

No one has charged this man with committing crime; no one has undertaken to say that he is advocating the overthrow of our Government by force, or that he prefers any other system of government to ours in his intellectual distinctions and discriminations. It is manifestly unjust to say that because we do not agree with him in some views he has expressed, based upon the writings of other people, and upon his own investigation, we should single him out and say, "You cannot hold a job under the United States." It is not the function of Congress to appoint men or dismiss them, but we are asked to exercise an executive function by providing that out of all the thousands of Government employees, here is a man we are going to dismiss, and we are asked to dismiss him by providing that he cannot draw his pay. The Chairman of the Commission under which he works testifies in behalf of this man.

I ask that the clerk read the letter which I have sent to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: Would you be willing to oppose on the Senate floor a measure, smacking of a bill of attainder, which, if enacted, might be ruinous to the reputation of a 100-percent loyal American citizen, might dishearten liberals, and shake faith in our Congress?

A rider on the independent offices appropriation bill, now before the Senate, excludes me by name from employment. I sought no job in Washington but came here, before Pearl Harbor, in response to urgent requests that I contribute my experience in social psychology and in foreign affairs to the analysis of foreign broadcasts. I was born in Wisconsin, from 10 generations of American ancestry; I enlisted in the Navy in 1918; I was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church, worked for the national council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for the past 18 years have served acceptably on the staff of Columbia University. I have never been a Communist or a fellow traveler; my economic views accord with the New Deal; I publicly supported our participation in this war while Communists still pretended pacifism. More than a hundred leaders of my profession—psychologists and educators—on their own initiative, sent letters, telegrams, or petitions of support. I understand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation report on me was favorable, and that the Senate subcommittee, which granted me a hearing, voted to remove the rider. In my 5 months' leadership of the Analysis Division of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, our work has been built up to a point where it receives many expressions of appreciation from other Government agencies.

One might suppose, as I did, that a clean record of high American ideals and public service, the full support of my profession, a desire to be of service to my country, and a good job done on the present assignment would suffice to clear my name. I am told, and you can judge the truth of this better than I, that the continuing attack is aimed less at me than at Chairman James L. Fly, for quite other reasons. Surely you will want to oppose an action which would stoop to unwarranted attacks on any person for ulterior political advantage.

Please don't let this go by default.

Yours respectfully,

GOODWIN WATSON,
Chief Analyst, Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I merely want to say a final word. I am wondering whether our institutions are in such great danger of being undermined and toppled over that 130,000,000 men are afraid of 1 little man in the Communications Commission; are afraid that if he is permitted to go ahead and work and draw his salary the foundations of our Republic will be undermined and corroded. It seems to me to be unthinkable that the Congress of the United States would be so afraid of 1 man in a Government department because of something he wrote, in which he largely quoted other people, that we would be willing to retain a provision such as this in the pending bill.

Mr. President, I move that the provision be stricken from the bill, and I hope the motion will be agreed to.

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it seems to me that this is the appropriate time for me to deliver a few remarks which I had contemplated making earlier in the day upon the Russian situation, and in view of what the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BARKLEY) has said about what the brave and heroic people of Russia have done in this great world crisis, I shall take the time of the Senate to make a brief statement. I regret to take the time of the Senate, but we have been fooling around with the T. V. A. portion of the bill for 4 or 5 days, and I believe that perhaps the Senate can stand 15 or 20 minutes more upon this question.

Mr. President, one of the most encouraging reports to come out of this war was made by Premier Josef Stalin in his May day pledge to the Russian people and the world.

In that address there were many things that should give aid and comfort to the United Nations. Stalin was grateful for and satisfied with the increasing assistance given to his country by the United States and Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act and other legislative measures.

Aside from the stand made by the brave defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, the bombing of Tokyo, and Hitler's speech of April 26, I can think of nothing that has occurred since December 7 that has done more to lift my morale to the extent that I intuitively feel the ultimate and certain destruction of the Axis Powers.

In that speech Premier Josef Stalin also pledged that Russia has no territorial ambitions upon foreign countries, and declared that the Soviet's sole aim is to liberate its lands from the German Nazi blackguards.

Mr. President, Josef Stalin is a man of few words. Primarily, he is a man of action and deeds, and when he says that Russia must smash the German Nazi Army to the last man, if they do not surrender, who is there to question the statement other than Hitler himself, in view of the fact that the Russians have been more than successful in protecting their country from Nazi domination. I care not what any individual may think of the Government of Russia and the so-called despotism of her leaders. I confess that I have criticized the spreading of communistic doctrines in this country in the past, but I know of no instance in the history of the world which demonstrates the tie of nationalism more strongly than the heroic stand of Russia at this hour.

This heroism displayed by the Russian people was the answer to the wild speech made by Hitler on June 22, 1941, when he said:

We are neither Englishmen nor Jews. The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all. I have, therefore, today decided to give the fate of the German people and the Reich and of Europe again into the hands of our soldiers.

The Nazi propagandist described this war to the world as a war of Christianity against the Russian barbarians, but these

Nazi pagans fooled no one except themselves. Millions of German soldiers marched to the Russian front under the hypocritical doctrine of the Nazi leaders that they were waging a holy war, but the democracies of the world had long before passed judgment upon the lying and hypocritical Hitler. They answered the charge by allying themselves with Russia. They delivered hundreds of planes, tanks, guns, and other munitions of war to aid the Soviet Union in its death struggle.

On October 3, 1941, Hitler returned to Berlin and declared to a seething, cheering mob, "Russia is broken and will never rise again." Time went on, and Russia continued to resist, even though she was compelled to retreat hundreds of miles into her own territory. General Winter stepped in and aided these brave people in their all-out fight against this monster and his fanatical followers.

The fact that any nation can take what Russia did in the early history of her struggle with Germany, and then counterattack during the winter months with such reckless courage and success, demonstrates beyond question that the people of Russia are more solidly united today under the rule of Josef Stalin than the people of Germany are united under the terroristic and awful rule of Adolf Hitler.

The love for country and the deep sense of nationalism was best demonstrated by the scorched-earth policy. In order that they might win and still remain on Russian soil, they destroyed everything as they retreated. It was a policy that some other nations had neither the wisdom nor the courage to follow.

Mr. President, America has faith and confidence in Gen. Douglas MacArthur, proclaimed by many as the outstanding military general of this war. Listen to what he had to say in an anniversary greeting to the Red Army on the occasion of its twenty-fourth birthday, February 23, 1942:

The world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest on the worthy shoulders of the courageous Russian Army. During my lifetime I have participated in a number of wars, and witnessed others, as well as studying in great detail the campaigns of outstanding leaders of the past. In none have I observed such effective resistance to the heaviest blows of a hitherto undefeated enemy, followed by a smashing counterattack which is driving the enemy back to his own land. The scale and grandeur of this effort marks it as the greatest military achievement of all history!

Who is there to question the statement of MacArthur, when he says that the Russian counteroffensive is the greatest military achievement of all history?

It was a mighty struggle. Moscow for a while seemed to be doomed. In view of the sincere recognition that Stalin, in his May Day address, gave America for her help under the Lend-Lease Act, who is there to say that the supplies and materials and implements of war that we furnished Russia may not have been one of the primary factors that saved Russia from defeat in her darkest hour?

Now that the Nazi machine has been slowed down and driven back, the United

Nations must see that a never-ending supply of planes, guns, tanks, and manpower finds its way into Russia to meet the next offensive, which the desperate Mr. Hitler must make to keep his head upon his murderous shoulders. The effort to place the totalitarian grip upon the world by Germany, Italy, and Japan must be broken on the Russian front.

Mr. President, there was a time in this country when it was argued rather vociferously by many honest and sincere persons that all the United States had to do was prepare in the defense of its own land and shores. It has been frequently said that the United States of America could defend itself from the world, but, Mr. President, I undertake to say that in view of the modern mechanized weapons which are now being used to kill and destroy, there is no single country that could withstand the military onslaughts of the rest of the world.

I shudder even to think of what might have happened to this glorious Republic had the nonaggression treaty between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated August 23, 1939, been carried into force and effect. I do not believe that this agreement has ever been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therefore, I am going to read it as a matter of information to the Senate and the country. It is as follows:

MUTUAL GUARANTEES

NONAGGRESSION TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

According to a telegram dated August 24, 1939, from the American Embassy at Berlin, a Nonaggression Treaty Between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed at Moscow on August 23, 1939, a translation of which reads as follows:

"The Governments of the German Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics directed by the wish to strengthen the cause of peace between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and proceeding upon the basic provisions of the treaty of neutrality concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in April 1926 have reached the following agreement:

"Article I

"The two contracting parties undertake to refrain from any act of violence, any aggressive action or any attack against one another whether individually or jointly with other powers.

"Article II

"In case one of the contracting parties should become the object of war-like acts on the part of a third power the other contracting party will not support that third power in any form.

"Article III

"The Governments of the two contracting parties will in future remain in contact with each other through continuous consultations in order to inform each other concerning questions affecting their mutual interests.

"Article IV

"Neither of the two contracting parties will participate in any grouping of powers which is indirectly or directly aimed against the other party.

"Article V

"Should disputes or conflicts arise between the contracting parties regarding questions of any kind whatsoever, the two parties would clear away these disputes or conflicts solely by means of friendly exchanges of views or if necessary, by arbitration commissions.

"Article VI

"The present treaty is concluded for a period of ten years with the provision that unless one of the contracting parties denounces it one year before the end of this period the duration of the validity of this treaty is to be regarded as automatically prolonged for another five years.

"Article VII

"The present treaty is to be ratified within the shortest possible time. The documents of ratification are to be exchanged in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective immediately upon signature.

"Drawn up in duplicate texts in the German and Russian languages.

"Moscow, August 23, 1939.

RIBBENTROP
MOLOTOV"

I reread article IV, which says—

Neither of the two contracting parties will participate in any grouping of powers which is indirectly or directly aimed against the other party.

Ah, Mr. President, had this part of the nonaggression pact been carried out in good faith, the security and safety of America at this hour might be much more seriously threatened. Senators will remember that within less than a month after the signing of this pact, Germany attacked Poland and immediately thereafter became at war with England and France. Germany could, with her distorted type of logic, argue that England and France and Poland were a grouping of powers aimed against Germany, and that therefore Russia was bound under the treaty to remain neutral. That is exactly what Russia did until she was treacherously and savagely challenged by the despicable and lying Hitler on the 22d day of June 1941.

Mr. President, with Russia, Germany, and Japan fighting together, is there anyone who will seriously question at this hour in world events what would happen to England, her Army, and her fleet; is there anyone who at this late hour would believe that the United States of America was not marked upon the totalitarian schedule for ultimate extinction? Hitler said in his *Mein Kampf* that—

An alliance whose aim does not comprise a plan for war is senseless and worthless. One makes alliances only for fighting.

It is apparent that under the Hitler philosophy this agreement was made at a time when Germany knew she was going to war on Poland, because under article II it was jointly agreed that—

In case one contracting party should become the object of warlike acts on the part of a third power, the other contracting party will not support that third power in any form.

In other words, Hitler, through treacherous diplomacy, was merely putting off the day when he would attack Russia. Mr. President, it is fortunate for the world that prior to this World War there was no comity of purpose, understanding, or mutual friendship between these two great nations. Anyone who knew the history of Russia and Germany must have realized the impossibility of carrying out a pact of that character; and yet at the moment it was made, there was no binding tie of friendship between Russia and England, Russia and France, or Russia and Japan. Russia was persona

non grata in England, Japan, and France, just as she was in Germany. We had a right to believe that she might have been tied up with Germany as she is today tied up with England.

Hon. Joseph Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, writing in his book entitled "Mission to Moscow," said in a letter to President Roosevelt, dated January 18, 1939:

The leaders of the Soviet Government have stated to me that there is only one government in the world that they trust, and that is the United States Government under your leadership.

Davies further said that—

In the event of so dire a calamity as an international conflict between the totalitarian and the democratic states, the Soviet Government is, in my opinion, a much more powerful factor than the reactionaries of Europe concede and might be of the greatest value.

That was a prophetic utterance. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to Joe Davies for the fine work he has done in this country on behalf of Russia and her people in this crisis. I have talked with him many times about the foreign situation. He is one of the very few men who believed that Russia would hold.

I also talked with some of the high-ranking officers in the Army, who felt that Russia would not last more than 3 months under the onslaught of the German machine. Joe Davies, having been Ambassador to Russia, and having had the opportunity to study what she had, told me more than once that in his opinion Russia would hold the German horde in check. Davies, like the President of the United States, has accurately visualized what the future held for the world.

Mr. President, thank God the alliance between Russia and Germany was ineffectual and worthless. It was made only to serve Hitler's momentary demands. It seems to me that Russia could not have believed that Hitler was sincere, if the Russian leaders were familiar with *Mein Kampf*. In that book, Hitler says that:

Russia is composed of bloodstained criminals, the scum of humanity; that the rulers belong to a nation which combines a rare mixture of bestial horror with an inconceivable gift of lying.

He further said that the Russian leaders are not the advocates of honor and truthfulness, but the advocates of lying, deceit, theft, rapine, and plundering. He further said:

If anybody thinks of going into treaty ties with parasites, this resembles a tree's efforts to conclude to its own advantage an agreement with a mistletoe.

Mr. President, the world knows at this hour that Adolf Hitler is the embodiment of all the vicious characteristics he attributed to the Russian leaders. Hitler has lied, deceived, stolen, raped, and plundered. He has brought more misery and suffering to civilization than has any other single man in all history.

Mr. President, the speech made by Stalin is exceedingly hopeful, but let no American take it for granted that the war is won. In my opinion America is still in danger. Let nothing that Stalin said in any way reduce our war effort.

In fact, what he said should be a reminder to every American that the more we can do in 1942 the sooner we shall destroy the slave owners and slave drivers of the totalitarian regime.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] wishes to discuss this amendment briefly. Before he takes the floor I wish merely to emphasize one point which I probably overlooked awhile ago.

My action in seeking to strike out this language is not in any way to be interpreted as an approval of the views expressed by Dr. Watson, or of his original appointment to the position which he now holds. I think it should be said that Senators who will vote against this provision are in the same attitude. They do not thereby endorse his views or his original appointment. A matter of principle is involved as to legislative propriety, and the justice to which an American is entitled at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government. In his letter he states that he is an American by 10 generations of inheritance. It seems to me that this proposal is so preposterous that it ought to be unanimously eliminated from the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is there not on the statute books general legislation which prohibits the payment of any money appropriated by Congress to any person who advocates the overthrow of our Government by violence, or to any person who is a Communist? Is not that the proper way to approach such a question, instead of passing a bill of attainder, as we should be doing if we should allow this language to remain in the bill?

I am happy this afternoon to see the democratic leader of the Senate rise and offer an amendment to strike this language. We have neither the facilities nor the time to try individual cases in Congress. Why should we spend billions of dollars and millions of American lives in preserving and perpetuating our form of government, and at the same time disregard the provisions of the Constitution in the Halls of Congress?

I hope that in the consideration of this question, Senators will not have to go to Russia and determine whether that Government is good or bad. I hope that we need look to nothing except the Constitution of the United States. We do not have to endorse anything that Goodwin Watson has said. We do not have to endorse his appointment. All we have to do is to adhere to the Constitution of the United States. When we do so, we know that to include such language in this bill is in direct conflict with it, and a violation of it.

I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment, not because it believes in Goodwin Watson or anything he has said, but because it believes in the Constitution of the United States, which ab-

solutely prohibits the passage by Congress of bills of attainder, or anything that smacks of a bill of attainder.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator. It is true that we have enacted legislation denying the use of appropriations by Congress for the payment of compensation for services rendered the United States to any person who believes in or advocates the overthrow of this Government by force or violence. We have included the word Communist in our prohibition. So it is for the executive departments to administer the prohibition which we have placed in our law.

This provision does not accuse Watson of anything. It simply says that he shall not be paid. It does not say that he advocates the overthrow of the Government by force. It does not say that he is a Communist. I dare say that the majority of the Members of the Senate, with the exception of the members of the subcommittee who heard him testify the other day, do not know him. I have never seen him. The subcommittee which granted him a hearing rejected this language. Evidently the majority of the subcommittee were impressed with his statement. But when the bill came before the full committee, notwithstanding the rejection of the language by the subcommittee, the full committee restored it.

While I am on my feet I wish to call attention to another matter which originated in the Congress.

The American Bar Association is not a Communist organization. It is not made up of "fellow travelers." It is not in sympathy with any such policy or principle. It went on record in a published report against legislation of this sort. The House of Representatives had passed a bill naming Harry Bridges, and deporting him by act of Congress. The bill came to the Senate and was sent to the Committee on Immigration. The committee amended it so as to provide for an investigation. The bill was never passed; but while it was pending the American Bar Association made this statement, which is contained in its reports:

A bill was recently passed by the House of Representatives calling for the deportation by name of a particular alien, Harry Bridges. We express no view as to whether this man should be deported—

And we express no view here as to whether this man, Watson, should have been employed or whether he should be continued in the employment of the Government. The American Bar Association said:

We express no view as to whether this man should be deported. But on the question of procedure the bill in question, whether or not constitutional, seems plainly contrary to the spirit of our institutions. He, like any other alien, should have a hearing under a general law applicable to all under similar circumstances. We understand that the bill at present is not being pressed by the Senate, but that a new investigation is being made as to his deportability under the general terms of the amended Immigration Act. This course is proper, whereas the other would be contrary to the American constitutional system, at least in spirit if not in letter.

That is the language of the American Bar Association on a constitutional privilege involving the deportation of an alien. If the American Bar Association, made up of lawyers, for the most part conservative lawyers, takes that position with respect to a congressional act naming some man to be deported by act of Congress, certainly we ought not to violate that principle which they properly lay down in determining whether we should by legislative act dismiss a man and thereby violate the Constitution in passing what amounts to a bill of attainder.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Every Senator knows Representative SAM HOBBS, of Alabama, and what his attitude is about communism and every other "ism" except Americanism. If every Senator would get the classic speech which was delivered by SAM HOBBS in the House of Representatives against the Bridges bill he could not help being convinced that when we single out individuals, as was done in that case, and as is done by this language, we violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree entirely with that position. If this principle were to be included as a part of our legislative policy, it would be necessary only to get a sufficient number of votes to add a proviso, in the appropriation for the payment of our judiciary, that the Chief Justice of the United States should not be paid out of the appropriation, if a majority of the Members of the House and Senate disagreed with some opinions he might have rendered as Chief Justice, or the way in which he presides over the Supreme Court. We might legislate him out of office merely by refusing to pay him. It seems to me that the ramifications, implications, and possibilities of this sort of legislation ought not to be encouraged.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. One of the fundamental principles, I may say as a matter of interest, which prevailed in the old Colony of Connecticut and later the State of Connecticut down through these hundred and more years is to be found in its original resolution adopted after the Declaration of Independence became known. The general court of Connecticut said this, and it is so real in its application, so apropos, that I call it to the attention of the Senator from Kentucky:

No man shall be deprived of his honor or of his good name except by due process of law.

In these days when we find the characters of citizens being assassinated in the press, when we find people being denied rights by specific mention in legislation without even the imputation of the grounds upon which they are mentioned in the proposed legislation, it is indeed high time, it seems to me, that the Congress of the United States take note of the sort of thing that is going on.

If we can properly justify the particular language that appears here and against which the Senator from Kentucky inveighs, I respectfully submit it is open to amendment, and we can add a few other names if we like. I have a list of my own, I may say to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I may be able to supplement the Senator's list.

Mr. DANAHER. I have not any doubt we could agree on many.

Mr. BARKLEY. Inasmuch as Connecticut preceded Kentucky into the Union by only a day or two, it would not be inappropriate in this situation for the Senator from Kentucky to add to the list the Senator from Connecticut might furnish, the names of all persons against whom we might desire to wreak some vengeance and provide that they shall not be paid their salaries if they happen to be employees of the Government, or that they shall not be employed by the Government, and if employed that they shall not be paid.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me add further with the forbearance of the Senator from Kentucky—

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not forbearance, I assure the Senator; it is the Senator's pleasure.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator. The executive departments are not to be denied a sense of responsibility, Mr. President, in employing persons who are justly subject to criticism, but they can and do create a standard.

In case it has been overlooked in the course of the colloquy I invite the Senator's attention to page 81 of the pending bill where in section 4 it is expressly provided:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States, by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

There are other provisions, Mr. President, making a violation a felony and winding up with the following:

The above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the Senator from Utah and the Senator from Kentucky in the pending amendment.

I thank the Senator for his courtesy.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will permit me, under the circumstances, to refer again to this provision, any man who is charged with being a violator of this provision is given an opportunity to defend himself; and his own affidavit denying the charge is sufficient to exculpate him from the implication that might result in his dismissal or his failure to obtain a position.

Mr. DANAHER. But he could be held to trial for perjury.

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely, that is true, but in this case no such opportunity of exculpation is given, because there is no charge made, there is no implication; he would not know how to make an affidavit under this provision to exculpate himself from any charge or any rumor as to his belief.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. There would be no person whose honor, whose good name, whose property, whose rights, whose liberty would be safe if we were to adopt this policy and put in appropriation bills provisions which run absolutely contrary to the very fundamental principle which safeguards and protects the rights of all American citizens.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is against the honor, the good name, the integrity of the man that this provision is directed. If it is retained in the law, it is a part of the permanent archives of the Government of the United States and throughout the future years not only does it follow him, but it follows his children. Without designating any cause, any complaint, any crime, even any charge, Congress has said that this man, by name, cannot be employed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Without any trial or day in court, without any due process of law. If we can do this to one man, we can do it to another. We could easily wipe out all the rights of the American people.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I had occasion to read the hearings of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, and I found no reference in those hearings to the fact that Mr. Watson was ever called before the subcommittee to testify. Action was taken against him on hearsay evidence and on the evidence of Mr. Fly. I am wondering whether this gentleman was called at any time before any committee, either of the House or of the Senate?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee heard first Mr. Fly, Chairman of the Commission in which Mr. Watson is employed. Mr. Fly gave Mr. Watson a very explicit endorsement, but he stated he did not endorse the things that had been said in his book which seems to be the basis of complaint. He also set out the fact that the quotation was not from Watson himself but was a quotation from a book by a man named Ward which in turn was quoted by Watson. Following Mr. Fly, the Chairman of the Commission, the subcommittee heard Mr. Watson who made an extended statement in the record which appears in the hearings. The subcommittee after hearing these gentlemen struck out this provision of the bill. The bill went to the full committee with the provision eliminated, but the full committee restored it, I believe without any further testimony on the part of Fly, Watson, or anyone else.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am afraid the Senate has obtained a very erroneous opinion of the facts in this case. I never saw Mr. Watson except when he appeared before our subcommittee. I have no interest in the matter in the world. While this kind of proceeding has taken place several times in the Congress, it seems to me it is not a desirable procedure. To show how little interest I have in it or how little thought I paid to it, I do not even recall how I voted either in the subcommittee or in the full committee. I was chairman of the subcommittee. We heard testimony about it; we heard Mr. Watson, we heard Mr. Fly. After hearing the testimony, the subcommittee, after seeing Mr. Watson and hearing him, by a very close vote—as I recall, a majority of probably only one—struck out the provision. Then the bill went before the full committee, and the full committee restored the provision. I will state why. As I have said, I do not remember how I voted, but I feel it is my duty to lay before the Senate the reasons for the action taken by the majority of the committee. Their vote is an instruction to me to represent what they did in the committee.

Mr. Fly first appeared, and, incidentally, I note that in his letter to the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Watson says that "the continuing attack is aimed less at me than at Chairman James L. Fly for quite other reasons."

I am sorry Mr. Watson makes that suggestion about Mr. Fly. I think Mr. Fly is one of the finest men I know. He is one of my very dear friends, one whose friendship I cherish, and I honor and respect him as a man.

Mr. BARKLEY. That remark in the letter was not directed at the Senate committee. I think it was directed at the sponsors of the provision in the other body.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a matter of no importance, but I am an old-fashioned kind of man, and after an employer stands by an employee as Mr. Fly stood by this man, and gave him a splendid recommendation, it does not seem to me that if I had been in Mr. Watson's position, I would have reflected upon my employer, who had stood by me so nobly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, so far as I am concerned, if anyone wants to have an investigation of Mr. Fly and the Communications Commission, I should be very much in favor of it, and I should be glad to vote for it. I think the Communications Commission has been guilty of very flagrant favoritism, both as to applications for licenses and as to certain favored attorneys, some of whom were formerly connected with the Communications Commission. I think such an investigation would be entirely proper, with a view to working on Mr. Fly. But it does seem to me that Congress should go about it by way of an investigation, and not attack Mr. Fly through a man who happens to be working under him.

I received from Mr. Watson a letter identical with that received by the Senator from Kentucky. I had already read in the public press that the attack on

Dr. Watson in the House was really an attack on Mr. Fly. It seems to me that if anyone desires to attack Mr. Fly, the thing to do is to attack him and not beat about the bush and attack this college professor, who is working under the Commission in a minor job.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to place before the Senate the position of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is it the desire and purpose of the Senator to conclude this evening?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think I can conclude in a few minutes, if I can get an opportunity to read what Mr. Watson said that caused the full committee to vote as the House voted. It will take me but a few moments.

Mr. McNARY. I have no desire to shorten the Senator's remarks.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not care a thing about the matter one way or the other.

Mr. McNARY. I thought that if it was to go over—

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope it will not go over. Let me read what happened in the committee;

Senator BANKHEAD. Mr. Fly, what position does this man hold?

Mr. Fly. He is one of the leading psychologists, is highly versed in analyzing propaganda. All of the foreign propaganda coming to this hemisphere comes over our desks down there, and he is supposed to take that foreign incoming propaganda and give us an analysis of it and tell us what it means.

That was the testimony of Mr. Fly about Mr. Watson's duties. Now I wish to read the testimony in which Mr. Watson was asked about it. I asked him about it, because his position struck me as being very unusual for an American citizen. Everyone knows we have a capitalist form of Government, and this is the first thing Mr. Watson said about the matter:

How is it with the present necessity to replace the broken-down profit system with one designed to produce and distribute all the goods and services the public can use? Shall we work for an all-or-none change, leaving the old order definitely behind us and building the new on a different foundation, or shall we work for gradual modification and improvement of the old, trusting that the net effect of many lesser changes will equal the greater one?

There are four major lines of argument: Humanitarian, psychological, economic, and political. Each of them leads to the conclusion that the apparent attractiveness of gradualism is fallacious; that only the sharp break brings promise of success.

One way is to destroy the old capitalist system, which he says is worn out, and the other is to gradually get rid of it, and he says that the second way is fallacious.

Again he said:

A people learned in tragedy that there is no safe compromise with capitalism.

Again:

As a matter of fact, the present capitalist society, far from stimulating a desirable kind of initiative, is itself stifling some of the best creative potentialities of youth.

Then, when he was himself examined, this is what he had to say:

As a matter of fact, the present capitalist society, far from stimulating a desirable kind of initiative, is itself stifling some of the best creative potentialities of youth.

Again he said—and I think the Senator from Kentucky should listen to this, but he has left the Chamber, so I shall ask other Senators to listen.

Mr. MURRAY. I will listen for him.

Mr. McKELLAR. Listen to this:

Roosevelt must go far before he achieves a program like theirs. The Austrian socialists actually did the things Roosevelt makes speeches about.

Mr. President, I wish to say that it does not make a particle of difference what the Senate thinks about Dr. Goodwin Watson. I judge from the testimony of Dr. Watson himself that he is not worth one-half the time we have spent discussing him this afternoon. He may be a harmless man; I do not know. He is in a position, in the Commission, however, where he may do the country a good deal of hurt. The majority of the committee thought he was a Communist from the expressions he had used. He wanted to get rid of the capitalistic form of government, which is our system. I merely say that, not that I give a toot about Goodwin Watson. I do not care whether or not he works for the Government; I do not care whether or not he is paid; but I wish to make clear what was the opinion of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations, one of the greatest committees in the world, composed of level-headed, able, and splendid men. I do not wish the Senate to think from what has already been said that we have done an improper thing. When I say "we" I mean the majority of the committee. I do not recall whether I voted on the question. I do not care how the Senate votes on the matter. I did, however, wish to place before the Senate the statement of Mr. Watson himself, which I think no good American citizen ought to make, and, in my opinion, no good American citizen should entertain such views as those reflected by Dr. Watson's statements. If he wishes to get rid of the capitalistic system in this country, he ought not to be working for that capitalistic system.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to remind the Senator from Tennessee that many of the leading economists of the country and many of the leading writers on the subject which Dr. Watson discussed have expressed themselves in similar language.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but they were not working for the Government which they were trying to put out of business, and that is what the majority of the committee thought he was doing. I leave the matter as it is. I do not care anything about it. Such action as is proposed ought not to be taken except in the most extreme cases. I do not know just how extreme this case is. I received the distinct impression that Dr. Watson was a Communist, and that he comes under the rule we have already laid down. I did not get that impression from any-

one except Dr. Watson himself. He came before the committee and gave the committee the testimony to which I referred. I leave the matter now to the Senate. Senators may vote as they like.

Mr. MURRAY. Does the Senator believe that the method followed by the Senate committee in undertaking to prevent this man being paid out of the funds of the appropriations to be made is a proper method?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have been told—I do not know whether it is so—that every effort under God's Heaven has been made to get Mr. Fly, whom I like very much, to discharge this man, because he was in a confidential situation and went over the propaganda of other nations. Having the views he holds about our own Government, the Government for which he was working, a majority of our committee voted to take this extreme way of getting rid of him as a public servant.

Whether that is the best way or the only way that the proposed action can be taken is another matter. As I said, I do not believe that a man who has such views can get very far with them. I do not believe he is worth a hurrah so far as working for the Government is concerned. I do not think he should want to work for a capitalistic government about which he talks in the way he does.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, being a member of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which considered this matter, I feel that a few observations from me would be in order at this time. We held very brief hearings on this subject, as the printed hearings will indicate to any Senator interested enough to read them. If I remember correctly, the only evidence presented against this man was the evidence presented by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who read a number of quotations from a book that Mr. Watson is reported to have published. Mr. Watson said that in writing this book he quoted for reader-interest purposes from some other book. He also said that if one would read the quotes and then read the entire paragraph or chapter one would find his real thoughts and his real ideas, which, according to what he told us, were just the reverse of the meaning conveyed by the quotations which were inserted in the record by my distinguished colleague.

Mr. President, the only witnesses who were called before the subcommittee testified in behalf of this man's loyalty, devotion, and integrity, and urged the committee to continue his employment. If that presents to the Senate the principle embodied in the philosophy of the American Government which guarantees to even the most violent criminal a trial by jury, then I am afraid we are drifting to a procedure which will come home to embarrass the Senate.

Mr. President, at the final meeting of the subcommittee a motion was made to strike out the language in question. There were four members of the committee present, and three members voted to strike it out, and my distinguished

colleague from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] voted to keep it in.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember what the vote was, but I am frank to say to the Senator from New York that the kind of sentiment we have spoken of, coming from a man who is working for the American Government, does not lie very well with me. I wish to say to the Senator that so far as I know I do not have anything against anyone, and if the Senator will let the matter go to a vote I shall not object. I think the purpose of the Senate is to strike out the language in question, and I have no objection to that being done. I simply wanted to put the matter correctly before the Senate. The only reason I quoted these remarkable statements which appeared in the testimony was to show the character of the man. I think the testimony of the man himself is the worst thing in the world that has ever been said about him; much worse than anything I could say if I had a mind to, and if I ever had a mind to do so, I do not have a mind to do it today, because I feel in a very good humor.

Mr. MEAD. I do not have any objection to my distinguished colleague taking me off my feet without addressing the Chair, which is what he should have done in keeping with parliamentary procedure. I do not have any objection to that procedure on his part, but I do object to the Senator asking me to vacate the floor without presenting some information which might be helpful to my colleagues in arriving at a determination of the pending matter, especially after the Senator from Tennessee has presented his side of the story to the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I take it all back, if the Senator will yield to me. I admire the Senator from New York so much and like him so much I would not stop him for anything in the world, but I thought perhaps the sooner we could get to a vote on the matter the better. However, I withdraw that request.

Mr. MEAD. That is perfectly all right with me. I merely wanted to explain as briefly as possible the sort of trial we gave this man. As I said in the beginning, the distinguished Senator placed in the RECORD about all the evidence I know of against Mr. Watson. The evidence consisted of some brief excerpts from a book he is reported to have published. Every witness that appeared before the subcommittee testified to the loyalty, fidelity, and devotion of this man. It was my understanding that we were to have Mr. Watson come before the committee and read, not the excerpts, but the entire chapters, even the entire book if we wanted it, but he was never called. We were evidently in a hurry to get the matter over with on that occasion as we seem to be on this occasion.

Is that a trial by jury? Is it a trial of any kind? It is rather difficult to understand how any man with a love for the juridical processes which have made America and America's democracy great can condone such a farce.

Mr. President, I am just as much opposed as is any other man to the employment of any person who is against our Government and who advocates its overthrow by means other than constitu-

tional means. If we should find such a man employed in any agency of the Government, we ought to fire him and also the man who hired him. However, we ought to see to it that our citizens have the right to trial and the right to defend themselves, which right was denied in this case.

Mr. President, what was the evidence?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am still trying to defend the majority of the committee.

Mr. MEAD. The majority of the subcommittee or of the full committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Both.

Mr. MEAD. Then the Senator will have to talk on both sides of the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am doing that very thing. I am very doubtful about what ought to be done.

The Senator says that certain excerpts were taken from Mr. Watson's testimony. The committee told him to publish anything he wanted in his own defense. If the Senator will look at the hearings between pages 95 and 105, he will find that Mr. Watson put in all the favorable articles he had.

Mr. MEAD. It is still my opinion that Mr. Watson wanted to come back to tell it all to us in person.

At any rate, let me say that the preponderance of the testimony in the record is in Mr. Watson's favor. Until we give him a trial, until we set up any formula for a trial, I think the provision ought to go out of the bill. It is bad practice.

I believe that any man whom we may find to be intolerant of our democratic system ought to be discharged. I am only pleading for the right to a fair trial, pleading for the prestige of the Senate. We did not give this man a trial. Let me read this excerpt from his own statement to the committee:

I am 100 percent American in ancestry, upbringing, ideals, and actions. I was born in Whitewater, Wis., on July 9, 1899. My parents, Walter Starr Watson and Ellen Goodwin Watson, were both teachers in the State normal school. Both the Goodwins and the Watsons settled in Connecticut about 1630, so I am of the tenth generation direct line American ancestry, with three of my forebears having fought in the Revolutionary War. I grew up under the most favorable influences of a happy home, excellent schools, and unusual church participation. My father, president of the Laymen's Association in the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Church, and my mother, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society for Wisconsin, led me naturally into a career of service in the Epworth League, of which I became State president.

I graduated from the normal school at the age of 16, and shortly after graduation became principal of the State grade school at Albion, Wis., and moved up the next year to be assistant principal in the Randall Junior High School at Madison, Wis., where I also taught science and mathematics and coached the basketball team.

In September 1918 I enlisted (rating apprentice seaman, United States Navy) in the Student Naval Training Corps assigned to the school of engineering, University of Wisconsin. I was appointed clerk of Company K, and served until honorably discharged in December 1918.

He concluded his testimony with this statement:

I stand firm now, as I have throughout my career, in the conviction that America is the best country the world has ever known, and in my determination to do all in my power at the cost of life itself if need be, to defend our American heritage and to pass it on, a little improved, to our children.

The charge against him to the effect that he belonged to certain organizations of a communistic front were answered in this manner:

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. I am not now and never have been a member of this organization.

International Workers' Order. I am not now and never have been a member of this organization.

American League for Peace and Democracy. I am not now and never have been a member of this organization.

Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo. I am not now and never have been a member of this committee.

The League of American Writers. I am not now and never have been a member of this organization.

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. I am not now and never have been a member of this organization.

He continued:

I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party or of any organization associated with it.

On his testimony and on the testimony of other witnesses who appeared in person—there were only a few of them—we are called upon today to convict this man. If this practice is to continue, I hope that before we dismiss this man we dismiss every man who is in any way associated with communistic "front" organizations, as reported by the Committee on Un-American Activities in the other House. But if we do not do that—and I hope we avoid doing it today—we ought to set up some formula whereby such persons may be given a trial. I for one will vote to dismiss every one of them, if we find that they would, with violence or means other than those prescribed in the Constitution, change our system of government or make an attempt to do so. But until we set up such a formula I am unwilling to call this a trial and to retain this language in the bill with my vote.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Have we not already laid down a standard and made it a criminal offense to swear falsely in that connection? Is it not already a criminal offense to receive money from the United States Government when one entertains any of these subversive doctrines? Would not such a person be subject to criminal prosecution if he accepted money under the false pretense that he does not entertain such doctrines? Have we not already laid down a standard in appropriation bills? I think there is one in this bill.

So if this man has such views, and accepts money from the United States, falsely swearing that he does not hold such views, he is subject to prosecution

in court, and Congress has nothing to do with it. It is a justiciable matter.

Mr. MEAD. Congress has adopted a policy. We have the courts to resort to. The statement made by the able Senator from Florida is in keeping with the record. However, I should go one step further, if the Senate were not satisfied with that procedure. I should set up a formula, create a committee, or do something to give the man a trial. He has not had a trial. Until we do that, I believe we ought to go slowly before ruining a man who may be innocent, robbing him of his reputation and character, and putting a blight upon him and his whole family.

Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee, I merely report to the Senate that this seeming interference with the authority or the obligation of the Executive on the part of our committee was brought about without a full opportunity for the alleged un-American to be given a trial and the consideration which I believe he merits. Until we give him a trial, until we hear both sides, I think we ought to postpone action by striking this provision from the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6430) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. NYE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

RENOMINATION OF SENATOR GLASS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am very happy to announce to my colleagues in the Senate that the beloved and distinguished senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] has just been renominated once again without opposition by the Democratic Party of Virginia. I venture the prediction that he will be reelected next November also without opposition.

This is the fifth consecutive time that Senator GLASS has been nominated for the United States Senate without opposition by the Democratic Party of Virginia. This is merely an evidence of the affection, love, and admiration the people of Virginia have for Senator GLASS, and it is equally a great tribute to his record of public service as a United States Senator, which, I think, is unexcelled in the long history of our Republic.

I could say much more, but I merely wanted his friends in the Senate to know that this afternoon the time expired

August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793; 40 U. S. C. 270a).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 14, on page 11, line 7, after the word "maintained" to strike out "shall be" and insert "are"; and in line 8, after the word "suspended" to strike out "during the fiscal year 1942."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 15. Except as provided in section 8 of this act, nothing in this act shall be effective to limit or affect any power or authority granted or conferred by the First War Powers Act, 1941, or the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 12, to insert:

SEC. 16. The provisions of this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for 6 months after the termination of the war, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerks will be authorized to renumber the sections.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PRIMO GIORDANENGO AND ANGIE GIORDANENGO

The bill (S. 2318) for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo, of San Pedro, Calif., the sum of \$1,784.51 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for damages to, and for loss of rentals from, their apartment building in San Pedro, Calif., which resulted from heavy gunfire on June 17 and 18, 1941, by Coast Artillery units located at Fort MacArthur, Calif.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE M. LEGG AND LOETTA TRAINER

The bill (S. 2354) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Legg and Loetta Trainer was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Legg, of Dodge City, Kans., the sum of \$5,000, and to Loetta Trainer, of Cimarron, Kans., the sum of \$908, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of

Howard Legg, and for personal injuries sustained by Loetta Trainer, when the automobile in which they were sitting was struck by an Army airplane piloted by Col. Laurence F. Stone (O-4829), United States Army Air Corps, on May 25, 1940, at the airport approximately 3 miles east of Dodge City, Kans.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

O. R. MAXFIELD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2279) for the relief of O. R. Maxfield, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$1,032.11" and insert "\$552.52", and in line 9, after the words "result of a", to strike out "mutual", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to O. R. Maxfield, of 111 South First Street, Temple, Tex., the sum of \$552.52 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages sustained by said O. R. Maxfield as a result of a mistake in connection with the price quoted on 18 sets of plot equipment for infiltrometers built and furnished by O. R. Maxfield to the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, at Beltsville, Md., and Asheville, N. C., on July 17, 1940, and August 6, 1940, under purchase order No. 5239-40SCS, dated June 19, 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WESLIE A. COULTER, SR.

The bill (H. R. 5275) for the relief of Wesley A. Coulter, Sr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES WARREN

The bill (H. R. 5658) for the relief of James Warren was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FERD W. MEILE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5000) for the relief of Ferd W. Meile, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, upon the claim of Ferd W. Meile, of Detroit, Mich., against the United

States for loss and damage sustained when his automobile was struck by a truck owned by the United States at Camp Custer Military Reservation near Battle Creek, Mich., on April 20, 1938.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Ferd W. Meile, of Detroit, Mich."

FLOYD ODOM

The bill (H. R. 1901) for the relief of Floyd Odom was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. FURMAN RICHARDSON

The bill (H. R. 5468) for the relief of J. Furman Richardson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOE A. MUMFORD AND THE ESTATE OF W. C. MUMFORD

The bill (H. R. 5563) for the relief of Joe A. Mumford and the estate of W. C. Mumford was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLEAVER KELLEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4153) for the relief of Cleaver Kelley, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

GUARDIAN OF JOHN LESNIAK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4723) for the relief of the legal guardian of John Lesniak, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 2, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "Works Progress" and insert "Work Projects."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6802) making appropriation for the legislative branch of the

Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the bill go over. I understand that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] wishes to bring the bill up Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2319) to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the northern district of California in order to fill a vacancy in the office of an additional district judge heretofore authorized for such district was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

EDGAR B. DUNLAP

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2037) for the relief of Edgar B. Dunlap, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$14,275" and insert "\$4,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edgar B. Dunlap, of Gainesville, Ga., the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damages to farm property owned by him and leased by him to the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, an agency of the Federal Government, for the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, such damages having been sustained by reason of (1) the failure of such Corporation to maintain and repair houses and buildings on such property as provided in the lease agreement, (2) the failure of such Corporation to terrace lands as provided in the lease agreement, (3) depreciation in the value of land by reason of the failure of such Corporation to comply with the terms of the lease agreement, and (4) the wrongful destruction and use of timber by persons who were tenants of such Corporation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 144) designating June 11, 1942, as Douglas MacArthur Day, and authorizing its appropriate observance, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the joint resolution go over until I can confer with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

DUTY ON COCOA FIBER FLOOR COVERING

The bill (H. R. 3572) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 34 (c) of the Customs Administrative Act of 1938 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. IV, title 19, sec. 1001, par. 1529 (a)) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EASEMENT FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The bill (H. R. 6926) authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MURRAY FREEMAN

The bill (H. R. 246) for the relief of Mrs. Murray Freeman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. V. FORSYTHE

The bill (H. R. 6594) for the relief of M. V. Forsythe was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH SOULEK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of Joseph Soulek, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$4,050" and insert "\$2,314.60"; and on page 2, line 1, after the words "shall be", to strike out "accepted in full release of" and insert "deducted from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LILLIAN LABAUVE LINNEY

The bill (S. 2317) for the relief of Lillian LaBauve Linney was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lillian LaBauve Linney, widow of Fred C. Linney, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her husband, the said Fred C. Linney, who died September 19, 1941, as a result of injuries sustained on September 17, 1941, when the car in which he was riding was struck by an Army truck at the intersection of College Avenue and Johnson Street in the Parish of Lafayette, State of Louisiana: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CHARLES BRAUCH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2251) for the relief of Charles Brauch, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$1,639.75"; and in line 7, after the word "for", to insert "damages and", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Brauch, the sum of \$1,639.75, in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for damages and personal injuries suffered by him as a result of an automobile accident which occurred on the Pacific Highway, being United States Highway No. 99, about 3 miles south of Sutherlin, Oreg., on July 31, 1940, when the truck which he was operating was struck by a truck owned by the United States and operated by the United States Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FOR CERTAIN AVIATION CADETS AND STUDENTS

The bill (S. 2275) to amend section 10 of Public Law No. 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, to grant National Service Life Insurance in the cases of certain Army flying cadets and aviation students who died as the result of aviation accident in line of duty between October 8, 1940, and June 3, 1941, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 602 (d) of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended by section 10 of Public Law No. 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 20, 1941, be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of (d) (2) thereof and adding the following: "*Provided*, That if such person serving as a flying cadet or aviation student, Air Corps, Army, between October 8, 1940, and June 3, 1941, the date of approval of Public Law No. 97 and Public Law No. 99, Seventy-seventh Congress, and died as the result of an aviation accident incurred in line of duty while in such active service, such person shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted an aggregate amount of insurance of not less than \$10,000. Any additional insurance granted by virtue of this proviso shall be payable in the manner provided by this section."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had

disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WOODRUM, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. STARNES, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. CASE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

REGULATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHEELER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on Senate bill 210. The report was presented yesterday and has been printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 210) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of freight forwarders.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, this bill originally was introduced by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and myself. When Senate bill 2009, the general transportation act, was before the Senate, inquiry was made as to why that bill did not include a provision for the regulation of freight forwarders. Both the Senator from Kansas and I stated at that time that we preferred to examine the entire subject more closely before proposing legislation on that point.

Subsequently we introduced a bill for the purpose of regulating freight forwarders; long hearings were held on the measure; it came before the Senate, and passed the Senate, as I recall, unanimously. Heretofore freight forwarders have never been regulated. This was a new industry which had sprung up, so to speak, over night. The measure now before us provides for the regulation of freight forwarders along the same general lines that other carriers of freight have been regulated. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix rates and requires that freight forwarders obtain permits before they may engage in business. Heretofore, as a result of nonregulation, a great many practices sprang up in the industry of which complaint was made.

The bill passed the House of Representatives in a form which resulted in certain differences between the House and the Senate. We held conferences for a considerable period of time, and the differences were finally ironed out. Every member of the conference committee on the part of the House and of the conference committee on the part of the Senate has agreed upon the final form of the bill. I believe when the industry comes under regulation, while there may arise some necessity for amending the bill in the future, the effect will be salutary. On the whole, the

Congress has followed the line adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulating trucks, busses, railroads, and other common carriers.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator will recall that when this bill passed the Senate, if my memory serves me aright—it was passed several months ago—there was no provision exempting any particular type of user of forwarding facilities, and I think when the bill was considered by the House there was an amendment added to it. I inquired of the Senator several weeks ago about the status of that matter. What provision on that subject was included in the conference report? It was complained to me by someone that there were certain large mail-order houses, for instance, which under the House bill would be exempt from any provision whatever in regard to the act. Does the Senator recall about that?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes. We wrote in a provision on the point to which the Senator refers. As the bill passed the Senate, it included a provision prohibiting mail-order houses and similar large freight shippers from entering the freight-forwarding business.

Mr. BARKLEY. They could carry their own freight, I presume, but they could not become common carriers for others.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct. When the bill went to the House, the House exempted them. Under the conference report as it comes to the Senate, such firms are permitted to remain in the forwarding business for a period of 3 years, but the Interstate Commerce Commission is given the right to investigate and to determine whether such activities on their part are against the public interest; and if they are found to be against public policy, then the Interstate Commerce Commission can prevent them engaging in the business.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, during the 3-year period, if the Interstate Commerce Commission makes a finding, after investigation, that the public interest would require their inclusion, then they may issue such an order. Beyond the 3-year period, it is absolutely in the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct. In other words, the Commission can issue a cease-and-desist order if they find their engaging in the freight-forwarding business is against the public interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nomination of Roger W. Creer, to be postmaster at

Spanish Fork, Utah, in place of R. W. Creer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William B. Young to be Paymaster General and Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY—OFFICERS ADVANCED IN RANK FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lt. William L. Kabler to be advanced 30 numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Edward H. O'Hare to be advanced 30 numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS, ETC., DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature; that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives, and that the Appropriations Committee be authorized to submit reports during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 11, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 7, 1942:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

William B. Young to be Paymaster General and Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, term of 4 years from June 1, 1942.

ADVANCE IN RANK IN THE NAVY

To be advanced 30 numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle

Lt. William L. Kabler

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Edward H. O'Hare

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Edward Gardiner Latch, pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, who art the Refuge and Strength of Thy people in every age and who art our Refuge and Strength in this present hour, bless us, we beseech Thee, as we lift our hearts to Thee. We pray for strength of body and spirit. We pray for steadiness of mind and heart. Grant unto us the strength and steadiness of Jesus that amid uncertainty, and criticism, and even seeming defeat, we may have His victorious spirit.

Help us to do our duty, difficult though it may be. Help us to stand by our high ideals, no matter how rough the way. Help us to be true to Thee that in sincerity and truth we may keep our Nation in the path that leads to life and liberty and happiness for all.

"Set our feet on lofty places;

Gird our lives that they may be
Armored with all Christlike graces
In the fight to set men free.

Grant us wisdom,
Grant us courage,

That we fail not man nor Thee!"

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4402. An act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6430. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GLASS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. NYE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in

which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6927. An act to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL—1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree with the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Virginia, as chairman of the House conference committee, agree to bring back the T. V. A. amendment adopted by the Senate yesterday and give us a separate vote on it in case the Senate conferees do not recede?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman that there are a number of amendments in the independent offices appropriation bill that have to be carefully considered by the House conferees. I would not feel justified in making any agreement to bring back a particular amendment, but I will say to the gentleman that I can assure him the matter will be gone into, the gentleman will be conferred with in every particular in order to see what ought to be done, but I think there ought to be a free conference.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I would not want to tie the hands of the conferees, of course, but unless the Senate recedes from this amendment, I want a separate vote on it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a complicated amendment, which will have to be studied carefully. We propose to do that. The gentleman from Alabama, who is not present, is on the committee and is interested in it. I agreed not to take it up until he returns, so I can assure the gentleman it will have very painstaking consideration.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to earnestly join with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] in expressing the hope that the conference committee will give us a chance to vote on the T. V. A. amendment unless it can be worked out satisfactorily so that the T. V. A. will not be damaged or impeded

in its very necessary work at the present time. I do not think the Members of the House want to impede the activities of the T. V. A. in the war effort and I hope we can have a separate vote unless the Senate conferees will recede or unless the matter can be ironed out satisfactorily, so that the T. V. A. will not be damaged.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I have gone over the amendment very carefully, and I am hopeful that the conference can work it out to our satisfaction, but unless that is done we would like to have a vote on this amendment when the conference report comes back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection; and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. WOODRUM of Virginia, FITZPATRICK, HOUSTON, STARNES of Alabama, HENDRICKS, WIGGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and CASE of South Dakota.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS]?

There was no objection.

THE FALL OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, Bataan and Corregidor have fallen. The flag of the Rising Sun has replaced the Stars and Stripes. They fell, not from any lack of valor or fortitude on the part of their defenders, who have written a new epic into military history, but because of a blundering, muddling, indecisive policy of selfish isolationism and pacifism on the part of this, which should have been the mightiest nation the world has ever seen.

To what extent this disastrous policy was due to the influence and activities of our enemies abroad and how much of it was due to the ignorance of those who deliberately drew a curtain over their own eyes to obstruct their own vision, is too humiliating to admit. This much we must admit. Such a policy brought us to the most critical period in the history of civilization, totally impotent to measure up to the high standard our own past had set for us.

Now that the end has come, it can be said that determined and costly attempts were made to replenish the food, medicines, and ammunition of the besieged spots—with but small success. Too late we have learned the truth of the sad prophetic words of the illustrious MacArthur—"Too little and too late."

Although humiliated, we are not disheartened. In our sorrow is no note of defeatism. We have no thought, no

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

JUNE 4, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6430]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 123, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *\$534,422: Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

National defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while a from their homes without other compensation from the United State an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for printing and binding.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,394,632; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$119,788,628; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and in line 3 of the restored matter strike out "\$270,535" and insert in lieu thereof \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,375,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$854,998; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: *Provided further, That not exceeding \$90,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$13,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: *Provided further, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468); and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,311,292; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out amended to read as follows: , *and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *\$135,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$1,100,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$600,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *law books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$9,068,677*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$9,504,192*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *purchase as provided by section 6 of the Act approved*

April 28, 1942 (*Public Law Numbered 527*); and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

SEC. 5. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 6. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50, but this limitation shall not apply to the Office of Government Reports and the Selective Service System: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 24; 30, 32, 34, 113, 114, and 115.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,
JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 6430, making appropriations for the executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the salary of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, and 4, relating to the National Resources Planning Board: Appropriates \$534,422 for salaries and expenses of the Board, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$668,845, as proposed by the House, and includes the language of the Senate restricting the functions of the Board to work authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board. Funds for national defense activities, proposed by the House, and eliminated by the Senate, are restored to provide \$200,000 for this purpose, including not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment without regard to certain laws; and \$20,000 for printing and binding.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6, relating to the Office of Government Reports: Appropriates \$1,075,000 for salaries and expenses, and \$18,730 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,475,000 and \$25,000, respectively, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Corrects a total.

Amendments Nos. 10, 12, 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Limits the amounts which may be expended for travel from the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses to \$130,356, and from national defense funds to \$412,020, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$5,500,000 for salaries and expenses under the regular salary appropriation, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$5,861,527, as proposed by the House; provides \$7,446,128 for salaries and expenses, national defense, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,491,908, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of funds appropriated to the Civil Service Commission.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel from regular salaries and expense funds to \$52,110, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 for regular salaries and expenses, of which \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,300,000, of which \$1,401,500 may be expended in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House; limits the amount which may be expended for travel from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, national defense, to \$112,140, as proposed by the Senate; appro-

priates \$2,655,159 for salaries and expenses, national defense, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,667,619, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of funds appropriated to the Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, and 28, relating to administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Loan Agency: Provides \$241,575, for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House; eliminates funds for the purchase of newspapers and attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, for temporary employment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Amendment No. 29, relating to the Electric Home and Farm Authority: Provides \$200,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, relating to the Export-Import Bank of Washington: Restores the paragraph proposed to be eliminated by the Senate and amends the amount made available for administrative expenses so as to provide \$200,000 for such purpose, instead of \$270,535, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33, relating to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Appropriates \$1,375,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$1,500,938, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35, 36, and 37, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Provides \$14,621,499 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,041,343, as proposed by the House, limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$854,998, instead of \$806,837, as proposed by the Senate; restores the language of the House limiting the amount which may be expended for public relations and education division work in the District of Columbia, amended to provide that not exceeding \$90,000 shall be expended for such purpose; strikes out the proposal of the Senate prohibiting the use of any funds in the District of Columbia for public relations and education work; and eliminates the provision of the House making \$50,000 available for tests by the Bureau of Standards in connection with the development of suitable materials for low cost housing.

Amendment No. 38, relating to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Provides \$400,000 for administrative expenses of this agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,443, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 39, 40, and 41, relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Provides \$13,500,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$15,153,712, as proposed by the House, and \$12,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$600,000, instead of \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the House making \$50,000 available for tests by the Bureau of Standards in connection with the development of materials for low cost housing, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House setting forth the statute under which the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, etc., eliminating the proposal of the

Senate with reference thereto; and strikes out the proposal of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the maintenance of regional offices.

Amendments Nos. 42, 43 and 44, relating to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Provides \$10,311,292 for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,335,292, as proposed by the House, and \$10,310,792, as proposed by the Senate; limits the amount which may be expended for travel expense to \$207,000, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the language of the House with reference to the purchase of periodicals and newspapers, limiting the amount available for that purpose to \$500.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses from regular appropriations to \$166,500, provides \$2,000,000 for salaries and expenses of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$2,303,125, and \$1,217,500, respectively, as proposed by the House; and corrects two totals; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 50, 51 and 52, relating to the Federal Trade Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expense to \$124,380, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,252,224, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 53, 54, 55 and 56, relating to general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$135,000, instead of \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the authorization for the use of funds for attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$1,100,000 for this activity, of which not to exceed \$600,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$1,226,540 and \$707,090, respectively, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000 and \$500,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57, relating to salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: Appropriates \$19,656,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,656,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 58, 59, and 60, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Appropriates \$16,700,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$22,000,000, as proposed by the House, for elimination of grade crossings, strikes out the paragraph in the House Bill providing \$500,000 for public lands highways, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68, relating to the United States Housing Authority: Provides \$4,277,132 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,526,930, as proposed by the House; limits the amount available for traveling expenses to \$243,993; strikes out provisions in the House bill for the purchase of automobiles, the purchase of books, etc., attendance at meetings, the preparation and transportation of exhibits, the employment of persons or organizations without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the use of funds for informational and educational purposes, and for tests in connection with the development of materials for use in low cost housing, and prohibits the use of funds for

informational service functions, all as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$13,000,000 is provided for annual contributions, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, relating to the General Accounting Office: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$145,845, as proposed by the Senate; restores the language of the House with reference to the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, amended to provide that not to exceed \$100 may be expended for periodicals; makes \$100,000 of the appropriation for contingent expenses and \$12,000 for printing and binding immediately available as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: These amendments place specific restrictions on the amounts which may be expended for travel expenses. The House conferees have agreed to such limitations with the exception of amendments 78 to 83, inclusive, with reference to safety of employces, signal safety systems, and locomotive inspection and the restrictions are eliminated in connection with these items.

Amendments Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$59,328, and adjusts the total amount available for salaries and expenses due to such limitation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,071,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House for an aircraft engine research laboratory; strikes out the provision in the House bill increasing the limit of cost of such laboratory; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99 and 100, relating to the National Archives: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$4,400, and strikes out the authorization of funds for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,032,725, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,134,325, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 101, 102, and 103, relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Appropriates \$200,000 for this activity, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 104, 105, and 106, relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$270,000, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$4,850,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,380,000, as proposed by the House, and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 107, 108, and 109, relating to the Tariff Commission: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$16,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$853,200, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$810,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 110, 111, 112, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority: Provides for the construction of terminals on the Tennessee River, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House permitting the purchase of automobiles amended to require compliance with section 6 of the act of April 28, 1942; and limits the amount expendable for travel to \$615,236, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 116, 117, 118, and 119: Provides that the construction fund of the United States Maritime Commission shall be available for loans to contractors and subcontractors in accordance with and to carry out Executive Order 9112; provides funds for the support of a marine school in Maine; and corrects a total; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 120: Excepts citizens of the Philippines from the requirements of section 3 of the bill relating to citizenship.

Amendment No. 121: Inserts the provision of the Senate limiting expenditures for travel to the budget estimates submitted therefor.

Amendment No. 122: Inserts the provision of the Senate limiting expenditures for newspapers and periodicals, amended so as to permit the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with performance of the authorized functions of the agencies involved.

Amendment No. 123: Corrects a section number.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement by the committee of conference:

Amendment No. 7, providing that appropriations in the bill for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented from any other source by funds in excess of \$600,000.

Amendments Nos. 9, 11 and 13, relating to the Board of Legal Examiners, Civil Service Commission.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, relating to the Alley Dwelling Authority.

Amendment No. 24, relating to payment of compensation to Goodwin Watson, an employee of the Federal Communications Commission.

Amendment No. 30, relating to the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

Amendment No. 32, relating to travel expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Amendment No. 34, relating to the laws under which expenditures of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall be administered.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Amendment No. 115, relating to the use of funds of the Maritime Commission for the construction of barges to be used in the transportation of oil, gasoline, and so forth.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,
JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
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Managers on the part of the House.



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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

No. 106

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our blessed Father in heaven, between the night of doubt and the day of triumph, enable us to rejoice that the brightest crowns will be given those who have striven and sacrificed for somebody's sake. Work for others rescues from the captivity of selfishness and makes the worth of life supremely grand.

Allow not ambition, dear Lord, to cloud our gaze but inspire us to do without the things we want that others may have the things they need. With the memories of Thy blessed mercies, crowned and glorified in the unveiled cross, may we still cry, "How beautiful it is to be alive, doing some good, giving our share, stooping in some small, simple ways to help set the world rejoicing!" Have pity upon any who shut out the holy light of our Master and dream that their own light is day. Teach us over and over again the unalterable truth that we pass, but deeds of loving kindness endure. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, relative to the shortage of horseshoe nails.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks and include a short address by representatives from the United States Marine Corps League of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

REPORTS REQUIRED OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I assume that I am receiving similar letters to those received by other Members of Congress from people engaged in the production of defense materials, complaining of the tremendous burdens imposed on them in the form of questionnaires by the departments, and in the making up of reports of no consequence, all of which causes much delay in the work of defense production. I have received these protests and I shall insert in the RECORD some of them, together with a brief editorial. I hope it will result in the Government taking some action looking to fewer requests of various defense industries throughout the country, resulting in delay of war production.

Mr. RICH. The reports that the O. P. M. are asking of people are the same as those filed with the income-tax collector in January.

Mr. TREADWAY. They ought not to be required.

Mr. RICH. They are very voluminous.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend this matter with an editorial in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Shipping Board News Chronicle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of a memorial address, which I delivered May 30 last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONFERENCE REPORT—INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 4630, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1943, and for other purposes, which I send to the desk.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 123, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$534,422; *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"National defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for printing and binding.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,394,632"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$119,788,628"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and in line 3 of the restored matter strike out "\$270,535" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$854,998"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not exceeding \$90,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: "*Provided further*, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,311,292"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out amended to read as follows: ", and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$135,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "law books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,068,677"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,504,192"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "purchase as provided by section 6 of the Act approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 527)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 5. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Sec. 6. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50, but this limitation shall not apply to the Office of Government Reports and the Selective Service System: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 24, 30, 32, 34, 113, 114, and 115.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,
JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 6430, making appropriations for the executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the salary of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, and 4, relating to the National Resources Planning Board: Appropriates \$534,422 for salaries and expenses of the Board, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$668,845, as proposed by the House, and includes the language of the Senate restricting the functions of the Board to work authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board. Funds for national defense activities, proposed by the House, and eliminated by the Senate, are restored to provide \$200,000 for this purpose, including not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment without regard to certain laws; and \$20,000 for printing and binding.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6, relating to the Office of Government Reports: Appropriates \$1,075,000 for salaries and expenses, and \$18,730 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,475,000 and \$25,000, respectively, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Corrects a total.

Amendments Nos. 10, 12, 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Limits the amounts which may be expended for travel from the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses to \$130,356, and from national defense funds to \$412,020, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$5,500,000 for salaries and expenses under the regular salary appropriation, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$5,861,527, as proposed by the House; provides \$7,446,128 for salaries and expenses, national defense, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,491,908, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of funds appropriated to the Civil Service Commission.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel from regular salaries and expense funds to \$52,110, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 for regular salaries and expenses, of which \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,300,000, of which \$1,401,500 may be expended in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House; limits the amount which may be expended for travel from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, national defense, to \$112,140, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,655,159 for salaries and expenses, national defense, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,667,619, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of funds appropriated to the Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, and 28, relating to administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Loan Agency: Provides \$241,575, for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House; eliminates funds for the purchase of newspapers and attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, for temporary employment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Amendment No. 29, relating to the Electric Home and Farm Authority: Provides \$200,000 for salaries and administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, relating to the Export-Import Bank of Washington: Restores the paragraph proposed to be eliminated by the Senate and amends the amount made available for administrative expenses so as to provide \$200,000 for such purpose, instead of \$270,535, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33, relating to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Appropriates

\$1,375,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$1,500,938, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35, 36, and 37, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Provides \$14,621,499 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,041,343, as proposed by the House, limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$854,998, instead of \$806,837, as proposed by the Senate; restores the language of the House limiting the amount which may be expended for public relations and education division work in the District of Columbia, amended to provide that not exceeding \$90,000 shall be expended for such purpose; strikes out the proposal of the Senate prohibiting the use of any funds in the District of Columbia for public relations and education work; and eliminates the provision of the House making \$50,000 available for tests by the Bureau of Standards in connection with the development of suitable materials for low cost housing.

Amendment No. 38, relating to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Provides \$400,000 for administrative expenses of this agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,443; as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 39, 40, and 41, relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Provides \$13,500,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$15,153,712, as proposed by the House, and \$12,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$600,000, instead of \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the House making \$50,000 available for tests by the Bureau of Standards in connection with the development of materials for low cost housing, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House setting forth the statute under which the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, etc., eliminating the proposal of the Senate with reference thereto; and strikes out the proposal of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the maintenance of regional offices.

Amendments Nos. 42, 43, and 44, relating to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Provides \$10,311,292 for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,335,292, as proposed by the House, and \$10,310,792, as proposed by the Senate; limits the amount which may be expended for travel expense to \$207,000, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the language of the House with reference to the purchase of periodicals and newspapers, limiting the amount available for that purpose to \$500.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses from regular appropriations to \$166,500, provides \$2,000,000, for salaries and expenses of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$2,303,125, and \$1,217,500, respectively, as proposed by the House; and corrects two totals; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 50, 51, and 52, relating to the Federal Trade Commission: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expense to \$124,380, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,252,224, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 53, 54, 55 and 56, relating to general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$135,000, instead of \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the authorization for the use of funds for attendance at meetings, as proposed by the

Senate; and appropriates \$1,100,000 for this activity, of which not to exceed \$600,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$1,226,540 and \$707,090, respectively, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000 and \$500,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57, relating to salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: Appropriates \$19,656,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,656,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 58, 59, and 60, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Appropriates \$16,700,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$22,000,000, as proposed by the House, for elimination of grade crossings, strikes out the paragraph in the House bill providing \$500,000 for public lands highways, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68, relating to the United States Housing Authority: Provides \$4,277,132 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,526,930, as proposed by the House; limits the amount available for traveling expenses to \$243,993; strikes out provisions in the House bill for the purchase of automobiles, the purchase of books, etc., attendance at meetings, the preparation and transportation of exhibits, the employment of persons or organizations without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the use of funds for informational and educational purposes, and for tests in connection with the development of materials for use in low cost housing, and prohibits the use of funds for informational service functions, all as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$13,000,000 is provided for annual contributions, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, relating to the General Accounting Office: Limits the amount which may be expended for travel expenses to \$145,845, as proposed by the Senate; restores the language of the House with reference to the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, amended to provide that not to exceed \$100 may be expended for periodicals; makes \$100,000 of the appropriation for contingent expenses and \$12,000 for printing and binding immediately available as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: These amendments place specific restrictions on the amounts which may be expended for travel expenses. The House conferees have agreed to such limitations with the exception of amendments 78 to 83, inclusive, with reference to safety of employees, signal safety systems, and locomotive inspection and the restrictions are eliminated in connection with these items.

Amendments Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$59,328, and adjusts the total amount available for salaries and expenses due to such limitation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,071,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House for an aircraft engine research laboratory; strikes out the provision in the House bill increasing the limit of cost of such laboratory; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99 and 100, relating to the National Archives: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$4,400, and strikes out the authorization of funds for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,032,725, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,134,325, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 101, 102, and 103, relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Appropriates \$200,000 for this activity, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 104, 105, and 106, relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$270,000, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$4,850,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,380,000, as proposed by the House, and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 107, 108, and 109, relating to the Tariff Commission: Limits the amount available for travel expenses to \$16,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$853,200, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$810,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, and corrects the total.

Amendments Nos. 110, 111, 112, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority: Provides for the construction of terminals on the Tennessee River, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House permitting the purchase of automobiles amended to require compliance with section 6 of the act of April 28, 1942; and limits the amount expendable for travel to \$615,236, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 116, 117, 118, and 119: Provides that the construction fund of the United States Maritime Commission shall be available for loans to contractors and sub-contractors in accordance with and to carry out Executive Order 9112; provides funds for the support of a marine school in Maine; and corrects a total; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 120: Exempts citizens of the Philippines from the requirements of section 3 of the bill relating to citizenship.

Amendment No. 121: Inserts the provision of the Senate limiting expenditures for travel to the Budget estimates submitted therefor.

Amendment No. 122: Inserts the provision of the Senate limiting expenditures for newspapers and periodicals, amended so as to permit the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with performance of the authorized functions of the agencies involved.

Amendment No. 123: Corrects a section number.

Amendments reported in disagreement

The following amendments are reported in disagreement by the committee of conference:

Amendment No. 7, providing that appropriations in the bill for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented from any other source by funds in excess of \$600,000.

Amendments Nos. 9, 11, and 13, relating to the Board of Legal Examiners, Civil Service Commission.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, relating to the Alley Dwelling Authority.

Amendment No. 24, relating to payment of compensation to Goodwin Watson, an employee of the Federal Communications Commission.

Amendment No. 30, relating to the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

Amendment No. 32, relating to travel expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Amendment No. 34, relating to the laws under which expenditures of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall be administered.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Amendment No. 115, relating to the use of funds of the Maritime Commission for the construction of barges to be used in the transportation of oil, gasoline, and so forth.

C. A. WOODRUM,
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JOHN M. HOUSTON,
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JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including an article that appeared in the Federal Register by Alfred Proul, Jr.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I wish I could perform a "Father Malachy's miracle" and transport the world to the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens today. The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary-day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union and the fifty-second annual anniversary-day parade of the Queens Sunday School Union will be held. Upward of 150,000 men and women and children of all Protestant denominations will participate in the parade, proudly marching under the banner of God. This event is most unique and does not have a counterpart anywhere in the world. It will be reviewed this year, as in past years, by men and women prominent in local and national affairs.

The day is marked by the closing of the public schools in Brooklyn and Queens. I should like to be able to describe in detail the vision of this parade. Beautiful floats and banners with messages of good will, thousands of children, spic and span, on a holiday of holiness, and serious-minded men and women will be in the line of march. It is an inspiring sight to those privileged to review it and a most powerful force for good. America and democracy will be preserved so long as events such as this take place.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of certain newspaper editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

PUERTO RICAN RUM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1

minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, recently I reported to the House that the Legislature of Puerto Rico planned to levy a tax on sugar for export purposes. Instead of levying a tax of 10 cents on sugar produced in that territory, the legislature provided a tax of 11 cents per gallon on all molasses shipped out of Puerto Rico. I wish to take this opportunity to compliment Governor Tugwell, who, I understand, has vetoed this legislation.

My purpose in discussing Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands at that time was to apprise the House of the huge quantities of rum which have been and which are now being shipped to the United States instead of the sugar which is so badly needed by the American housewives. I am informed that a ship has just arrived from Puerto Rico carrying mostly rum. I am informed that practically the entire cargo of that ship is composed of rum. Why is it that this ship could not bring to us some of the sugar that is so badly needed in this country at this time? Since September 1941 all statistics have become confidential and must not be used publicly. I have these statistics for my personal information, and I do not think I am violating any confidence when I tell you that these figures indicate a gigantic increase in shipments of rum from Puerto Rico to the United States. I feel it is my duty to suggest that something be done immediately to stop the shipment of rum to the United States. We do not need this rum, but we do need sugar. I feel this action of flooding this country with rum at a time when we need sugar is sufficient notice to the American beet farmer and American cane farmer to expand his fields in order that we can be self-sufficient so far as sugar is concerned in times of need.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include a poem written by Mr. Horace C. Carlisle entitled "Echoes From His Last Prayer," dedicated to the late Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., former Chaplain of the United States Senate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and to include an editorial appearing in the Shelbyville Republican on gas rationing in the Midwest.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

the C. I. O., or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the man to whom I refer is John L. Lewis. Today he has fallen from his high esteem among many who once revered him. Prompted by pique and thwarted ambition he has sought to undo much of the valuable service he has rendered to trade-unionism of America.

I do not wish to detract in any way from the worth of that service. In the history to be written in the future his leadership in the organization of the steel workers, the electrical and the automobile workers, among others, and in the bringing together with them under one fold other great groups of workmen such as the ship workers and the garment and hosiery workers, will be an important chapter in the chronicle of our times. His courage and indomitable will during these times of bitter feelings, of resistance on the part of industry frequently culminating in physical struggle and bloodshed were responsible, at least in part, for the success of this movement.

I believe that in forming this union, or this congress of unions, he performed an important service to his country as well as to the cause of trade-unionism. The workers he helped to organize sorely needed the benefits of union organization. The employer-employee relations in the mass-production industries were menaced from the workers' point of view by the twin evils of industrial monopoly of the labor market and absentee ownership. By dominating the labor market, the large employers made it impossible for the workman to seek better pay elsewhere and so compelled him to work upon its own terms or else remain idle.

Due to absentee ownership—caused by the gradual separation of the functions of production and those of control and ownership in large industry—the workers' only contact with their employer, who was possibly a banker or financier, was through a local superintendent, without authority to meet their grievances, forced by the conditions of his employment to adopt the company's point of view rather than their own. This explanation is perhaps trite, but much of the discussion upon this subject has neglected this simple and fundamental fact, that the workers in large industries who were unorganized, or who were organized in separate competing unions, were completely at the mercy of their employer as to wages and working conditions.

These facts necessitated the formation of a union with membership recruited from an entire industry and whose heads could speak for all the workers of that industry and protect their rights. In leading this vast democratic movement then, John L. Lewis aided appreciably in ameliorating the conditions of a large segment of our population and for this service deserves the gratitude of the public at large.

What then diverted the career of this leader from the service of his people? For now he has fallen into disrepute with his former admirers and has brought upon himself the condemnation of most of the representatives of labor. My own disillusionment dates from the last Presi-

dential campaign. I have not raised my voice publicly until this time because I did not wish my criticism of him to be construed as hostility to the labor movement. Organized labor had many attackers at that time who were both vocal and denunciatory, and I wished to be counted as a friend of the worker and not as his enemy. It is only now that he has attacked a man that I consider a patriotic God-fearing leader of the people, Philip Murray, the president of the C. I. O., that I feel impelled to take sides in this controversy, and let it be known where I stand.

I was not disillusioned with Mr. Lewis because he voted for Wendell Willkie. Many people that I respect did likewise. All of us, regardless of politics, consider Mr. Willkie a fine American and a worthy candidate of a great party. It was not his support of the Republican Party that caused me to lose faith in him. If, as the leader of a great labor movement, he felt that a Republican victory would help his union members it was his duty to change his party allegiance. But I knew, and we all knew, that this was not the reason he opposed President Roosevelt. I knew that his opposition was personal, it was against Roosevelt the man rather than against the policies he espoused, and that private differences with the President had turned his championship into dislike, a dislike which in a man of his nature is akin to a bitter hatred. I realized then that this man would tolerate no opposition in any field, would ride roughshod over anyone who might differ with him, and would seek to destroy those with whom he could not have his way, even in matters of a minor nature. I knew then that the courage I admired in him partook of a blind obstinacy, and that the strong will that had won for him in the early days of the C. I. O. was coupled with an uncompromising and destructive egoism that would tear down anything which it could not dominate. He turned against his friend, the President, in those days of 1940, and now in 1942 he has turned against his friend, Philip Murray, who all his life has worked hard and ungrudgingly beside him, because after he had supported Philip Murray for the presidency of the C. I. O. he found he could not own him body and soul.

I thought at that time that this vindictive and despotic nature that I had glimpsed in Mr. Lewis boded no good for our country. I wanted a strong and free labor movement, but I feared to see it under the leadership of a tyrant. I wished to see leading this movement a wise and patriotic American, brave in protecting his people from injustice, but humble in the knowledge of the responsibility of his office, and its influence for good or evil upon his country. That is why I, and how many more like me I cannot tell, breathed with relief when Mr. Murray, a man whom we knew and trusted, was elected to the presidency of the C. I. O.

Much of the criticism that has in the past year been heaped upon organized labor is, I am convinced, prompted not so much by a desire to oppress the worker

as by a lack of understanding of labor's problems and of acquaintance with its recent history. I remembered the bitter struggle with "little steel" and with the automobile manufacturers. I knew the hostility and suspicion between management and labor that was born of these struggles and that still existed through 1941. I was impatient with the strikes that delayed to some extent our production of armament during that period, because I had at that time a growing conviction that we could not escape war. We were all in Washington imbued with this fatalism, and we were desperately anxious for maximum production. I knew, however, that repressive antistrike legislation was laden with dynamite, I knew the temper of the workers, I knew they were not yet thinking in terms of war, and I had the hope which has since been justified that these delays would soon be stopped by amicable agreement. I had confidence that the leadership of the C. I. O. wanted production just as badly as I did, that it was uncompromisingly opposed to Nazi tyranny and wholeheartedly behind our war effort, and that in addition, due to a more intimate knowledge of working conditions, had a far better sense of timing as to strike prevention that I did myself. I think later events have borne me out, and since Pearl Harbor at least there is no question of work stoppages due to labor disputes.

I would not have had this trust in the solution of labor problems had John L. Lewis still been leader of the C. I. O. With an obliviousness to the recent history of European labor which I cannot understand—unless caused by his bitterness to the President—he opposed our defense program, and I do not doubt influenced many engaged in vital production with his ideas. He had also, I remember, at that time the vociferous support of those few whose opposition to the Axis dated only from the German invasion of Russia. Then the captive coal strike of 1941 was called and the Nation gasped at Lewis' effrontery. All other major labor disputes were settled or in the process of settlement at that time. We were all bending our backs to increase our industrial production. We were closer and closer to war, and with a callous disregard for the feelings of the entire country Lewis called out the miners in a controversy over a closed shop. I have never felt that the miners were not entitled to a closed shop, but I was shocked that he should so abuse his power at the time of his country's danger. He surely would not have prejudiced their rights had he waited for a more opportune time for there was no controversy as to the wages they were paid. He could have done nothing to more profoundly injure the cause of organization in the minds of the people. Good labor men were worried about the consequences, and people generally made to feel that organized labor was a selfish group that was taking advantage of the plight of the country. From that time the thought became generally prevalent that power had made John L. Lewis reckless and a dangerous influence in American life.

As to what has occurred as a background for the present controversy, much of it has, of course, been behind the scenes. Eaten by his jealousy, bitter that he no longer determined the policies for the C. I. O., with his characteristic effrontery, Lewis sought to shortcut the president of that organization and to belittle his prestige. Without consulting with Mr. Murray, he announced that he, who had previously wrecked such peace movements, would bring together the two labor organizations—the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. With becoming dignity Mr. Murray disavowed these proposals, stating that any such movement should properly emanate from the leadership of these organizations. William Green, of the A. F. of L., likewise paid no attention to the Lewis overtures. The leaders were not hostile, however, to the thought of reconciliation. I have no doubt that conversations had already been had to that end when Lewis made his announcement. Culminating whatever negotiations they might have had, at Pittsburgh in a meeting which I attended, both Mr. Murray and Mr. Green pledged peace between their organizations, with no union raiding and no jurisdictional disputes. They both relinquished for their organizations the right to strike for the duration of the war. It was a great day for organized labor, and indicated the feeling of responsibility of the membership for the welfare of their country.

Defeated in this move, Mr. Lewis then sought to embarrass the C. I. O. by attempting to collect from it a large sum which he maintained was lent by the United Mine Workers to the former group in its early organization days. His mine workers refused to pay dues to the C. I. O. until the money was repaid. That this claim was insincere is patent from the facts. Never during Mr. Lewis' presidency, nor even during the first year of Mr. Murray's incumbency, was there any claim made for the return of this amount. The timing of this demand shortly after Mr. Murray's rebuke in the A. F. of L. incident shows plainly that it was merely a pretext, that Mr. Lewis' intention was to embarrass the C. I. O. and its president, Mr. Murray. He had again shown his vindictiveness. Since he could no longer dominate the C. I. O., his own creation, he tried to injure and destroy it.

Simultaneously a campaign of attack against Mr. Murray was started among the mine workers by the salaried henchmen of Lewis with the view of unseating Murray as vice president of the mine workers. It must be remembered that Murray received no compensation as president of the C. I. O. and that at this time the steel workers group was only an organizing group and not a full-fledged union with salaried officers. The only compensation Mr. Murray received was as vice president of the United Mine Workers, and Lewis determined to drive him from that position.

This maneuver must have been apparent to the steel workers, who are devoted to Mr. Murray to a man, and who, indeed, revere him almost as a saint. The delegates met together, formed the United

Steel Workers, and unanimously elected Mr. Murray as the president, with an adequate salary. There was no question where they stood. The other large unions comprising the C. I. O. also rallied to Mr. Murray's support and strongly condemned John Lewis for his destructive tactics. Even high officials of the United Mine Workers, particularly those in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, whose jobs were at the mercy of Lewis' policy board, proclaimed their loyalty to Murray. In the final scene of the farce Lewis, amid charges against Murray of disloyalty to unionism, declared the office of vice president of the Mine Workers vacant.

This might appear to some as merely a quarrel within a labor organization and a matter of indifference to the general public. It is much more than that. There is no body of men in America today whose unity and all-out effort is more necessary to the winning of the war than organized labor. There is likewise no body of men who are more zealous or determined in their course of action when they become aroused. Labor and its leadership are burning convinced that their future depends upon victory in war. The two unions have buried the hatchet. This war is a crusade to them and they will not tolerate Lewis stirring up trouble in labor ranks and jamming the wheels of production. They feel that the survival of this country is far less important to him than the survival of his own autocratic power. He is out to make trouble, and it is up to us to see that he is not successful.

We feel in Pennsylvania in the heart of the heavy industrial district—and our sentiments are echoed in Detroit, on the Atlantic coast, and in every section where the wheels of industry grind out material for war—that John L. Lewis has outlived his usefulness as a leader, that he has fallen from his high estate as a spokesman for working people, and that he is on his way to becoming one of the most sinister figures in contemporary American life.

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

BOARD OF LEGAL EXAMINERS

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOUSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, the Board of Legal Examiners was established by the President in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order 8743 of April 23, 1941. It began work last summer and has been functioning during the present fiscal year on an allocation of funds made by the Civil Service Commission. The independent offices bill for 1943 included about \$100,000 in the total for the Civil Service Commission to finance this work. The House committee disapproved this item and recommended a prohibition on the use of funds for the Board. There was no contest on the floor of the House. The Senate committee recommended elimination of the prohibition, and, as the bill

passed the Senate, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to sustain the Board from its general funds.

The establishment of the Board derives from the report of the distinguished Committee on Civil Service Improvement, headed by Mr. Justice Reed. The primary functions of the Board are to hold competitive examinations for the establishment of registers of attorneys available for the Government service, and, pending the establishment of registers, to pass noncompetitively on the qualifications of persons selected for appointment by the various departments and agencies. Only in the lower grades will written examinations be employed, and even there they will be designed to test capacity rather than memory. In all instances the examining process will lean heavily upon oral interviews before examining committees drawn from the profession itself. Most important of all, the examination and the interviews will be conducted throughout the country with the result that recruitment for the Government legal service will proceed on a Nation-wide scale. This is a matter of considerable importance under ordinary circumstances. It is uniquely important at the present time when experienced lawyers everywhere are eager to serve the Government, if only for the duration of the war.

Since the establishment of the Board more than 200 oral examinations have been held and more than 1,200 appointments have been cleared, involving individuals from every State in the Union, from almost every law school in the country, and with every conceivable type of experience and background.

In some instances examinations are given outside of Washington, as where the appointment is in the field or where the nominee is at a distance from the Capital and should not be permitted to come here until his appointment has been approved. In such cases the examination is given by a regional committee composed of distinguished practitioners or judges in the area in which the applicant lives. Ultimately the Board will establish standing regional committees to function on a permanent though voluntary basis throughout the country. This system of regional administration will bring to bear upon the selection of attorneys for the Government service the insight and professional ability of the various local bars. The regional committees will also play a crucial part in the administration of the competitive program for the establishment of registers.

While the Board has no power to effect appointments, it can and does serve as a clearing house for the hundreds of applicants who come to Washington in search of legal employment without established contacts or knowledge of the employment situation. Such persons are interviewed and given whatever information may be of use to them in presenting their applications to agencies having positions to fill. Moreover, the Board also receives numerous applications by mail, which are carefully cataloged and made available to the various agencies

which may desire to examine them. In this way many of the worst features of the present employment practice are ameliorated pending the development of a recruitment program on a national scale.

The Board consists of the Solicitor General and the Chief Legal Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, as members ex officio and, as members appointed by the President, five of the chief law officers of the Government, two law teachers, and two practicing attorneys. Its members at the present time are Solicitor General Fahy, acting chairman; John Q. Cannon, Civil Service Commission; Clifford J. Durr, member of the Federal Communications Commission; Edward H. Foley, general counsel of the Treasury Department; Abe Fortas, general counsel of the National Power Policy Committee and acting director of the Division of Power of the Department of Interior; Gerard D. Reilly, member of the National Labor Relations Board; Paul R. Hays, of the faculty of law at Columbia University and a member of the New York State Board of Mediation; M. T. Van Hecke, professor at the Law School of the University of North Carolina; Marion Smith, a distinguished member of the Atlanta bar; and Philip J. Wickser, a member of the New York State Board of Law Examiners and an attorney in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON. I yield.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Who is the Executive Director, or the secretary of the Board? Is it not Mr. Wickser?

Mr. HOUSTON. Wickser; yes.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Is not Mr. Wickser the Government attorney who wrote the Government's brief which in the Supreme Court led to the conviction of Earl Browder?

Mr. HOUSTON. I think that is absolutely correct. I may say to my friend from Massachusetts that in the event there is any controversy over the Americanism of Mr. Wickser he has volunteered to step clear out of this picture, which I think is very fine on his part.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Wickser was former secretary to Mr. Chief Justice Stone. His loyalty and his record speak for themselves.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think that is right.

The Board of Legal Examiners has been at work for less than a year, but the record of the appropriation hearings leaves no doubt that it has made substantial progress. It has the confidence of the Attorney General and of the various Government counsel upon whose appointees it must pass. It has the support of the American Bar Association and the approval of the law schools. The Civil Service Commission, originally partial to a different program, has expressed complete satisfaction with the administration of the present plan. These are solid achievements which will be wasted unless the Senate's view prevails, and I urge that the House agree with the Senate.

(Mr. HOUSTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN.]

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection. (The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HAINES for today and Friday on account of important personal business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 5, 1942, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Friday, June 5, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Friday, June 5, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearing in connection with the Federal Communications Commission.

(Tuesday, June 16, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, June 16, 1942.

Business to be considered: H. R. 7002, to increase agricultural purchasing power and to meet the need of combating malnutrition among the people of low income by defining and making certain a reasonable definition and standard for nonfat dry milk solids.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Tuesday, June 9, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, June 9, for consideration of war housing, room 1304, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, June 11, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 11, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 7105, to provide for the suspension, during the war of operating differential subsidy agreements and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1713. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 22, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and two illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Hocking River, Ohio, and in the vicinity of

Athens, Ohio, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 762); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1714. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1943, amounting to \$4,825,000, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations and proposed authorization for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds (H. Doc. No. 766); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 144. Joint resolution designating June 13, 1942, as MacArthur Day, and authorizing its appropriate observance; without amendment (Rept. No. 2211). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOWNS: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 1322. A bill for the relief of Frank Burgess Bruce; without amendment (Rept. No. 2208). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana: Committee on War Claims. S. 1075. An act for the relief of George S. Geer; without amendment (Rept. No. 2209). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana: Committee on War Claims. S. 1667. An act for the relief of Mike Chetkovich; without amendment (Rept. No. 2210). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 7188. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 7189. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Code; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio:

H. R. 7190. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works in the basin of the Hocking River, Ohio, for flood control; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 7191. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 7192. A bill to provide for the adoption of a Housing Code regulating the use, occupancy, safety, and sanitary conditions of dwellings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 68: Concurrent resolution expressing the appreciation and gratitude of Congress for the heroic work of the officers and crews of oil tankers; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. Res. 500. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before Subcommittee No. 3 of said committee on the bill (H. R. 7067) relative to injunctions against illegitimate labor practices and outlawing racketeering; to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3012. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Epworth Methodist Church, New Castle, Pa., urging immediate legislation which will remove alcoholic liquor and vice from around

and in the training camps of the armed forces of our country; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3013. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Mrs. Eldon Katz, corresponding secretary, Woman's Society of Christian Service of Munith, Mich., and signed by 61 other residents of Jackson County, Mich., urging enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3014. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Coopers International Union of North America, Local Union 65, at San Francisco, Calif., relative to House bill 6486, a bill to increase the salaries of certain postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3015. By Mr. WHEAT: Petition of members of the First Baptist Church of Decatur, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3016. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Arthur, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3017. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Decatur, Ill., urging early passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3018. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Oreana, Welden, and rural routes 1, 2, and 5, of Decatur and Argenta, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3019. Also, petition of the women of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Mahomet Methodist Church, Mahomet, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3020. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stoker and Mr. and Mrs. Earl A. Wheeler, of Decatur, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3021. By Mr. White: Petition of the Worth While Club of Moscow, Idaho, concerning conservation of food materials now being manufactured into liquor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3022. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of L. C. Larson and other citizens of West Branch, Iowa, urging the passage of Senate bill 860, providing for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech of the president general of the American Irish Historical Society.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILLIE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE]?

There was no objection.

INDIANA LEADS IN OVERSUBSCRIPTION OF MAY WAR BONDS

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, if members of the Hoosier delegation are strutting a bit today, or if our chests are somewhat expanded, there is a very good reason for it. For the announcement has just been made that Indiana led all other States of the Union in war bond sales for May, oversubscribing its quota by 15 percent.

The following news story, which I believe should be printed in the RECORD in capital letters, is a source of pride to all Hoosiers and a challenge to the patriotism and generosity of all other Americans:

[From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel of Saturday, June 6, 1942]

INDIANA LEADS IN OVERSUBSCRIPTION OF MAY WAR BONDS

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—Indiana led all other States in the Nation's May war bond sales by exceeding its quota 15 percent, Wray E. Fleming, State administrator of the war saving staff, announced today.

With the highest percentage of oversubscription, the State marked up a sales total of \$14,252,399.26. One of the 116 reporting units still must be added to this total. The May quota for the State was \$12,894,300.

The State's quota for June has been set at \$14,876,200, almost \$2,000,000 higher than that for May, Fleming said.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article on the Alaskan Highway by Richard Neuberger.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement I made before the House Committee on the Civil Service, and also a letter and a telegram from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered last night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address I made with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT] last night, in opposition to the repeal of the poll tax.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday last, at the observance of the one hundred and thirty-fourth birthday of Jefferson Davis, I delivered an address in the rotunda of the Capitol. I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein that address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial relating to the fact that four sons of President Roosevelt are on the fighting front.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein three editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the Washington Daily News of June 5, written by William Philip Simms. It is entitled "Finland's Status."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a recent editorial appearing in the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain quotations from a newspaper or magazine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 4, 1942.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there is no controversy, so far as I know, about anything embodied in the conference report. It is a unanimous report. There are several amendments that will come up afterward about which there will probably be some discussion, but, so far as the conference report is concerned, I do not see why we should not dispense with the further reading of the statement, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

VETO MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 778)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5329, a bill "for the relief of J. J. McIntosh."

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$300 to J. J. McIntosh, of Bexley, Miss., in settlement of his claim against the United States on account of the damage to his automobile as a result of an accident which occurred on April 12, 1940, near Leakesville, Miss.

The claimant was appointed as a census enumerator in his locality in Mississippi on April 9, and on April 12 he received a request from his supervisor to report at Leakesville, some 12 miles distant from his home, for a conference. At the conclusion of the conference, while the claimant was en route to his home, his automobile was run into by a drunken driver, resulting in the complete demolition of the claimant's car, and resulting in a certain injury to the claimant. The claim was filed with the Employees' Compensation Commission for the personal injury sustained, as a result of which the claimant was paid an amount of \$144.44.

The contract of employment of the claimant did not require the use of his privately owned automobile. Since he could have employed other means of transportation, he was using his car on the night in question as a matter of personal convenience. Obviously, the Government is neither legally nor morally responsible as the insurer of the private property of an employee, especially when the property is used for the convenience of the employee.

I regret, therefore, that I do not feel that I would be justified in giving the bill my approval.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1942.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message, together with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBIA BOAT & BARGE SYSTEM, INC.
(H. DOC. NO. 779)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 4999, a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to determine and render judgment for any losses suffered by the Columbia Boat & Barge System, Inc.

It appears to be claimed by the Columbia Boat & Barge System, Inc., that early in 1933 its representatives made inquiries of the United States district engineer at Portland, and of the Superintendent of Lighthouses, whether it was feasible for the company to engage in transportation by boat and barge to and from the upper Columbia River district. The claimant asserts that it received assurances in the affirmative, and that it proceeded to expend moneys in building up an organization for that purpose and to obtain contracts for the transportation of wheat.

It further appears from the War Department reports that on April 11, 1933, a break occurred in the Dalles-Celilo Canal, which empties into the Columbia River. Navigation was not restored in the canal until November 1934. It is asserted by the claimant that this circumstance prevented it from transporting wheat by barge from the upper part of the State of Washington. The claimant seems to contend that there were negligence and undue delay on the part of the Government in repairing the break in the canal, and asserts a claim against the Government for moneys expended by it in preparing to operate, and for profits which it failed to make because of the closing of the canal.

The bill under consideration, unlike other private jurisdictional bills, would not merely waive the immunity of the United States to suit and afford a judicial remedy on the same basis as though the United States were a private individual or corporation but would go as far as establishing and assuming liability on the part of the Government and remitting the matter to the Court of Claims merely for the purpose of computing the amount due.

The alleged losses said to have been sustained by the claimant were similar to those that might have been suffered by any member of the public who had expected and planned to use the canal for the purposes of navigation and found it impossible to do so because of the closure of the canal resulting from a

break. Even if it were the fact that the Government could have repaired the canal much sooner than it did, as is contended by the claimant, this fact is not sufficient to justify the payment of losses to a prospective user of the waterway. Were it to assume liability in this instance, the Government might be confronted with other similar claims on the part of other prospective users of the canal, and might also be presented with claims on the part of other individuals who claim to have suffered by reason of delay of governmental action. The situation presented in claims of this type is entirely different from that involved in claims for personal injuries of property damage caused by the negligence of a Government officer or employee under circumstances in which a private employer would be liable for the acts of his agents or employees.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I am constrained to reach the conclusion that the Government should not assume the liability contemplated by this legislation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1942.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message, together with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein a telegram which I have today received from Walter L. Pierpont, president of the Association of Omaha Taxpayers, and the reply I have sent to the telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Senate adopted about 123 amendments to the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill. We have worked them over very carefully and have agreed on all but 13, which come back in disagreement and will be considered after we have disposed of the conference report.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, was \$16,150,459 above the Budget estimate. If the motions which the House conferees shall make with respect to the bill are adopted by the House and the bill enacted in that form, it will be \$19,002,303 below the Budget estimates. So far as I know there are no controversies embodied in the conference report itself. As I previously stated, there are several other matters in technical disagreement which we will take up after the conference report is disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I will take just a minute for the purpose of emphasizing my satisfaction in the fact that this bill, as recommended by the conferees to the House, is some \$14,000,000 below the House figures and over \$19,000,000 below the Budget figures.

It seems to me this is about the first time in the memory of man that an important appropriation bill has come back to the House with substantial reductions below the House figures. It is not a long step, but, certainly, it is a step in the right direction. We may say it is at least a short step in the direction of the elimination of nonessential expenditures in order that every possible dollar may be available for our all-out war effort.

The following figures give the picture:

The bill, as passed by the House, was under Budget \$5,119,115.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, was under Budget \$19,964,653.

The bill, as recommended by the Conferees, is under Budget \$19,002,303.

The amount of Budget estimates, \$2,109,887,431.66.

Amount of bill, as recommended by Congress, \$2,090,885,128.66.

B'll is under Budget estimates by \$19,002,303.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 7: Page 7, line 10, insert "The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented by funds from any source aggregating in excess of \$600,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the pending amendment deals with the Office of Government Reports. The House gave this agency \$1,475,000 for operating purposes, and \$25,000 for printing and binding. The Senate reduced it to \$1,075,000, or by \$400,000, and reduced the amount for printing and binding to \$18,730. The Senate also wrote into the bill a limitation to the effect that the Office of Government Reports appropriation shall not be supplemented from any other source by more than \$600,000. Obviously the Senate had the idea that the O. G. R. could obtain funds from the President's fund, if he were disposed to make allocations therefrom. I merely want to make the record clear, because it occurs to me that there are certain abuses in the matter of overdoing publicity in the way of movies, radio, and lecture material, and so forth. Recently I made a reexamination of the reports that came from the Budget Bureau to the Committee on Appropriations, dated June 25, 1941, a rather interesting document of 163 pages long, which deals with 153 agencies, which have 2,835 full-time and 31,618 part-time persons in its employ, at a cost of \$27,-

700,000, people engaged in press releases, publications, scripts, speeches, movies. The number of people so engaged is equivalent to 11 infantry regiments. It occurs to me that there is opportunity here for Congressional debate and investigation in respect to informational and publicity expenditure. Let me remark in passing that in 1941 there were 300,000,000 publications issued, 283,000,000 of which were not required by law. There were 12,000,000 copies of rulings, and 5,500,000 house organs, and a great deal of music can be had from 5,500,000 house organs, let me say. There were 4,000,000 manuals and handbooks, and 13,000,000 technical publications, 14,000,000 programs and study outlines, and 95,000,000 popular publications.

It occurs to me that sooner or later the Congress will have to come to grips with this matter and consolidate a great many of these agencies in the interest of more efficient, more economical, and more adequately supervised operations.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, amendments numbered 9, 11, and 13 relate to the Board of Legal Examiners. They are all involved in the same subject, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Line 16, page 11, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$7,500."

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 11, line 21, after the word "commission", insert "and including actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of members of the Board of Legal Examiners serving as such while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States."

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 13, line 17, strike out the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order No. 8743 of April 23, 1941."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to further insist upon the House disagreement to Senate amendments 9, 11, and 13, and state in that connection also that these three amendments inserted by the Senate have the effect of reinstating funds made available for the Board of Legal Examiners, which we have debated on the floor of the House many times, and in the committee. Neither the committee nor the House has ever seemed willing to embark on this unless some substantive legislation is passed on the subject.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in the statement of the

gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], which recalls to me an important matter which was brought to my attention. I believe there is a crying need in these trying times for the establishment of a bureau of propaganda analysis in order that we may counteract the propaganda that is coming to this country by way of Nazi propaganda agents and the Goebbels propaganda machine. A professor of Concordia College came to me a short while ago and discussed this very subject with me. He said that he was editing a very fine publication that was going into millions of homes, and could be of real help in our effort to fight this menace. What is happening? He said on one side of his desk every day pro-Nazi literature and pro-Nazi propaganda flowed in so that it stacked up 4 or 5 feet high, and that on the other side of his desk he received little or nothing from the Government here by way of facts or assistance to rebut that propaganda. He suggested a conference with the Director of the Bureau of Facts and Figures. I arranged that conference, and Mr. MacLeish agreed with him that it was absolutely necessary that we refute this Nazi propaganda, but informed him that he did not have the proper funds to operate with.

The appropriations limited him in funds so that he had only one stenographer and a mimeograph machine, with nobody to operate it.

I am firmly convinced, as I have stated many times, that what is needed most in our war program is a bureau of propaganda analysis. We are winning victories with our armed forces on land, on sea, and in the air, but losing ground on our home front because the Nazi propaganda artists are carrying on to such an extent that we, as a people, are being divided on issues vitally necessary to the winning of the war and the peace to follow.

Every time we try to appropriate money to combat this Nazi propaganda we are told that it will be used politically and some of you are misled.

It is not true that a bureau of propaganda analysis would be a political bureau. It would protect free speech but educate the people to recognize pure propaganda and not be misled by it. We must win this propaganda battle in order to win the war. Obstructionist groups will oppose a bureau of propaganda analysis because it will defeat their actions and bare the facts to the public. They cannot stand being brought out in the open. Wake up on this propaganda fight before it is too late.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to amendments 7, 9, 11, and 13, relating to the Board of Legal Examiners.

A motion has been made by the chairman of the House conferees to insist upon their opposition to the amendments, and that the conferees be instructed accordingly. My support of this particular amendment lies in the fact that from July 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, the Government has engaged about 1,300 lawyers.

Thirty-one percent of those attorneys have been engaged from the leading eastern law schools. Twelve percent have been engaged from the District of Columbia law schools. The big eastern colleges supplied 43 percent, or over 550, of these attorneys.

We have an excellent law school in Wisconsin, one of the foremost of the Nation. Minnesota and other Western States have good law schools. Our western lawyers are as good as those from the eastern cities. However, out of 1,300 new appointments, Wisconsin only received 28, or 2 percent of all the attorneys hired during that period.

It seems to me we ought to have some system whereby the lawyers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other distant States may have an opportunity to qualify and receive some of the appointments. That is the purpose of the amendments—to give the lawyers of all the States an equal opportunity to enter the Federal service.

I would say that this Board of Legal Examiners and the provisions made for it have been endorsed by resolution of the American Bar Association under date of March 3, 1942. I would also like to add that the June issue of the American Bar Association Journal has an editorial heartily favoring the idea of a Federal Board of Legal Examiners, and the development of a system which will permit the attorneys of all the States to be fairly treated in the matter of such appointments.

I have not the time to discuss the matter more fully, but it seems to me the House should concur in the Senate amendments and not reject them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include the resolution and editorial to which I referred.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MARCH 3, 1942

Resolved, That the association approves the principle of establishing a Federal Board of Legal Examiners for the purpose of ascertaining by competitive and noncompetitive examinations the competence of persons to be engaged in the Federal legal service—for the establishment of a panel of persons eligible for appointment; further

Resolved, That the association believes that such procedure is in the public interest and represents an advance over the engagement of public legal services by methods having no uniform standard for ascertaining the competence, the extent of legal experience, and the repute of applicants for legal positions.

[From the American Bar Association Journal
of June 1942]

THE FEDERAL BOARD OF LEGAL EXAMINERS

As the independent offices appropriation bill for 1943 passed the Senate on May 6, it carried authorization for the Federal Board of Legal Examiners to proceed with its work of developing a merit system for the selection of attorneys in the Federal service. The Senate followed the recommendation of its Appropriations Committee and removed from the bill a provision inserted by the House barring the use of funds for the Board after July 1, 1942. The bill is now in conference. It is hoped that the House conferees will

acquiesce in the view that the Board should be permitted to develop the program which the President has committed to its charge.

The establishment of the Board by Executive order in April 1941 derives from the report of the distinguished Committee on Civil Service Improvement headed by Mr. Justice Reed. The primary functions of the Board are to hold competitive examinations for the establishment of registers of attorneys available for the Government service and, pending the establishment of registers, to pass noncompetitively on the qualifications of persons selected for appointment by the various departments and agencies. Only in the lower grades will written examinations be employed, and even there they will be designed to test capacity rather than memory. In all instances the examining process will lean heavily upon oral interviews before examining committees drawn from the profession itself. Most important of all, the examination and the interviews will be conducted throughout the country, with the result that recruitment for the Government legal service will proceed on a Nation-wide scale. This is a matter of considerable importance under ordinary circumstances. It is uniquely important at the present time when experienced lawyers everywhere are eager to serve the Government, if only for the duration of the war.

The Board of Legal Examiners has been at work for less than a year, but the record of the appropriation hearings leaves no doubt that it has made substantial progress. It has the confidence of the Attorney General and of the various Government counsel upon whose appointees it must pass. It has the support of the American Bar Association and the approval of the law schools. The Civil Service Commission, originally partial to a different program, has expressed complete satisfaction with the administration of the present plan. These are solid achievements which will be wasted unless the Senate's view prevails.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that the chairman has moved to further insist. I do not believe that either the conferees or the House has taken an arbitrary attitude in this matter.

Back in 1938 the President issued an Executive order to cover in all attorneys under civil service. That order was to be effective as of February 1, 1939. Meantime, they began to conduct an investigation and held hearings and studies on this whole problem regarding legal personnel. A committee was set up consisting of eight men, appointed by the President. When the committee finished its deliberations it filed a report in 1941. Oddly enough, that report showed considerable diversity of opinion. Four members of the President's committee favored plan A. Three members favored plan B, and one member favored plan C. It has been the opinion of the subcommittee that in view of this controversy the matter ought to be further studied and there should be substantive legislation on the subject.

That is the broad foundation upon which we stand in further insisting upon the position of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri to make a unanimous consent request.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order to consider tomorrow under the general rules of the House, House Joint Resolution 324, the W. P. A. bill; that general debate be limited to 3 hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I did not hear the gentleman's entire statement, I understand that it simply provides that this bill be given a privileged status and that it may be in order to call it up tomorrow, and fixing the time for debate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the general rules of the House.

Mr. TABER. Yes. While I am opposed to the bill, I can see no necessity of asking the gentleman from Missouri to go to the Rules Committee and ask for a rule. I think the limit of debate is sufficient to permit the discussion which I have found is demanded by the membership. I shall, as I have in the past, oppose the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill which the gentleman from Missouri is bringing in amounts to \$314,000,000, and \$7,405,000 for the set-up. Are you going to permit in that bill construction by the W. P. A. of more golf courses, more orchestras, and things of that kind that are unnecessary at this day when we are in war? If you are going to permit things of that kind, we ought not to permit you to even bring a bill of that kind on the floor without getting a rule. It seems to me the membership ought to be here tomorrow to nip this bill in the bud, and put it off the map like we did the C. C. C. That is what the membership ought to do. The gentleman from Missouri ought not bring a bill of that kind in here.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will say in response to the very pertinent inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] that this bill decreases the amount from \$875,000,000 to \$280,000,000, a reduction of 68 percent, and that a large part of it will be spent for war projects.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman and I did not even know that the W. P. A. was permitting these things, or we would have tried to stop them. I know the gentleman would have, and I know I would have. The fact of the matter is you cannot control W. P. A. unless the Congress tells them to stop a thing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are assured there will be no ineffectual projects. On the contrary, the expenditures will contribute materially to the war program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.
The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 17 and 18 which relate to the same subject matter, the Alley Dwelling Authority, be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 15, strike out all of lines 22 to 25, inclusive, and on page 16 strike out all of lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 16, line 6, insert the following:

"THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

"For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources, after July 1, 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the 'Conversion of inhabited alleys fund,' established pursuant to such act shall also be covered into the Treasury."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 17 and 18, and concur in the same; and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.
The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 18, line 22, strike out the proviso in lines 22 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 24; and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 21, in line 9, after the word "elsewhere", insert "*Provided*, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$150,000 in the aggregate (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That necessary expenses in collecting monthly installments on contracts and repossessing appliances in case of default, not to exceed \$2.50 per year per contract, shall not be considered as administrative expenses."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided*, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$200,000 in the aggregate, including not exceeding a total equal to \$2.50 per year per contract (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Virginia advise us what the object is of increasing the amount from \$150,000 to \$200,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is the amount agreed upon after careful consideration by the conferees. It gives them an opportunity to handle contracts in liquidation.

Mr. RICH. Will the administration be more economical because of this larger fund?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The conferees thought that was a fair compromise of the situation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I might observe, if the gentleman would yield, that this amendment restores the amount to the figure allowed by the House.

Mr. RICH. But we are increasing it \$50,000 over the Senate amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; we are retaining the amount originally written into the bill by the House which we think is the proper amount under the circumstances.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 23 after the word "elsewhere", in line 7, insert "Not to exceed \$189,000 for."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement with the amendment of the Senate No. 32, and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 24, strike out all of lines 12 to 17, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided further*, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665)."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its amendment of the Senate No. 34 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and add thereto the matter inserted by said amendment."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, amendments 113 and 114 relate to the same matter, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the two amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 113: Page 73, line 6, strike out "\$136,100,000" and insert "\$172,220,112."

Amendment No. 114: Page 73, strike out lines 7 to 16, inclusive, and to the word "that", inclusive, in line 17.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, let me make a very brief but what I deem to be a rather pointed presentation of the issue raised between the Senate and the House in connection with T. V. A. The Tennessee Valley Authority, as you know, operates under the act of 1933, and the total capital expenditures for that function have now reached a total of about \$615,000,000. It exceeds the original estimate by about \$172,000,000.

The T. V. A. gets funds from three sources: First of all, from direct appropriations by Congress; secondly, from unexpended balances that remain from one year to another; and third, from receipts of operations, such as the sale of fertilizer, the sale of power, the sale of miscellaneous services, and so forth.

There was written into the basic Tennessee Valley Act an amendment to the effect that they shall have full discretion in the expenditure of the money that they derive from the sale of power, and so forth. The Senate has contended all along that all of the money, whether receipts or not, ought to be covered into the Federal Treasury and that it ought to be reappropriated from one year to another, as provided by the Constitution relating to appropriations. That, as I see it, is about the only issue involved. It was the matter of the disposition of receipts. In the Grand Coulee Act, in the matter of Fort Peck and Bonneville, we make those agencies, which are proprietary institutions of government, cover their funds into the Treasury and secure a full appropriation from one year to another. So in this controversy that we have with

the Senate, to which the Senate itself has devoted a considerable amount of time, was the question of the disposition of receipts, whether or not they should have discretionary power to allocate those receipts and cover the balance into the Treasury, or whether the entire amount should be subject to review and supervision by the Congress.

I had in mind proposing today a motion to concur with an amendment, but I shall not do so. In the first place, I am persuaded that an appropriation bill is not the place to do it and, secondly, if there is to be a better supervision by the Congress, if there is to be a closer supervision by the General Accounting Office, and if these funds are to be covered into the Treasury, the matter ought to be handled by the Congress through legislation rather than by a proviso in an appropriation bill. For this reason I do not propose today to disturb the House language, nor to register any opposition, but I do say that since 1933 the receipts of Tennessee Valley Authority have become very substantial. As late as 1939 the entire receipts amounted to only \$5,500,000, but they are up to \$36,000,000 at the present time, and the amount will grow as the years go by.

It is not only within the purview of the people's representatives, but I think it is their sworn duty to see that that money goes into the Treasury and is appropriated after full and fair justification. I shall foreswear any opposition today to the motion that has been proposed, the restoration of the House language, and I merely make emphatic to the House that this matter must have attention within the immediate future because all of the so-called power agencies generating, selling and transmitting power will increase in the size of their receipts, and that becomes a proper responsibility for the Congress.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. What is the object of increasing this amount \$36,120,000?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If you are going to strike out the revolving fund, then obviously you have to give them the amount of the receipts from sales and certain interdepartmental sales, plus certain miscellaneous revenues, which amounted to a little over \$36,000,000 and add that to their appropriation because it was so set up that they take into account the money derived from the sale of power. If you are going to strike that from the bill, you will have to supply an equivalent amount of money in their appropriation.

Mr. RICH. Are we going to have the Accounting Office look over their receipts and expenditures and audit them?

Mr. DIRKSEN. They are being audited by the General Accounting Office at the present time. Insofar as I know now their relationships are reasonably sweet.

Sometimes I have contended in the past—I am not so sure that I feel that way even now—that perhaps we ought to go a little further with this matter of accounting. However, it is provided for in the basic Tennessee Valley Authority Act and in the amendment that was added a year or two ago.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I take it the gentleman is in full sympathy with the objective the Senate has sought in proposing this amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely so, but this is not the way to reach it. Moreover, you run into a real parliamentary difficulty, for it would be difficult to fashion language that would be germane and not subject to a point of order to accomplish the thing the Senate subcommittee had in mind.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I personally am in full accord with that point of view. I hope the subject can be worked out and that, as the gentleman suggested, it will accomplish a full accounting by the T. V. A. in accordance with the general practice of other agencies.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I appreciate the gentleman's observation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I wish to elaborate for just a moment on what the gentleman from Illinois has said about the importance of the Congress taking cognizance of the situation that is developing in these large business enterprises in which the country has become engaged. It seems to me that the Congress has the responsibility for examining the system of accounting, the handling of funds and their disbursement, of all the large governmental enterprises—the Panama Canal Zone, the Alaska Railroad, the Alaska Signal System, Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and the T. V. A. Today, each has a law unto itself. We should formulate and adopt as a national policy a uniform method of handling these enterprises. That is the only way we are going to be able to discharge our responsibility and justify the appropriations and answer the questions that are going to be asked concerning the operation of the large business enterprises which the Government has undertaken.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, if this motion is carried, and the Senate concurs in it, that will mean the wiping out of the McKellar amendment to the T. V. A. Act.

As has been pointed out, this amendment, while it might not do what some of its proponents expect, it would seriously embarrass the Tennessee Valley Authority in carrying on its program, and, in my opinion, there would be no corresponding benefits to the Government to offset the injury the amendment would produce.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is doing a wonderful job. No agency of this Government is rendering a greater service during these perilous times than is the Tennessee Valley Authority. And I am unwilling to take any chances of injuring or handicapping or embarrassing

the T. V. A. in any way by adopting an amendment which I regard as unnecessary, and probably injurious in the extreme.

Mr. Speaker, I trust I may be pardoned for saying that I have a deep and abiding personal interest in the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority. As you all know, I was coauthor of the bill that created the T. V. A. in 1933. While the measure carried the number of the bill that came from the Military Affairs Committee of the House, the Senate struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted the bill introduced by Senator NORRIS in the Senate and by me in the House. It was enacted into law and is known as the T. V. A. Act.

Many of you remember the battle I went through here to secure the passage of that measure and the approval of the conference report which created the T. V. A. and started it on its course. I do not hesitate to say that the creation and development of the T. V. A. is the greatest accomplishment of this administration up to the present time. I will go further and say that it is the greatest development of its kind in history, and its benefits to the American people simply cannot be measured.

The T. V. A. and its yardstick rates are responsible for forcing reductions in electric light and power rates throughout the entire Nation. The savings to the American people in rates alone amount to more every year than the entire T. V. A. development has cost or will have cost when it is finished. Those reductions are largely traceable to the T. V. A., its yardstick rates, and the example it has given the Nation in rate reductions and in supplying electricity to the homes and business establishments in that area at rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution.

I know what this means, because the district I represent touches the Tennessee River and extends southward for about 150 miles, and every person in that district who uses electricity gets T. V. A. power at T. V. A. rates. It not only means a saving of something like \$2,000,000 a year in rates to the people in that one district, but it has increased the use of electricity manyfold. It has also increased the use of those electrical appliances necessary to relieve the drudgery and increase the comforts and conveniences in the homes as well as in every business establishment throughout the territory.

I do not hesitate to say that nothing else that has ever been done for the people of that area compares with the benefits they are now receiving through the use of T. V. A. power.

In addition to that the T. V. A. is developing one of the great rivers of the Nation, making it navigable from its mouth to its source, and in that way transforming it into a great artery of transportation and commerce. It is helping to conserve the soil, and also to replenish it.

In other words, it is making the entire T. V. A. area a richer and a better place in which to live.

Out of this T. V. A. development grew our rural electrification program. I organized the first rural electrification cooperative associations in my own district, and through the assistance of the T. V. A. they were able to work out their program and to build the lines that gave us the first demonstration in real rural electrification, and set the example for the rest of the Nation.

I have told you many times of the experiment in Alcorn County, Miss., where the entire cooperative association for the county was paid out in 5 years, and where their rates have been reduced even below the T. V. A. yardstick rates. These rural power lines have now been spread all over that territory, until today the people who have electricity in their homes would not think of giving it up, and the ones who do not have it are appealing to us to help them get it. Of course the copper shortage at this time has slowed down the rural electrification program everywhere, but when that shortage is relieved it is my hope, and the hope of the gentlemen around me here who feel as I do on the power question, that the rural electrification program may be extended to reach every farm home in America.

We are in the beginning of an electric age. From this day forward our domestic, our commercial, and our industrial life will be geared to a power economy. The importance, the desirability, and the prosperity of every community, from the large metropolitan center to the country crossroads, will be measured by the availability of electric power and the rates the people have to pay for it.

Twenty years ago the American people used only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. When the T. V. A. program is finished it will produce about 18,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, or almost one-half as much as the entire Nation used 20 years ago.

Last year we used 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity in this country, and this year it will probably run well above 200,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. I predict that long before the turn of the next century, probably within the next 25 years, the American people will be using a trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

That will mean a great reformation in our way of living. Electricity will be used for all purposes. It will not only be used to light our halls and our homes, to run our industrial machinery, and for purposes of refrigeration, water pumping, washing machines, milking machines, hotbeds to sprout vegetables—it will not only be used for all these purposes, but the time is coming when every home and every business establishment will be heated with electricity, and when railroad trains and other transportation facilities will be electrically driven.

That will not mean throwing coal miners out of work, as some people would have you believe. Coal will be consumed at the mouth of the mine, and the electricity generated by it will be transmitted for hundreds of miles around. The gas that is now going to waste in our oil fields will be used to produce electric

energy, as will much of the oil that is now going to waste.

There are 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of annual production of undeveloped water power in this country that is now going to waste. There are other methods of generation that will be developed as time goes on, such as harnessing the tides of the ocean and utilizing the heat from the sun in arid areas, that will supply the world with all the electricity it can use not only now but for unnumbered centuries to come.

This electricity can be generated, transmitted, and distributed to every section of the Nation at the standard T. V. A. yardstick rates without financial loss to the Government or the agency that controls it, and those rates can be reduced as time goes on.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, we are in the beginning of the electric age and have spread out before us and our children the prospect of the most glorious period in all the economic history of mankind.

That program had its birth in the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which set the example and blazed the way for this onward march of modern progress. It has worked perfectly. To put it mildly, its success, its great accomplishments have been most gratifying to those of us who fought to create it and who have borne the battle for its protection and development throughout the years.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I would be reluctant to accept any change that might in any way threaten to impede its progress or to handicap its development, or to embarrass its operations.

I therefore trust that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] will be adopted and the McKellar amendment be removed from the bill.

(Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion made by the chairman of the subcommittee to further disagree with the Senate amendments 113 and 114 and insist upon the House language. The House language is the same which has been used since the Congress began to make its first direct appropriation for the T. V. A. It is the language which was agreed upon after conferences which involved the President, the Director of the Budget, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Under this language the T. V. A. has carried on a wide and varied construction program in the operation of its power, flood control, fertilizer, and chemical programs and of the related activities of the Authority. The operations and the program of the T. V. A. have been carried out with dispatch, economy, and efficiency. A gigantic construction program in the Tennessee Valley area is being carried out ahead of schedule and under the original estimate of cost. This is a program of efficiency and economy

never equaled by any governmental agency.

There has been no suggestion of fraud or waste in connection with the operations of the program. At all times the Authority has followed the mandate of the Congress with reference to its program. Under such circumstances it is strange to understand why anyone should seek to disturb the harmonious development and completion of the program. Especially is this true when we learn that practically all of the funds provided herein are directly related to the war effort. More than 65 percent, approximately 70 percent, of the power being developed by the T. V. A. is going directly into the war effort. This area is one of the greatest aluminum-producing areas of the Nation.

The House language provides for a single fund and a great degree of flexibility necessary in the operation and conduct of the affairs of the T. V. A. The effect of the House language is to make one fund for accounting and disbursing purposes of—

First, unexpended balances from previous fiscal years; second, the new appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year; and third, the receipts from all sources by the T. V. A. as the result of all of its operations. Without this language in the annual appropriation act the T. V. A. would be required to account from three appropriation accounts, as follows: First, from unexpended balances of the previous fiscal year for obligations incurred during that fiscal year; second, from the new appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year; and third, from the receipts of the T. V. A. which it is authorized to expend pursuant to section 26 of the T. V. A. Act, as amended, without annually appropriating them, for certain power and fertilizer operations.

The adoption of the Senate language would increase the amount of new money by \$36,120,112 over the amount of new money provided by the House bill, destroy the single fund and the reappropriation of unexpended balances, and complicate the accounting of funds. The Senate amendments would require that appropriated funds and revenue be kept in separate accounts with complete accounting systems for each fund, but would not in any manner restrict the right of the Authority to use its revenues for the purposes set out in section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

Senate amendment No. 114 strikes from the House bill the language appearing in lines 7 to 17 on page 73. The omission of this language has but two effects: First, it eliminates the unexpended balance as previously explained, and, second, it abolishes the fund in the Treasury of the United States designated as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund." This fund is simply a convenient accounting device established in 1935 upon the recommendation of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget, and with the active support of the Appropriations Committee of the House. The language relating to this fund stricken by the Senate confers no power upon the T. V. A.—it was adopted originally solely

because of the obvious convenience in having all of the funds available for expenditure by the T. V. A. in any given fiscal year placed in a single fund in the Treasury. Under this system all funds appropriated and all receipts from all sources have been placed in this fund and accounted for as a unit. The practice has been to reappropriate any balance remaining in this fund at the end of the fiscal year and to add to that balance whatever new money was needed to meet the requirements during the next year. It is this system that Senate amendment No. 114 destroys. The attempted justification for this ill-considered blow at orderly administration is that by this move the Congress will be enabled to exercise more stringent control over the operations of the Authority. The sponsor of the amendment has stated that adoption of this amendment would in some mysterious way deprive the Authority of the right to use its current receipts for the payment of operating expenses. There is nothing in the amendment that accomplishes any such purpose. The right of the Authority to use its own receipts springs not from any language in the appropriation bill but from the clear grant of power contained in section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

That section confers upon the board of directors of the Authority the discretionary power to determine what part of the power revenues and other receipts of the Corporation shall be used for the following purposes: First, the operation of dams and reservoirs; second, conducting the business of generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy; and, third, conducting the business of manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. So long as that section remains the law the board of directors has undoubted authority to utilize the receipts of the Corporation for any of those stated purposes. There is nothing in any of the Senate amendments before the conference committee that in any way affects that authority.

Statements that the T. V. A. accounts have never been audited are not in accord with the facts and record. From the very beginning the accounts of the T. V. A. have been audited by the General Accounting Office. The T. V. A. has pursued the practice of having additional auditing of its funds by employing the services of a reputable accounting firm. Furthermore, in order to clear up some dispute as to procedure, and so forth, the present Comptroller General, who is one of the most able and distinguished men ever to serve in this honorable body, asked and received legislation at the hands of the Congress in November 1941 which has served to bring about an even more satisfactory and helpful procedure for the auditing of the T. V. A. funds.

In view of the foregoing, I sincerely hope the House will agree to the motion made by the chairman.

(Mr. STARNES of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may de-

sire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY IS A WAR AGENCY MAKING A VITAL AND INDISPENSABLE CONTRIBUTION IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY—IT SHOULD NOT BE HAMPERED, HOBBOLED, OR CRIPPLED IN THE CONTRIBUTION THAT IT IS MAKING FOR VICTORY

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, the question presented on the Senate amendment to the provisions the House made for the Tennessee Valley Authority in this bill presents this question for our determination: Shall we utilize to the fullest extent the Tennessee Valley Authority and the power which it is producing in our war efforts?

It is not a question of whether, in the first instance, you might or might not favor the Tennessee Valley Authority as an original proposition. It is an accomplished fact. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a Government corporation, the instrumentality, the organization through which the people of the United States are operating the greatest public-owned, coordinated power system in the world. All of the dams, the two great steam-generating plants, all of the transmission lines, all of the other properties involved, are owned by the people of the United States. Title to these properties is in the United States of America.

The Senate, by its amendment, deprives the Tennessee Valley Authority of its revolving fund, deprives it of the right to use in this hour of emergency, in the vigorous, uninterrupted production of power, which is in turn used for the production of war materials—

any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942, and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), and prevents these funds from being covered into and accounted for as one fund, to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943.

As the result of the removal of these provisions for the benefit of the Tennessee Valley Authority from the act now being considered the Tennessee Valley Authority is denied the right, in time of war, to use these funds as it has heretofore used them in times of peace. Under the act, as amended, these funds are no longer available for the payment of its current expenses, and are no longer available to meet an emergency.

Let us see what this means. The Tennessee Valley Authority now has in active operation and is now producing power at 10 great dams and at 2 steam plants. It has just closed 2 great storage dams and it has under construction 8 additional dams for the production of power.

Size of present Tennessee Valley Authority system

The installed capacity of the T. V. A. system is, as of June 4, 1942, 1,325,000 kilowatts. Over seven and one-half billion kilowatt-hours of energy will be supplied in the current fiscal year over more than 5,150 miles of high-voltage transmission lines which carry the power from the generating plants to major dis-

tribution points throughout the area. Two hundred and fifty-two substations operated by the Authority make this power available to customers at distribution voltages.

More than 1,700 persons are employed in the operation and maintenance of these facilities alone.

At the present time there are 147 men patrolling the more than 5,000 miles of transmission lines owned and operated by the Authority. These men are constantly engaged in line switching, in maintenance work, and in guarding this great transmission system against breakdown through accident or sabotage.

More than 2,500,000 people in parts of 6 States are wholly dependent upon electricity from the T. V. A. system, and many essential war-production industries rely on it for power and for their continuous operation.

Within a radius of 75 miles of the city of Knoxville the Tennessee Valley Authority is furnishing indispensable electrical energy to the Aluminum Co. of America, at Alcoa, where 70 percent of the aluminum used in our fighting aircraft is manufactured, and where more than 11,000 men are employed. At Copper Hill and at Ducktown, in Polk County, Tenn., the Tennessee Copper Co. employs thousands of men producing vast quantities of copper and acid for use in our war efforts. At Mascot, in Knox County, Tenn., and at New Market and at Jefferson City, in Jefferson County, Tenn., the American Zinc Co. and other zinc companies are producing vast quantities of zinc. Within this radius the Fulton-Sylphon Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., is producing vital war supplies, without which our submarines could not operate and without which our offensive forces would be without depth bombs. All of these plants and scores of other plants in this area engaged in the production of munitions and supplies of war obtain the electrical energy, without which they could not operate 1 day, from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The continued uninterrupted operation of these plants is vital to our victory. A little more than a year ago, by sabotage, on three different occasions, the transmission lines and towers over which and by means of which the Tennessee Copper Co. was supplied with electric energy were dynamited. This sabotage may be repeated by enemies within our border. It may be carried to us by the enemy through bombing from the air. If, through any unforeseen disaster, it becomes necessary to rebuild or to repair the far-flung facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, it must have the money available with which to do it without the delay incident to coming to Congress for an authorization and for an appropriation.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is just as much an instrumentality of warfare as are our war craft now plowing the waves of the seven seas and as our aircraft which have just dealt out defeat and destruction to the Japanese at Midway.

This amendment, which we are now proposing to get rid of, denies the T. V. A.

the right to use these funds to carry on its work—to perform its mission.

This is wartime—when an assault from the enemy from the air, when by sabotage the lines, substations, dams, and generating plants of the T. V. A. may be wrecked—and this is no time to tie the hands of the Authority.

The enactment of the Senate amendment would stand as the last expression of the legislative will and would shake, in my opinion, the war efforts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and it should be eliminated from the bill.

I sincerely hope that the membership of this House, without regard to party lines, will stand firmly in favor of the provisions of the act as originally written and adopted by this House.

(Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the position of the House conferees on the T. V. A. amendments in the conference report will be sustained. The language and the procedure contained in the original House bill follow in exact terms and principle the system under which the T. V. A. has been operating for a number of years. I have recently examined independent offices appropriation bills for the past 4 or 5 years. The Appropriation Committees and the officials of the Bureau of the Budget and of the Treasury felt that the T. V. A. could most effectively operate under the terms of the language as originally written by the House in this appropriation bill. The same procedure has been followed for a number of years. I can see no earthly reason for changing this arrangement. This system insures a continuity of electrical supply by the T. V. A., and if it is to continue to fill the place contemplated in our war effort and if it is to continue to be a great national asset, it must be guaranteed a continuity of operation. If it is placed on a year-to-year basis, which is contemplated by the Senate amendment, then certainly it cannot fulfill its full purpose. No industry or munitions plant would feel justified in making a contract with the T. V. A. for electrical energy unless such plant could be assured that the T. V. A. would be able to supply the needed power on a continuing basis.

There is absolutely nothing in the record to show justification for the Senate amendment. The T. V. A. is successfully furnishing power to two and one-half million people in a large area of this country. Eighty percent of this power is used directly by industries manufacturing munitions of war. Long-term contracts have been made. It would undermine the solemn obligations to change the provisions of law which might put the T. V. A. on a year-to-year basis.

T. V. A. has now been operating for 9 years. Its predictions as to the need for power supply have proved to be right. It has never failed to meet its promise to Congress as to when a dam would be completed. It has never spent more on a dam than it told Congress the project would

cost. In fact, it is the one agency that has invariably bettered its commitments to Congress on the amount of time and funds required for construction.

The T. V. A. has consistently reduced its unit cost of operation and has drastically diminished from year to year its overhead administrative costs until they now stand at less than 4 percent, which is a remarkable record for any similar enterprise. The T. V. A. has been subjected to severe and thoroughgoing investigations, and no embezzlement, fraud, or mishandling of funds has ever been shown. The part it is playing in the war effort is creditable, and certainly during a time of war when the resources of this agency are being taxed to the limit, no change in its operation should be made unless a very good showing is made. No showing has been made. On the contrary the change would do the T. V. A. much harm.

A great deal has been said about the auditing and reporting of the affairs of the T. V. A. The Senate amendment of course has nothing to do with auditing, and I am advised that any substitute amendment dealing with this question would not be germane. But since the question has been raised, I think it fair to say that the T. V. A. has at all times been very open and full in making its reports to the public and has cooperated in every way possible in furnishing the General Accounting Office with such information as it may desire. I have recently had occasion to examine the annual reports of the T. V. A. for the years 1940 and 1941. These reports contain a very full commercial audit which gives the minutest details of the T. V. A.'s financial situation and of the way it has handled the public's money. Section 9 b of the T. V. A. Act authorizes the General Accounting Office to make an audit whenever it desires.

Shortly after the present Comptroller General assumed office a bill was filed in the House by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] which placed the T. V. A. under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act. The T. V. A., by virtue of the fact that it is operating a large utility where certain emergency expenditures are necessarily made, felt that it should be given some leeway in the operation of its business. The T. V. A. and the Comptroller General worked out a system which placed the T. V. A. under the Budget and Accounting Act, but at the same time gave the Authority certain latitude. This compromise was satisfactory to the Comptroller General and to the T. V. A. I am sure that it is working out satisfactorily at the present time. There is nothing in the record to cause one to reach a different conclusion. This being the situation, I can see no reason why any thought should be given to changing the arrangement.

As a matter of fact most of the Government-owned corporations and some of the Government-owned agencies which are engaged in business, have wider latitude in the handling of their own affairs than does the T. V. A. Undoubtedly this is necessary because frequently situations must be met immediately;

contracts must be entered into to meet an emergency; and therefore, some latitude must be given such agencies.

I wish to call your attention to parts of the acts describing the latitude given other agencies in the handling of their affairs, and by comparison it will be seen that the T. V. A. is more restricted than most of them. In 1933, the Congress enacted this authority for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation:

The Corporation shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails for its official business in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government, and shall determine its necessary expenditures under this act and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid, without regard to the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds.

The Employees' Compensation Commission, act of June 5, 1924:

In the absence of fraud or mistake in mathematical calculation, the finding of facts in, and the decision of the Commission upon, the merits of any claim presented under or authorized by this act if supported by competent evidence shall not be subject to review by any other administrative or accounting officer, employee, or agent of the United States.

The Federal Housing Administration, act of June 27, 1934:

The Administrator may delegate any of the functions and powers conferred upon him under this title and titles II and III to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for lawbooks and books of reference, and for paper, printing, and binding) as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and titles II and III, without regard to any other provisions of law governing the expenditure of public funds.

Act of September 1, 1937, United States Housing Authority:

Such financial transactions of the Authority as the making of loans, annual contributions, and capital grants, and the acquisition, sale, exchange, lease, or other disposition of real and personal property, and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such financial transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all such financial transactions of the Authority shall be audited by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe.

Veterans' Administration, act of October 17, 1940:

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, except as provided in section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, and in section 817 (617) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, the decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on any question of law or fact concerning a claim for benefits or payments under this or any other act administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be final and conclusive and no other official or any court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such decisions.

Soil Conservation, act of February 16, 1928:

SEC. 385. The facts constituting the basis for any Soil Conservation Act payment, parity payment, or loan, or the amount thereof,

when officially determined in conformity with the applicable regulations prescribed by the Secretary or by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be final and conclusive and shall not be reviewable by any other officer or agency of the Government.

World War Adjusted Compensation Act, section 310, July 3, 1926:

SEC. 310. The decisions of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Director, on all matters within their respective jurisdictions under the provisions of this act (except the duties vested in them by title VII) shall be final and conclusive.

For the United States Maritime Commission, the following:

SEC. 207. The Commission may enter into such contracts, upon behalf of the United States, and may make such disbursements as may, in its discretion, be necessary to carry on the activities authorized by this act, or to protect, preserve, or improve the collateral held by the Commission to secure indebtedness, in the same manner that a private corporation may contract within the scope of the authority conferred by its charter. * * * *Provided*, That it shall be recognized that, because of the business activities authorized by this act, the accounting officers shall allow credit for all expenditures shown to be necessary because of the nature of such authorized activities, notwithstanding any existing statutory provisions to the contrary.

The T. V. A. has always pursued the course set for it by Congress. The fact that the Comptroller General who has been continuously auditing the books of the T. V. A. has not reported any irregularities, indicates conclusively that there are none. Why, then, should the arrangement which is generally satisfactory be upset? It would only lead to uncertainty and harm to our war effort and to the future service of one of the finest enterprises owned by the people of the United States. I sincerely ask you to stand behind the committee.

(Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. May I ask the gentleman from Virginia if he thinks additional legislation should be enacted in order that the Tennessee Valley and the General Accounting Office may iron out any differences that now exist, in order that the accounts of the T. V. A. will come under the General Accounting Office, just as those of all other departments of the Government should, so that the House of Representatives can feel sure that under the supervision Lindsay Warren would give it every dollar that is appropriated for this item of expenses or any other item will be handled in a proper way?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman that under the act we passed November 21, 1941, we defined the powers of the General Accounting Office with reference to the rendition and settlement of accounts of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This act was passed after a great deal of consideration in both branches of the Congress. It was for the purpose of doing just what the gentleman has in mind, and what I have always felt

should be done, to have the affairs of the Tennessee Valley Authority carefully scrutinized by the General Accounting Office. That is being done now. There is not a complete audit, but a system of audit is set up under this act of November 21, 1941, and I am told that it is entirely satisfactory to the Comptroller General. As far as I am concerned, I feel that that is as far as we can or should undertake to go right now, when the Tennessee Valley Authority is one of the very important war agencies. None of us wants to do anything that will interfere with it in its war effort.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I just came on the floor from a committee meeting and do not quite understand what the proposal here is. I understand that the gentleman has made a motion to insist on the position of the House with respect to the McKellar amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MAY. What does the McKellar amendment provide, generally speaking?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The McKellar amendment, generally speaking, undertook to repeal the organic law which permitted the Tennessee Valley Authority to have the use of its receipts, but the parliamentary situation was such that the effect of the McKellar amendment was not to do that but to give them an additional \$36,000,000, and they would also have been permitted to continue to use their receipts as a rotating fund. It got into such a shape that the objective of the McKellar amendment would not have been carried out under the parliamentary situation, even if everyone had agreed that that was the thing to do.

Mr. MAY. As chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in which the Tennessee Valley Authority legislation originated, and through which it has all come, particularly the legislation of 1941, when the question arose as to whether or not they should be controlled by the Accounting Office, I may say that we had quite extensive hearings on that question and the representatives of this agency were perfectly arbitrary and resistant to the proposal. They said their affairs ought not to be audited by anybody, that their accounts ought not to be subject to supervision except in their own agency, and that they ought to be permitted to spend any money they got hold of from their returns from any source just as they pleased.

Of course, as a legislator responsible to the people of my section of the country I am interested in knowing whether or not there is going to be some fair provision put in the appropriation bill, either to broaden or limit the functions and authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and if there is I think it should go through the legislative committee which has created this authority and has studied the proposition.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is the position which the conferees took, that it is a matter that the legislative committee ought to consider rather than

try to work it out piecemeal fashion in an appropriation bill.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. To further emphasize the matter, and for the encouragement of the House, will the gentleman restate the expenditures in full as well as the full amount of receipts of the T. V. A.?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know that I clearly understand what the gentleman wants to know. Does the gentleman want to know the amount of money involved as the appropriation for T. V. A.?

Mr. GIFFORD. What does it cost us this year, and what will be their receipts?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is estimated that approximately \$36,000,000 will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1943 from receipts from their power and fertilizer operations.

Mr. GIFFORD. What are their total receipts from power and other things?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The amount I have just stated, \$36,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. GIFFORD. What is their expense?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Of course, their expense has been a tremendous construction program and they are just now getting to the point where they are having large sales of power, hence the interest in the disposition of their receipts.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman himself feels somewhat encouraged that the receipts sometime will very nearly reach the outgo?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That would involve considerable optimism, I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I think much encouragement can be had from the fact that the receipts will amount to \$36,000,000, and undoubtedly are going to increase very much from year to year.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman understands my question is asked because I am seeking encouragement in the matter for the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I can offer the gentleman some degree of encouragement, I will say to my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Simply for the purpose of keeping the record straight, the total receipts for power sales were \$36,938,000 and \$1,411,112 from miscellaneous revenue, from which there must be deducted \$2,229,000 for interdepartmental sales. So they have an available balance of \$36,120,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 115: On page 75, line 12, after the word "Statute", insert: "Provided, That the sum of not less than \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, fuels, and other commodities over the inland or coastal waters of the United States."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I want to say to the gentleman that I think the committee should agree to this amendment because it is going to do what many of the Members have discussed from time to time about the construction of these barges in order that they may transport oil and gasoline along the intercoastal waterways. I think it would be a wise move to agree to this provision.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It may be a wise policy, I will say to the gentleman; but I will call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the language put in by the Senate is merely permissive. It permits the Maritime Commission to do something that they already have the power to do, but it is really a function of the Office of Defense Transportation. That is the situation in a nutshell. We have set up a special agency for defense transportation and it is peculiarly their function to provide for this barge transportation, and it is not the function of the Maritime Commission to do it. The Maritime Commission has a letter which I wish the gentleman would refer to. It is in the Record of May 6, at page 4133, a letter from Admiral Land, in which he states he does not think the Maritime Commission should be further burdened with this matter when it is peculiarly the function of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. RICH. I understood from a reading of the amendment that it was for the construction of these barges and that their operation might be under any other organization. Is that correct?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It calls for the construction of these boats, and it is merely permissive language, and does not compel anybody to do anything. There is a right way to do it, and it is not the right way to put it in this bill in this way.

Mr. RICH. I believe it ought to be handled in this way, but if you gentlemen who have gone into the matter think otherwise, we are willing to trust your best judgment.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BLAND. I will say to the gentleman from Virginia that I am in thorough accord with the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. It does not make any difference whether this is permissive or not. I do not see why in the name of heaven the

Maritime Commission should be objecting to some permissive authority. If the question is one of conflict between them and Eastman's administration and others, in the name of heaven why can they not get together and settle that conflict? I have no sympathy with the position taken by the Maritime Commission in connection with this item.

Mr. RICH. And if we adopted this amendment now, we would get these barges constructed at once?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, no. That is the point. We would not get them constructed at once, because the Maritime Commission does not think they ought to build them.

Mr. BLAND. And if the Congress thinks so, why in the name of heaven cannot the Commission bow to the will of Congress?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the Congress think so, the Congress ought to pass a substantive act, and not play with the matter by making a permissive amendment in respect to it.

Mr. BLAND. If there is a conflict between these two agencies, and authority is given, then, cannot they be gotten together possibly by the President of the United States and resolve their difficulties?

Mr. RICH. Would it not be a wise thing to ask somebody in authority to go ahead and direct this Commission to do that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If this motion prevails, the matter goes back to conference again, and we will give it further consideration.

Mr. RICH. We have faith in what the gentleman from Virginia is trying to do, and I hope the gentleman will get action upon it, because if we are going to have action, we should get it at once.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I want to ask this question. As I understand it, it is the intention of the committee that \$20,000,000 shall be available for the construction of towboats, barges, for the transportation of oil and gasoline, fuels, and other commodities over the inland or coastal waterways in the United States. What effect upon the use of that money for that purpose will the adoption of the gentleman's position have?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Senate inserted an amendment such as the gentleman has indicated, making \$20,000,000 of the funds of the Maritime Commission available for the purpose which the gentleman has indicated. The Maritime Commission objects to that for two reasons. In the first place, they have not got \$20,000,000 that they can devote to that. Their funds are allocated for a shipbuilding program, and we are continually being called upon for more funds by the Maritime Commission. The second reason is that the Maritime Commission, according to the letter they have inserted in the Record under date of May 6, at page 4133, say that if the policy is to be inaugurated, it ought to be inaugurated and set into motion by the Office of Defense Transportation, that they have jurisdiction of it, and that

the Maritime Commission already has more than it can do and ought not to be further saddled with the matter of building and operating barges. It may be that this is the right thing to do, but if it is, it ought to be given to the agencies that we set up for that purpose.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Regardless of the controversy that exists between the two agencies, as to which one shall control the appropriation, it is the province of Congress to indicate its desire that \$20,000,000 shall be used for this purpose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. What effect will the adoption of the gentleman's motion have upon the indication which Congress has made?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Congress has made no such indication.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I refer to the indication implicit in this amendment, that it is desired that \$20,000,000 be used for this purpose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the motion that I have made is adopted, the amendment will still be in disagreement, and it will go back to a further conference.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Without instructions?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Without instructions.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And without any indication from the House as to how the conferees shall proceed?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the conferees as well as most Members of the House who have expressed themselves feel that there is much merit in the use of these barges. I would personally hope that a proper program should be agreed upon between these two agencies.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It would seem to me at this time, when transportation is of such importance, that \$20,000,000 should be used for the construction of these barges, and I hope the gentleman may have that in mind.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think that is true. I would like to see a direct appropriation of that amount of money made to some agency and specific authority given, and not approach it indirectly.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman probably is not aware of the fact that there has been a great deal of difficulty with the defense transportation group in getting adequate facilities for the inland waterways. It is only natural, of course, that those in charge of the defense transportation are more friendly to railroad transportation than they are to river transportation. I think it would be very advisable to retain this provision in the bill so that there would be some definite indication on the part of Congress that we want to get these additional facilities for water transportation, and thereby bring the supplies that we need into this and other sections of the country.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sure the conferees are glad to have had these expressions from Members of the

House. If this motion is adopted we will go back to conference and see what we can do.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I do not know of anyone that we have any more confidence in than the gentleman from Virginia. If he finds that this is going to give us immediate construction, then I hope the committee will act in that manner, in order that we may get them at the quickest possible moment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is there any case of record where the Maritime Commission has ever built and operated barges?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot answer that. My colleague the gentleman from Virginia, Judge BLAND, probably can tell you.

Mr. BLAND. Not on inland waterways, as far as I can recall. The barges or boats on the Warrior River system, I think, was an independent operation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It seems to me the gentleman is sound in the position he has taken. We should keep them out of the Maritime Commission. It is a technical problem and I do not think the Maritime Commission should be brought into that field at all.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We will do what we can and see what we can work out of it.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The Government does operate barges on the Mississippi River.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is a special set-up. It is not the Maritime Commission, I am sure.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the various motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

SILVER

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, one chief newspaper read by the Members of Congress and the members of our Government, the Washington Post, in editorial this morning gives a Tip for Congress, heading a long article against the administration's silver-purchase program. Day after day this paper and many leading publications of the country subject the people and the Congress to a barrage of propaganda of misrepresentation concerning the use of silver as money. What is the reason? I have studied this question and I presented the reason for this vicious campaign in my reply to the 65 economists made on the floor of the House yesterday which appears in the

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning. I hope every Member of both branches of Congress will read it and get the facts.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman favor increasing the price of silver?

Mr. WHITE. If we could permit the law of supply and demand to play the price of silver would rise—the price of silver is in a vise and has been for a long time. I did not know of this situation until a friend of mine tried to buy \$40,000 worth for commercial purposes. I tried everywhere to help him but you cannot buy silver at any price. I have the telegrams and letters from the big silver dealers to prove this fact. The price of foreign silver in this country is rigidly controlled.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent Mr. WIGGLESWORTH was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. In the third column on page 5212 the end of the fifth paragraph, quoting James G. Blaine, insert after the first two words in the last sentence of the paragraph beginning "the dethronement," the following, "of each has been attempted in turn and sometimes the dethronement of both," and finishing with "but always in vain," so that the paragraph as corrected will read:

The two metals have existed side by side in harmonious, honorable companionship as money ever since intelligent trade was known among men.

Silver and gold (have) reigned supreme as representative of value. The dethronement of each has been attempted in turn and sometimes the dethronement of both, but always in vain.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and insert a resolution of the Louisiana State Legislature.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the De-

partment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read the conference report.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 8, 1942.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate adopted 105 amendments to the Agriculture Appropriation bill. The pending conference report represents the agreement of the conferees of the two bodies on, as I recall, 54 of those amendments. In part, agreement has been reached so far as the conferees are concerned, on other amendments where because of the parliamentary rules it is necessary that the amendments be brought back to the House and motions made to recede and concur in the Senate action. Certain other amendments which are reported in disagreement have relation to totals, and action upon them will follow whatever disposition is made of the amendments which are really in controversy.

The amendments relating to the increases provided for the Forest Service, for the Farm Security Administration, and relating to the limitation provided by the House upon the administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the amendments of the Senate to the parity provisions of the bill, with the sole exception of the one relating to the use of grains in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and acetone for rubber, are in disagreement. There are, however, only some six or seven items of major disagreement.

The appropriations carried in the bill, insofar as the conferees of the two Houses have been able to reach agreement and as represented by the position of the managers on the part of the House as to amendments in disagreement are substantially below the figures of the bill as it passed the Senate.

The clerk of the subcommittee has not yet been able to complete his computation to show exactly the amount by which the conference report and motions to be offered by House managers would reduce the amounts allowed in the Senate bill in connection with these amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD at this point the statement of the Clerk relative to that subject matter after the statement has been completed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

The conference report involves a net increase of \$1,449,636 above the amount of the bill as it passed the Senate, due to the fact that the Senate had made reductions in House items totaling \$1,810,607, which were restored in conference. Offsetting the foregoing items, the Senate conferees receded from several increases, totaling \$360,971.

Gunnell

enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts shall be fixed by the Secretary of War and shall not exceed or be of other classes than those now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

"The rates of pay of enlisted men of the Insular force of the Navy shall be one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding grades.

"Sec. 12. Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, while on active duty in the Federal service, when traveling under competent orders without troops shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this Act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders in Alaska and outside the limits of the United States in North America.

"Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, and of the legally constituted Reserves of said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, or while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 99 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$8 per day, or, in lieu thereof, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed \$6 per day.

"Travel by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components hereof and the National Guard while on active duty in the Federal service, on commercial aircraft, domestic or foreign, including travel between airports and centers of population or posts of duty when incidental to travel on commercial aircraft, shall be allowed at public expense when authorized or approved by competent authority, and transportation requests for such travel may be issued upon such authorizations. Such expense shall be allowed without regard to comparative costs of transportation by aircraft with other modes of transportation.

"Individuals belonging to any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the National Guard and the Reserves of such services, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence as distinguished from mileage, who, under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned, travel by privately owned conveyance shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation

by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate of 3 cents per mile for the same distance: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926.

"When any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade, having dependents as defined in section 4 hereof, is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service to his new station for such dependents: *Provided*, That for persons in the naval service the term 'permanent station' as used in this section shall be interpreted to mean a shore station or the home yard or home port of the vessel to which the person concerned may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of station: *Provided further*, That if the cost of such transportation exceeds that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess cost shall be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned: *Provided further*, That transportation supplied the dependents of such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall not be other than by Government transport, if such transportation is available as may be determined by the head of the department concerned: *Provided further*, That the personnel of all the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall have the benefit of all existing laws applying to the Army and Marine Corps for the transportation of household effects: *And provided further*, That in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by this section for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of the travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished when such travel shall have been completed.

"The words 'permanent change of station' as used in this section shall include the change from home to first station and from last station to home when ordered to active duty other than training duty, of any officer, warrant officer, nurse, or enlisted man of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including retired personnel and members of the Reserve components thereof, in a grade for which the transportation of dependents is authorized at Government expense, and the change from last station to home in connection with retirement, relief from active duty, or transfer to a reserve component.

"Personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act performing travel on Government-owned vessels for which no transportation fare is charged shall be entitled only to reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred.

"The head of the department concerned may determine what shall constitute a travel status and travel without troops within the meaning of the laws governing the payment of mileage or other travel expenses.

"Sec. 13. The annual base pay of female nurses of the Army and Navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, \$1,080; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, \$1,260; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, \$1,440; from the beginning of the tenth year of service until the completion of the twelfth year of service, \$1,620; from the beginning of the thirteenth year of service, \$1,800.

"Superintendents of the Nurse Corps shall receive pay at the rate of \$2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors at the rate of \$1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of \$600 a year, in addition to their base pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"The annual pay of a retired member of the Army Nurse Corps or the Navy Nurse Corps retired for other than physical disability shall be 3 per centum of the total annual active duty pay which she is receiving at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of complete years of service rendered prior to retirement, but not exceeding 75 per centum of such annual active-duty pay: *Provided*, That in computing the period of service for retired pay a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of computing eligibility for retirement and retired pay, there shall be credited active service in the Army Nurse Corps and in the Navy Nurse Corps, active service as contract nurse prior to February 2, 1901, and service as a Reserve nurse on active duty since February 2, 1901.

"Sec. 14. Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when on active duty in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service.

"Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, when in the Federal service or when participating in exercises or performing the duties provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army.

"Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, officers of the National Guard, other than general officers, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly pay authorized for such persons when in the Federal service, for each regular drill, period of appropriate duty, or other equivalent period of training, authorized by the Secretary of War, at which they shall have been engaged for the entire prescribed period of time: *Provided*, That such pay shall be in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers. General officers of the National Guard shall receive \$500 a year in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers, for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties. In addition to pay herein provided, officers of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade and having administrative functions connected therewith shall, whether or not such officers belong to such organizations, receive not more than \$240 a year for the faithful performance of such administrative functions under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are on active duty in the Federal service.

"Sec. 15. On and after the effective date of this Act, retired officers, warrant officers, nurses, enlisted men, and members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall have their retired pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act, which pay shall include increases for all active duty performed since retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the computa-

tion of their longevity pay and pay periods: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay, or personnel in an equivalent status in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health service and retired warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of those services, shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances of the grade or rank in which they serve on such active duty and, when on active duty status, shall have the same pay and allowance rights while on leave of absence or sick as officers on the active list, and, if death occurs when on active duty status, while on leave of absence or sick, their dependents shall not thereby be deprived of the benefits provided in the Act approved December 17, 1919, as amended, and in the Act of June 4, 1920.

"In the computation of the retired pay of officers heretofore or hereafter retired with pay at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum of the active duty pay received by them at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active duty pay, active duty performed by such retired officers subsequent to the date of their retirement shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage rates and increases with respect to their retired pay. The increases shall be at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum for each year of active duty and a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years: *Provided*, That the increased retired pay of such retired officers shall in no case exceed 75 per centum of the active duty pay as authorized by existing law.

"The retired pay of any officer heretofore retired under the provisions of section 24b, National Defense Act, June 3, 1916, as amended, who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, shall be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be held to accrue for any period prior to June 1, 1942, as a result of the enactment of this paragraph.

"The retired pay of any officer of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law, shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement.

"Sec. 16. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may receive additional compensation not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use.

"Sec. 17. Cadets at the United States Military Academy, midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, and cadets at the Coast Guard Academy shall be entitled to pay at the rate of \$780 per annum, and to allowances as now or hereafter provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy, and to transportation, including reimbursement of traveling expenses, while traveling under orders as a cadet or midshipman.

"Sec. 18. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act and members of the Reserve forces of such services, and the National Guard shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to

participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and when in consequence of such orders they do participate in regular and frequent flights as defined by such Executive orders as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, promulgated by the President: *Provided*, That when personnel of the National Guard are entitled to armory-drill pay, the increase of 50 per centum thereof herein provided shall be based on the entire amount of such armory-drill pay to which they shall be entitled for a calendar month or fractional part thereof, and the required aerial flights may be made at ordered drills of an air-service organization, or at other times when so authorized by the President. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this paragraph shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned.

"Any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States not in flying-pay status who is assigned or attached as a member of a parachute unit, including parachute-jumping schools, and for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of his military duty and who, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, has received a rating as a parachutist or is undergoing training for such a rating shall receive, while engaged upon duty designated by the head of the department concerned as parachute duty, additional pay of the rate of \$100 per month in the case of any such officer or warrant officer, and additional pay at the rate of \$50 per month in the case of any such enlisted man.

"Sec. 19. No person, active or retired, of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, shall suffer, by reason of this Act, any reduction in any pay, allowances, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive any enlisted man transferred to the Fleet Reserve on or prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or transferred from the Fleet Reserve to the retired list of the regular Navy for physical disability, of any benefits, including pay, allowances, or compensation, which he would be entitled to receive upon the completion of thirty years under laws in force on the date of enactment of this Act.

"The Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625), as amended, subsections 12 (a), (b), and (c), of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), section 18 of the Act of March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress), and section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 (Public Law 213, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved August 18, 1941), and those portions of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217), and of the Act of June 30, 1941 (Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress), which authorize allowances for enlisted men on the retired list, and all other laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That Acts or parts of Acts incorporating directly, by implication, or by reference, the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended, and not in conflict herewith, shall not be considered modified by the provisions of this Act, except that the pay, allowances, or compensation established herein shall be substituted for the pay, allowances, or compensation set out in the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended.

"No back pay or allowances for any period prior to June 1, 1942, shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act.

"The provisions of this Act shall become effective as of June 1, 1942.

"Sec. 20. Beginning June 1, 1942, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy

shall every sixty days thereafter report to the Congress the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualification therefor, of each person commissioned during said period in the Army of the United States and in the Naval Establishment respectively from civilian life, who prior thereto has had no commissioned military service: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall not be required to report persons commissioned where such disclosure would in his opinion jeopardize the national interest or safety.

"Sec. 21. This Act may be cited as the 'Pay Readjustment Act of 1942'."

And the House agree to the same.

ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
CHAS. GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

A. J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
DOW W. HARTER,
W. G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the part of the House.

MR. AUSTIN. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the report.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

MR. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Vermont intends to explain the effect of the report?

MR. AUSTIN. Yes. I wish to make a brief statement with respect to it. Only one matter was submitted to the conferees, although they had jurisdiction of the whole subject matter.

Mr. President, I have been requested by the leader of the majority to allow the report to rest for a short time, for a very good reason.

MR. BARKLEY. I make that request, Mr. President, because certain Members of the Senate who are now absent desire to be present when the report is considered. Action on the report will be delayed only for a very brief period.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the consideration of the report will be temporarily deferred.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

MR. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office, and sundry independent boards, and so forth, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the report.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 123, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following "\$534,422: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"National defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for printing and binding."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,394,632"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$119,788,628"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and in line 3 of the restored matter strike out "\$270,535" and insert in lieu thereof \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$854,998"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not exceeding \$90,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted insert the following: "*Provided further*, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,311,292"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out amended to read as follows: ", and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$135,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "law books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,068,677"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,504,192"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "purchase as provided by section 6 of the Act approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 527)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 5. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Sec. 6. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50, but this limitation shall not apply to the Office of Government Reports and the Selective Service System: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 24, 30, 32, 34, 113, 114, and 115.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,
JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none; and the question is on agreeing to the report. The report was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee if this is the bill which by specific amend-

ment adopted in the House prohibited the employment of a certain individual by the Federal Communications Commission?

Mr. McKELLAR. That provision is still in disagreement, and there will be another conference on it.

I now ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives as to its action on certain amendments of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives, which was read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 9, 1942.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 17, and 18 to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "Provided, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$200,000 in the aggregate including not exceeding a total equal to \$2.50 per year per contract (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and add thereto the matter inserted by said amendment; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 13, 24, 32, 113, 114, and 115 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 30 and 34, and that the Senate further insist on the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 13, 24, 32, 113, 114, and 115.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me ask the Senator from Tennessee what is the status of the Senate amendment dealing with the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House refused to agree to that amendment, and it will go back to conference. That is true of the other amendments to which the House refused to agree.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments still in disagreement, ask for a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. NYE, and Mr. WHITE con-

ferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 16, 24, 29, 30, 32, 34, 49, 52, 56, 57, 58, 61, 64, 69, 70, 75, 77, and 92.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 39, 53, 55, 59, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 72, 73, 78, 80, 82, 84, 89, 94, 98, 99, 100, 103, and 104 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning", and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$242,580"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$301,403"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,133,110"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$323,733"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$897,484"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$382,275"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$374,395"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,142,239"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,785,512"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,339,429"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$22,427,204"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

"Sec. 4. Of the total amount available under this Act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of \$1,500,000, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this Act below the Budget estimates."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 31, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 101, and 102.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
E. D. SMITH,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
CHAS. H. LEAVY,
D. D. TERRY,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before action is taken on the conference report, will the Senator kindly state what matters are still in disagreement?

Mr. RUSSELL. Practically all the important items in the bill are still in disagreement. I think the only exception is the Senate amendment relating to the reappropriation of the unexpended balances for the Surplus Marketing Administration. The House accepted that amendment.

There were 105 Senate amendments to the bill. In the conference report all those are disposed of with the exception of 25. Four of those represent totals which are dependent upon the action on other amendments.

There are still in disagreement all the amendments relating to the Farm Security Administration, appropriations to the Forest Service for the purpose of combating forest fires, and the Senate amendment providing for the disposal of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. The amendments which have been finally

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. MILLER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR HOUSING AND WAR PUBLIC WORKS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 308, making appropriations to provide war housing and war public works in and near the District of Columbia, with Senate amendments thereto, and further insist on the disagreement of the House to amendment No. 1 and to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object because I feel the House has gone into this situation thoroughly. We have found that there was need for dormitories for people who are to work in the Government departments. We have found that there is no need for these houses that the Senate has put on and that there is no justification for them. That is the reason that this bill has not become law. I feel that the Senate ought to yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman point out that it was shown in the hearings that private capital had agreed to build 40,000 family dwelling units for the defense program and the conferees felt that at least this program ought to be developed and used before the Government itself went into the building of family dwelling units? We did agree and are willing and have always been willing to give them the barracks which they need.

Mr. TABER. And to go just as far as necessary.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And attention also might be called to the disproportionate cost of construction.

Mr. TABER. It is a terrible cost to go and build substantial family houses such as the Senate wanted, and I do not believe that the War Production Board would give them a priority for it if the money were provided.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We ought to go to conference, though, and see if we cannot work it out.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take

from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, further insist upon the disagreement of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 13, 24, 32, 113, 114, and 115, and agree to the further conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is included in the amendments in dispute an amendment dealing with the Civil Service Commission and the so-called Board of Legal Examiners. I hope the gentleman from Virginia can give the House some assurance that the conferees will not yield on that amendment without it being brought back for a further vote in the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would not like to give assurances of that kind. If the conferees reach a point where they think they ought to agree I think we ought to have a free conference. The gentleman knows how we have all felt about it and I think he can rest assured we will do what ought to be done.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if the conferees are going to make any such agreement as that, we would want a similar agreement on the Tennessee Valley Authority amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We would like to have a free conference, if we could, I may say to the gentleman. I am sure we shall have no trouble.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOODRUM of Virginia; FITZPATRICK, HOUSTON, STARNES of Alabama, HENDRICKS, WIGGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and CASE of South Dakota.

SEVENTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7182) making additional appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1941, 1942, and 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there are 11 Senate amendments to this bill. They add \$75,000 to the amount provided by the House but otherwise are largely a matter of adjustment of phraseology. I move, there-

fore, that the House concur in all of the Senate amendments except amendments numbered 6 and 7, as to which I shall offer a separate motion when this motion is disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report all the Senate amendments except Nos. 6 and 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1942: For the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of the act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$75,000, of which amount \$65,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred since January 28, 1942."

Page 3, line 5, strike out "1942."

Page 3, line 6, after "\$15,000,000" insert "to remain available until expended."

Page 3, line 22, strike out "1942."

Page 3, line 23, strike out "1942."

Page 5, line 8, after "vessels", insert "subject to authorization thereof by other law."

Page 5, line 8, strike out all after "vessels" down to and including "thereof" in line 14.

Page 5, line 20, after "\$1,190,000", insert "Provided, That existing limitations with respect to the detail of personnel to officers' quarters and messes ashore shall not apply to the Coast Guard Academy, the Coast Guard Yard, the New London Base, Coast Guard and merchant marine officers' training stations, and in addition, not to exceed 95 in number at such stations as shall be designated by the Commandant of the Coast Guard with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Page 5, line 21, after "\$4,110,000" insert "Provided, That existing limitations with respect to the furnishing of equipment for officers' messes ashore shall not apply to the Coast Guard Academy, the Coast Guard Yard, Coast Guard bases, and Coast Guard and merchant marine officers' training stations."

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Senate amendments Nos. 6 and 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 7, strike out "500,000".

Page 5, lines 7 and 8, strike out "tons of."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House agree to Senate amendment numbered 6 with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert "not to exceed 1,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House disagree to Senate amendment numbered 7.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, these two amendments, Nos. 6 and 7, relate to the construction of auxiliary naval tonnage. As the bill originally passed the House and was transmitted to the Senate, provision was made for the use of funds and legislative authority to construct 500,000 tons. The Senate amended that by providing for the construction of an unlimited tonnage, subject to authorization of other law. We propose here to provide for the construction of not to exceed 1,000,000 tons, as may be authorized by other law, instead of an unlimited amount as the Senate proposes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The bill as it passed the House provided for 500,000 tons of construction, and, as we understood it, that was the amount of the authorization. The Senate added an unlimited amount of tonnage and permitted anything to be started that might be authorized during 1943. We felt that it ought to be limited, and we have brought this amendment back, which would bring it to 1,000,000 tons, which is all these people ought to start right now.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Let me see if I understand this. The 500,000 tons is authorized. This amendment provides for 1,000,000 tons, but the money is made available for only 500,000 tons. Before they can go up to 1,000,000 tons there must be a further authorization of 500,000 tons.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. But there need be no further appropriation, because the appropriation is now being set up for 1,000,000 tons, provided the Committee on Naval Affairs and the House recommend an additional 500,000 tons.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. There would be no further construction permitted until after further authorizing legislation went through.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there is a House bill pending in the Senate authorizing the construction of 500,000 tons. It is our understanding that the Senate proposes to increase this authorization to 750,000 or 1,000,000 tons. The Navy Department has requested authorization up to 1,000,000 tons. For that reason, my motion provides that we agree to not to exceed 1,000,000 tons, or such part as the bill now in the Senate may finally authorize.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It simply means that the House will hereafter authorize an additional 500,000 tons before the money will become available for that 500,000 tons.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Upon the enactment of that authorization, this fund will become available.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman know whether or not the steel mills will be able to furnish this tonnage, and how soon?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have never yet failed to supply all that was needed for the American Navy.

Mr. RICH. I am told that many shipyards now are waiting for plates for ships, and are unable to get them because the steel mills are unable to produce them.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this type of construction will not interfere with furnishing plates for other types of construction. There is no conflict between this 500,000 tons plus the

authorization for the money for 1,000,000 tons with any other shipbuilding program.

Mr. RICH. Has it not been the fact that some of the shipbuilders have been waiting on steel?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. On certain types of ships, particularly battleships, there has been a slowing down on account of the heavy armor.

Mr. RICH. I may say to the chairman that if under the lease-lend we would stop shipping steel to operate those gold mines over in Africa and permit such steel to be made for the construction of battleships, we would probably get the steel we need.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman that the first step is legislation authorizing this construction and the second is making appropriations for the construction, and that is what we are attending to now to be governed by the final terms of the authorizing bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein an address I made over the radio on last Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, further insist upon the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments still in disagreement, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are one or two members of the Appropriations Committee that I do not see on the floor who would want to object to this request until they had a chance to be here. I wonder if the gentleman from Georgia would not withdraw his request at this time.

Mr. TARVER. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that it is not the purpose of the conferees to have another conference until Thursday, which gives ample time for the other member of the conference committee to return to Washington if he desires to do so and participate in the conference. On account of the fact that only 15 days intervene between this date and the end of the present fiscal year and on account of the further fact that there are many important amendments still in disagree-

ment, it seems to be urgent that we should not delay the conference beyond Thursday of this week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If the gentleman is not going to have a meeting until Thursday, there will be nothing lost by not pressing the motion at this time, and therefore I feel that until I have a chance to consult certain Members I shall have to object.

Mr. TARVER. I understand, I will say to the gentleman, that some Members, or one Member on the gentleman's side is impressed with the feeling that there should not be a further conference unless that Member is accorded the privilege of voting by proxy. Since there appears to be no reason why the Member in question should not attend the conference if he desires, we on this side, since it is a very unusual request, will not be able to concur in it. If the gentleman from Massachusetts objects, then our only recourse will be to ask the Rules Committee this afternoon for a rule sending the bill to conference, as it is extremely urgent that it should go to conference as soon as possible.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not care what procedure the gentleman follows, because that is his own lookout; but if the gentleman is not going to have a meeting until Thursday, I do not see any reason why the gentleman cannot make the same request tomorrow, when other members of the committee will be here.

Mr. TARVER. No; the other member to whom the gentleman refers will not be here tomorrow, and that will only delay sending the bill to conference, because if the gentleman maintains his attitude, a rule will have to be requested eventually, so why not now? If the gentleman desires to object, that is his privilege.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I object, Mr. Speaker.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD

Mr. MAY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this Act may be cited as the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942.

"Title I

"Sec. 101. The dependent or dependents of any enlisted man of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND
SUNDRY INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE BUREAUS,
BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND OFFICES

JUNE 18, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the committee of conference, sub-
mitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6430]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 32, 113, and 114.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 24, and 115; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriations in this Act for the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses (including printing and binding) of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission*

by *Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941*; and the Senate agree to the same.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,
(except as to Senate amendment 24),
JOE HENDRICKS,
FRANCIS CASE,
(with certain reservations),
Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate remaining in disagreement to the bill H. R. 6430, making appropriations for the executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 9, 11, and 13, relating to the Board of Legal Examiners, Civil Service Commission: The House recedes with an amendment that not exceeding \$80,000 shall be available for such purpose and with the understanding that such authorization is not to be regarded as giving permanent status to this activity and that appropriations for future years will be dependent upon passage by the Congress of substantive law authorizing a Board of Legal Examiners.

No. 24, relating to payment of compensation to Goodwin Watson, an employee of the Federal Communications Commission: The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out this prohibition.

No. 32, relating to travel expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board: The Senate recedes from its amendment placing a specific limitation on the amount which may be used for this purpose.

Nos. 113 and 114, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority: The Senate recedes from its amendments increasing the funds available for this activity and striking out the House provision providing one fund for accounting purposes.

No. 115: The House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment which provides that not less than \$20,000,000 of funds available to the Maritime Commission shall be available for the construction of barges for the transportation of oil, gasoline, and so forth.

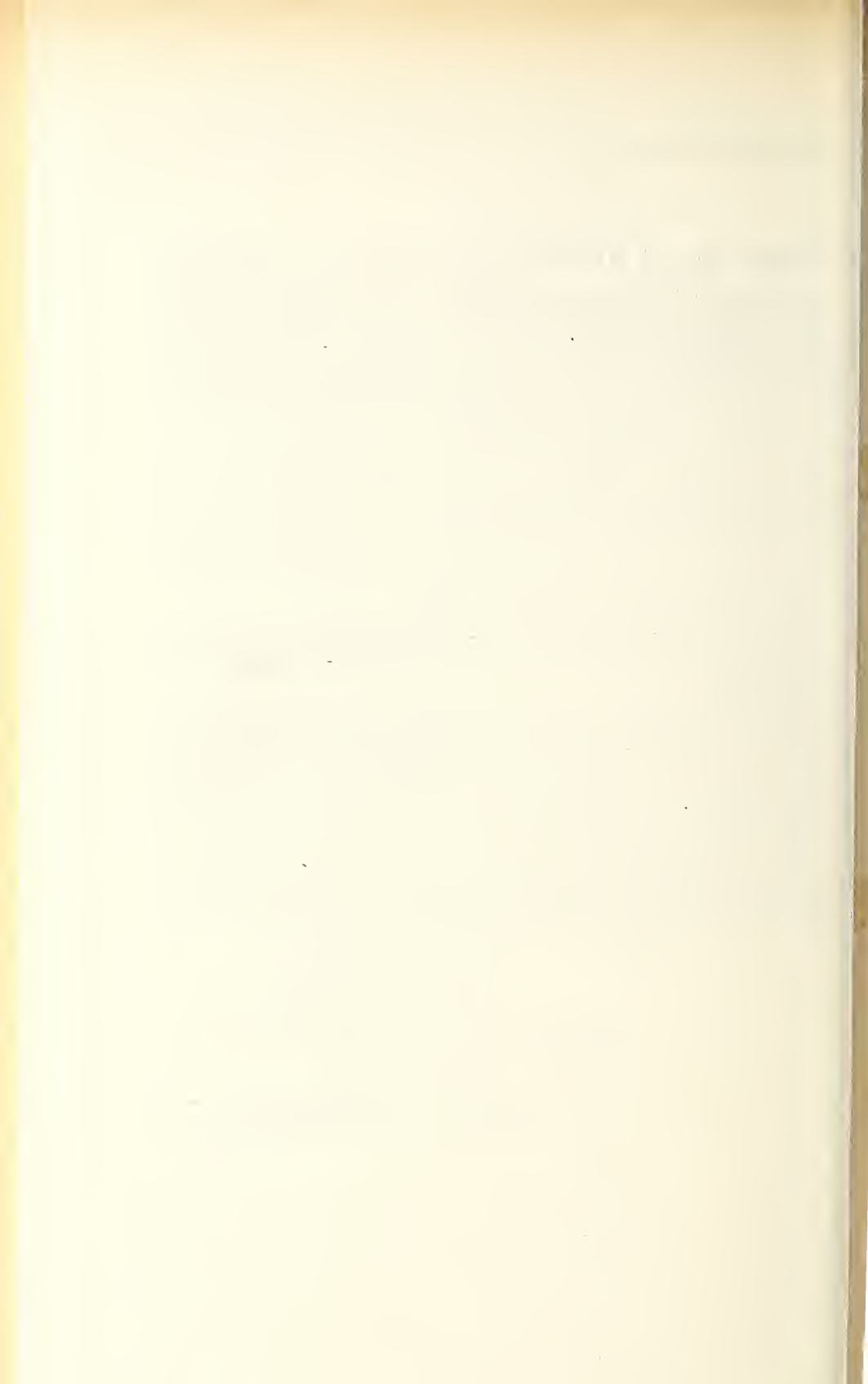
C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES

(except as to Senate amendment 24),

JOE HENDRICKS,
FRANCIS CASE

(with certain reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.



from the War Department are being brought to their attention.

There is no provision now under the one hundred and fourteenth article of war for the execution, by men in the field, of instruments such as deeds, chattel mortgages, and other instruments requiring an oath or acknowledgment, before their officers in the place of notaries. Such a change in the law should be made, because many different transactions, many deeds and forms of tax returns, chattel mortgages, real estate mortgages, and other documents are being delayed, because no notaries under the laws of the various States are in the field, and there is no provision for the officers to act as notaries.

I had intended to attempt to prepare an amendment to that effect and to offer it to the committee or possibly on the floor, but I have been informed by the War Department that such an amendment is being prepared as a separate act and is being sent up here.

Another matter that should receive the early attention of the Military Affairs Committee is to make it possible to send photographic copies of legal documents back to the States. I understand there is under consideration a provision for microfilming letters and other documents of soldiers and sailors in the field, to be flown back to the States and then sent out to the addressees. What should be done is to make provision for the proper authentication of a microfilm of any soldier's legal documents which are required to be sent back, and then for the proper distribution of those documents by the Signal Corps who would handle the film, so that a man in the field will not undergo the additional hardship of having his personal or legal affairs tied up because of the fact that, first, he cannot get to a notary, and, second, that the document may be lost or delayed unduly in transit.

While I have no desire to delay the enactment of this bill, I hope we shall realize that full relief in these legal matters has not yet been done to these men, and I hope our Military Affairs Committee will bear in mind these further ways in which the hardships of service and the delays and annoyances may be avoided.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PATMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7164) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to extend the relief and benefits provided therein to certain persons, to include certain additional proceedings and transactions therein, to provide further relief for persons in military service, to change certain insurance provisions thereof, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be

agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein a list of lawyers representing the American Bar Association in the various States who gave aid on this measure.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects and to include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TO ESTABLISH THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, presented the following report on the bill (H. R. 7184) to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2256), which was read, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of H. R. 7184, a bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ADMINISTRATION OF OFFICER PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY DURING THE EXISTING WAR

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged

report on the bill (H. R. 7160), to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy during the existing war, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2257) which was read, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of H. R. 7160, a bill to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy during the existing war, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

TO AUTHORIZE ACCEPTANCE BY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES OF DECORATIONS, ETC., TENDERED BY CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, AND TO CREATE THE DECORATIONS "LEGION OF MERIT," AND "MEDAL FOR MERIT"

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on the bill (S. 2404), to authorize officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States to accept decorations, orders, medals, and emblems tendered by governments of belligerent nations or the other American republics and to create the decorations to be known as the Legion of Merit, and the Medal for Merit (Rept. No. 2258), which was read, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of S. 2404, a bill to authorize officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States to accept decorations, medals, and emblems tendered by governments of belligerent nations or the other American republics and to create the decorations to be known as the Legion of Merit, and the Medal for Merit. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 433.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas due to the present world crisis a number of heretofore unknown major problems dealing with the alien situation in the

United States has arisen which require the attention of the Congress; and

Whereas so that the Congress, in whom is vested responsibility for enacting legislation governing the problem, may be better informed as to how to approach that important duty: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be, and it is hereby, authorized to hold hearings for the purpose of making a careful survey and study of the various problems relating to the alien situation in the United States, such as, (1) the question of the proper handling of the thousands of cases of aliens who are temporarily in the United States but who cannot depart because of world conditions; (2) the question of the disposition of aliens, principally criminals, insane, and other highly undesirable types, under order of deportation but who cannot at present be deported; (3) the extremely serious alien enemy situation; (4) the possible necessity of amending the naturalization laws to meet the emergency situation; (5) other studies of the general situation not only as it applies to the present but also with a view to looking forward to a post-war policy; and (6) all other questions in relation thereto which would assist Congress in the enactment of necessary remedial legislation.

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to request and secure, for the purposes of this resolution, the cooperation of, the production of records and rules and regulations of, and the assistance of such personnel under the Attorney General, and the services, bureaus, or offices under his jurisdiction, as may be deemed necessary by the committee.

For the purposes of this resolution, the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act at such time and places within the United States, whether the House is sitting or recessed or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books or papers or documents or vouchers by subpoena or otherwise, to take such testimony or records, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the Speaker of the House at the request of the chairman of the committee and shall be served by the Sergeant at Arms of the House or by such person or persons as may be designated by him. The chairman of the committee or any member of the committee may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of such committee or any subcommittee thereof, or having been required to produce necessary books or papers or documents or vouchers by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the study and investigation heretofore authorized, or who fails to produce such books or papers or documents or vouchers as required by subpoenas, shall be held to the penalties provided in section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 2, sec. 192), as amended.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

A resolution as far reaching and dangerous as this one ought to be discussed before the full membership of the House.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman withhold the point of order?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I think the Congress ought to know everything

that goes on about this. I insist on my point of order.

Mr. SABATH. Will not the gentleman withhold it for a minute?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I want the House to hear the whole of the proceedings.

Mr. SABATH. I hope the gentleman will not press his point of order at this time. We have two other very important bills we would like to pass.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If there is going to be discussion on this bill the Congress is going to hear it.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman does not know much about it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Oh, yes; I do; I know a great deal about it.

Mr. SABATH. It comes with a unanimous report from the Immigration Committee.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I cannot help that.

Mr. SABATH. And the work is needed.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It is far-reaching. The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization can hold its meetings here. All they have to do is pass on legislation. We have the Dies committee to do this other work. I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold that at the request of the Chair?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I will withhold it for a moment, if it is withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can make no promise as to what the gentleman from Illinois may do.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to let this go through unless the entire membership is present.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the other two bills are of such great importance that they should be passed without any delay and I withdraw my request for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 433, not because it is not needed and necessary, but for the purpose of enabling the House to pass upon the other two extremely important bills.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPOSITION OF UNITED STATES NAVY AND AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 7184, to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee by unanimous vote has reported a rule on two naval bills. The committee, after hearing the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and also the minority leader, came to the conclusion that the bills were of such importance that a

special rule should be reported providing for 1 hour's general debate on each. I have no objection to the bill being taken up by unanimous consent, in order to save time, realizing Members want to get away this afternoon, and I do not wish to delay the consideration of the legislation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I am not going to object, will the gentleman from Georgia also incorporate a request that there be 1 hour's debate, one-half to be controlled by himself and one-half to be controlled by this side?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, if my first request is granted, I ask unanimous consent that the debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MORT], ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state whether or not there will be a roll call on this bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There will be a roll call. I wish to announce that if unanimous consent is granted, at the end of the consideration of the bill I will ask for a ye-a-and-nay vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] that debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half to be controlled by himself and one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MORT]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees may have until midnight to file a conference report and statement on the independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 32, 113, and 114.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 24, and 115; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Provided further, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriations in this Act for the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses (including printing and binding) of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941"; and the Senate agree to the same.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES (except as to
Senate amendment No.
24),

JOE HENDRICKS,
FRANCIS CASE (with certain
reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate remaining in disagreement to the bill H. R. 6430, making appropriations for the executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 9, 11, and 13, relating to the Board of Legal Examiners, Civil Service Commission. The House recedes with an amendment that not exceeding \$80,000 shall be available for such purpose and with the understanding that such authorization is not to be regarded as giving permanent status to this activity and that appropriations for future years will be dependent upon passage by the Congress of substantive law authorizing a Board of Legal Examiners.

No. 24, relating to payment of compensation to Goodwin Watson, an employee of the Federal Communications Commission. The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out this prohibition.

No. 32, relating to travel expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The Senate recedes from its amendment placing a specific limitation on the amount which may be used for this purpose.

Nos. 113 and 114, relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Senate recedes from its amendments increasing the funds available for this activity and striking out the House provision providing one fund for accounting purposes.

No. 115. The House recedes from its disagreement to this amendment which provides that not less than \$20,000,000 of funds available to the Maritime Commission shall be available for the construction of barges for the transportation of oil, gasoline, and so forth.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES (except as
to Senate amendment
No. 24),
JOE HENDRICKS,
FRANCIS CASE (with cer-
tain reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPOSITION OF UNITED STATES NAVY AND AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is the largest single authorization bill for the construction of combatant ships that has ever been considered by the Naval Affairs Committee and reported to the House. It authorizes an increase in the combatant tonnage of aircraft carriers by 500,000 tons, of cruisers by 500,000 tons, and destroyers and destroyer escort vessels by 900,000 tons. It will be noted that this authorization does not provide for increasing the tonnage of capital ships. This omission is occasioned by two facts, first, that existing authorizations for capital ships will, when completed, provide an adequate number of battleships and, second, it is anticipated and is borne out by the war so far that the loss in aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers will be, relatively, much greater than in battleships, and, consequently, provision must be made for a large additional number of these types of ships.

In addition to the emphasis placed upon the construction of aircraft carriers, as is done in this bill, I am pleased to report that the Navy Department is fully alive to the major, if not decisive, role that aircraft carriers and the planes based thereon have been playing in the present war. This does not mean that other types of combatant ships have lost their long-range value, but the policy of the Navy Department in concentrating, for the present, on the construction of aircraft carriers is, in my opinion, entirely sound. This will necessitate deferring the construction of certain other types of ships, the immediate need for which is not so urgent. In other words, I understand that the Navy Department in projecting its immediate ship construction program from time to time will be guided by the most recent war experience in determining the types of combatant ships which require the highest priority.

I am aware that at some future date a readjustment will impend, requiring the conversion of some of our combatant shipbuilding facilities to peacetime production. However, I am further of the opinion that we should utilize to the maximum, for the time being, our entire combatant ship productivity. Every combatant ship that can possibly be constructed is urgently needed in order to bring the present war to an early and successful conclusion. In order to utilize the trained skill of the available shipbuilding industry to the maximum, it is necessary to make plans in such a way that there will be no hiatus in the productive rate.

The program which is contemplated by the bill H. R. 7184 is designed utilize the country's shipbuilding capacity to the fullest extent which does not cramp or hinder other war programs during the ensuing years. I am advised that the Navy Department estimates that the last keel authorized by this act will be laid

by December 31, 1944, and the last ship will be in service before the end of the calendar year 1946.

The enactment of this combatant ship authorization program will merge into the previous authorization acts and not cause any disruption of existing programs. As an illustration, the peak load of construction under the proposed program will be reached in 1945 when the present authorized programs will be fast approaching exhaustion. If this bill is enacted, the Navy Department contemplates getting under way almost immediately, in connection with the aircraft carrier part thereof, while the cruiser and destroyer program will be started early in 1943.

Previous authorizations for the construction of combatant ships have totaled 3,749,480. The vital necessity for additional authorizations at this time is seen in the fact that of the above total authorization, 1,009,245 tons are in service; 2,646,606 tons are under construction, and there remains a balance of only 93,629 tons available.

Let the House bear in mind that of all the enormous shipbuilding program that has heretofore been authorized all of it is under way except 93,629 tons, and it is necessary that the Navy Department continue to have that flexibility to take care of replacements that may occur as the war progresses.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Do I correctly understand the gentleman to say that of all the authorizations the Congress has ever made, there remain only 93,000 tons on which actual construction has not begun?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman does not refer to contracts let, but he means actual construction of the ships?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Previous authorizations for the construction of combatant ships have totaled 3,749,480 tons. The vital necessity for additional authorizations at this time is seen in the fact that, of the above total authorization, 1,009,245 tons are in service and 2,646,606 tons are under construction, leaving a balance of 93,629 tons for which no contracts have been made.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. May I ask the gentleman if in the deliberations of the committee consideration was given to the submarine menace? Does this bill provide for any construction in connection with that?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I am coming to that.

In addition to the combatant ships provided for in this bill, provision is made for the construction of 800 small vessels suitable for use as patrol vessels, mine

vessels, and the like. The urgent need today for vessels of the small boat type is in the patrol craft category. If the present indications in this connection are borne out by subsequent events, the entire 800-ship authorization for construction of small vessels contained in this bill will be used to provide submarine chasers and torpedo boats. It is contemplated that this authorization will be utilized for the construction of ships of the following types and numbers:

Steel subchasers.....	400
Wooden subchasers.....	200
Modern torpedo boats.....	200

The other ship authorization contained in the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire and convert not exceeding 200 small vessels for coastal defense, patrol, mine sweeping, and similar purposes as he may consider necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. In view of the serious aspects of the submarine warfare along the Atlantic Coast, I need not emphasize the urgent necessity for this authorization.

An important item in the bill, aside from authorization for ship construction, is the provision which permits replacement of combatant ships without regard to the type of ship being replaced. While I am of the opinion that the policy adopted by the Naval Affairs Committee in 1934, that Congress should control the tonnage authorized for the various categories of combatant ships, is sound during peacetime, still, it is apparent that absolute control during wartime is not practical.

I am convinced that the greatest amount of flexibility is necessary to meet the changing requirements of modern warfare, and I have complete confidence, in this connection, that the discretion proposed to be vested in the Navy Department relative to this matter will be wisely administered.

I have attempted in this statement to outline the main features of this extremely important bill now under consideration. I also commend to your careful consideration the detailed report of the Naval Affairs Committee with respect to the bill H. R. 7184. On behalf of the Naval Affairs Committee I recommend early enactment of this extremely important measure.

Under previous laws, Congress, by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has required replacements to be in the category of the ships that have been destroyed. For instance, in the destruction of the *Houston*, that went down in the Coral Sea fight, under the law a cruiser would have to be built back. In the proposed bill, however, we give the Navy the flexibility to authorize the construction of whatever type is necessary to replace any ship, irrespective of the category the ship belongs to that is destroyed.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. In connection with the ship the gentleman has just mentioned that went down in the battle of the Coral Sea, under the legislation here could they con-

vert that, if it was appropriate to do so, into an airplane carrier?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely. I may say that the Committee on Naval Affairs in peacetime will insist on certain ships of a particular category being replaced. We have to keep the Navy on an even keel and not have it overbalanced in one category and underconstructed in another category.

Take for instance the *Houston*. Under the language of this bill, the Navy Department can determine to lay down the replacement of that vessel in submarines, in cruisers, or in airplane carriers. They can lay it down in any category they see fit to, except in the category of battleships.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is not the flexibility of which the gentleman speaks necessary today because of the change in the method of warfare due to development of aircraft?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely. In that connection may I say this? The Navy has considered the battleship as the backbone of its fleet, and the fleet has been built in accordance with that idea. The modern development of aircraft has demonstrated conclusively that the backbone of the Navy today is what is known as the airplane carrier. The airplane carrier, with destroyers, cruisers, and submarines grouped around it, is the spearhead of all modern naval task forces. Therefore, in this bill and in the program of the Navy Department, they are concentrating on airplane carriers.

At the same time let no Member think for one moment that battleships under certain conditions would not play a very dominant role. It may so happen that the enemy's aircraft carriers may be stricken from the sea. It may so happen that ours will be stricken from the sea. We all know that in the Coral Sea fight and in the Midway fight a determined effort was made by both sides to drive out and destroy the airplane carriers. If that happens, and neither side has airplane carriers to any great extent, then battleships will come back into the role they were designed to play before aviation reached this high point of development.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. Aside from the question of flexibility, of allowing the Navy the right to replace vessels as they see fit, would it be in order to say how many airplane carriers, cruisers, and destroyers are contemplated by this bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It would not be in order for the committee to disclose the break-down of the combatant ships. I stated this morning in executive session to the Committee on Rules, by permission of the Navy Department, a complete break-down of how many ships this tonnage will turn out according to their program. I cannot disclose publicly how many airplane carriers will be built out of this 500,000 tons, nor can I disclose

how many airplane carriers we are converting from other types of ships, or give any detailed information.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. What is the comparative cost of construction of a battleship and an aircraft carrier?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That depends on the tonnage. A modern battleship of 35 000 tons will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000,000 to \$85,000,000. If it is over that it will run in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. The airplane carrier will cost a great deal less than that amount of money.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. How long does it take to construct them?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. You can construct a modern airplane carrier within a limit of approximately 2 years. It takes approximately 4 years to construct a battleship.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. With respect to the statement that the construction of an airplane carrier requires 2 years, is it not true that the type of ship now being built on the west coast and elsewhere of about 10 000 tons capacity is being built in 46 days? Has the Navy made any use of that type of ship?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Let me say to the gentleman that great ships of the type the gentleman has referred to, known as merchant ships, are being converted into airplane carriers. Of course, they do not have the striking force of the regularly constructed airplane carrier, but they do have a great military value and we are converting a large number. Many of our airplane carriers were originally designed as merchant ships.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I was just wondering, however, if it would not be possible, and has not Mr. Keyser tried to do the same thing for the airplane carriers as he has done for the merchant ships?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I can only state that the Navy Department is converting maritime ships as fast as it is humanly possible to convert them where they think they can meet the requirements of the type of ship which has a limited and particular duty to perform. The type of ship to which the gentleman from New Mexico is referring, in all probability, would never be brought into direct contact with a modern airplane carrier, but it does have a great military advantage and we are using them in certain restricted areas and converting a great number of them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. A moment ago the gentleman mentioned the value of the capital ships. Is it not true should the airplane carrier be disposed of in battle, it will be necessary to have at hand the gun power of capital ships to meet the

the existing war, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the first sentence of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense or prosecution of war to requisition and take over for the use or operation by the United States or in its interest any military or naval equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, ordered, manufactured, procured, or possessed for export purposes, the exportation of which has been prohibited or curtailed in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act approved July 2, 1940 (Public, No. 703, 76th Cong., 54 Stat. 714), as heretofore or hereafter amended, or any other law, he is hereby authorized and empowered to requisition and take over for the said use or operation by the United States, or in its interest, any of the foregoing articles or materials, and to sell or otherwise dispose of any such articles or materials, or any portion thereof, to a person or a corporation of the United States whenever he shall determine such action to be in the public interest."

SEC. 2. That section 3 of said act of October 10, 1940, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The authority granted in this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for 6 months after the termination of the war, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. "Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to give an explanation. I make this rather unusual request because the present law with regard to the requisition of war materials will come to an end on the 30th of this month. This requisition bill is necessary in order to continue the practice in which the Government has engaged during the last 2 years. The embargo bill went into effect on July 2, 1940. At that time hundreds of various articles needed by foreign countries to be used by them in the war effort had been ordered. The exportation of those materials was stopped. Authority then was given to the President to requisition the materials for the use of our Government. It is to continue that authority that I ask for consideration of the bill at this time.

I should say that approximately 8,000 carloads of materials which belong to some foreign country are occupying the trackage of our country and causing congestion. Those materials are not being bought, but the Government needs authority to requisition them and use them, because all of them are materials which we need.

Mr. President, in agreeing to the amendment the other day which continued the embargo, at the request of the Senator from Ohio we changed the wording of the continuing clause. I shall

move that we make section 3 of the pending bill consistent with the action taken the other day. Therefore I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, in line 7, after the word "force", it is proposed to insert the words "until June 30, 1944", and to strike out down to the word "or", in line 8, so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. The authority granted in this act shall remain in force until June 30, 1944, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. I find that a number of the bills before the Committee on Naval Affairs and before other committees provide for termination of the powers granted at the end of the present war. In view of the amendment offered, I judge that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has experienced the uncertainty of that language, and therefore has devised the language which the Senator proposes, which fixes a definite date for the termination of the powers conferred by the bill, and provides that if the war be then in existence the powers shall be extended. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is partially true. The provision which was worked out, carrying the continuation until 6 months after peace, came into existence in dealing with persons. Then it was also commonly used in dealing with things, and it has been written into much of our legislation having to do with the special powers granted the President during wartimes. It is all right, except for the single objection which was made by the Senator from Ohio, that it did leave a certain armistice period for an extension of the powers if Congress did not act or if the President did not act. Therefore the amendment is offered, so far as the pending bill is concerned and so far as the one which we passed the other day is concerned, and it is an amendment which is entirely in order and proper. I think such an amendment should be resisted if it had to do with persons who were held in some foreign land and if 6 months were needed in order to get them back.

Mr. WALSH. I approve of the change and of the amendment. Only this morning in the Committee on Naval Affairs there was a bill presented which provided that it should terminate "at the end of the present war." The members of the committee raised questions as to what that meant, and suggested that it was uncertain. Suppose there should be peace made between certain countries and the war should continue on the part of other countries there would be uncertainty as to just what the phrase "at the end of the present war" meant. Apparently the Senator from Utah and his associates on the committee have devised

this language for future legislation to prevent the use of the phrase which has heretofore been employed "at the end of the present war."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

Mr. WALSH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to yield.

Mr. GERRY. I inquire what was the reason for inserting "June 30, 1944," in the amendment?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The committee extended the operation of the act 2 more years.

Mr. GERRY. Was there any special reason for that?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That was the date we determined on when we extended the Embargo Act; therefore, in order to make the Requisition Act consistent with the other act, we chose that arbitrary date.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TAFT. I am partially responsible for that date. It may become very important to put a definite date on all emergency legislation because of the recent development of the idea of a long trial period. The Under Secretary of State made a speech indicating his view that there should be a trial period which might be as long as 5 years. It seems to me that emergency legislation might or might not be operative during such transition period. In my judgment, the Congress ought to be called upon from time to time to determine which of the emergency legislation should be continued, and which should not be continued. We can continue any act, but we ought to enact only short-time legislation, say for 2 years, with a provision, of course, that Congress may terminate it sooner in case the war should come to an end. In any event, we ought to pass within a period not longer than 2 years on the question of policy as to whether emergency legislation shall continue or shall not continue.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. GERRY. As the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] stated a few moments ago, we had some discussion before the Naval Affairs Committee this morning along the same line as that which evidently took place in the Military Affairs Committee. The Senator from Ohio makes the suggestion that it is better to have a definite date. The phrase "the termination of the war" is certainly very indefinite. War might persist with one or more nations when peace had been made with others; in which event, unless there were adopted an amendment such as suggested for this bill, all these powers would continue in force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah

[Mr. THOMAS] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend sections 1 and 3 of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to requisition articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes', approved October 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), to continue the act in effect during the existing war, and for other purposes."

ACCESS ROADS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6908.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 6908) to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6908) to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with an amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will be very happy to do so.

This bill, which has been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has for its purpose increasing the authorization for access roads to plants and camps from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000. An increase of \$100,000,000 was requested, and the committee has allowed the additional sum of \$100,000,000.

It is necessary to have the access roads to the war plants of the country. The testimony was full and complete before the committee, and the committee has unanimously reported the bill. I hope it may be passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I inquire when the testimony was taken.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was taken within the last week or 10 days before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Did it embrace the question of gasoline?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it did not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The amendment of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (Public Law No. 295, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended by striking out the figure "\$150,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$260,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for access roads to sources of raw materials."

(b) The first sentence of section 6 of such act is hereby amended by inserting, after

the word "construction," a comma and the word "maintenance."

(c) The first sentence of section 6 of such act is hereby further amended by inserting before the period, at the end thereof, a colon and the following: "Provided, That such certification for access roads to sources of raw materials and industrial sites may be made by the Chairman of the War Production Board."

(d) Section 6 of such act is hereby further amended by inserting before the period, at the end thereof, a colon and the following: "Provided further, That during the continuance of such emergency the Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to enter into contracts in amounts not exceeding the total of such authorization."

SEC. 2. The term "strategic network of highways," as defined in the first section of such act, shall include the principal highway traffic routes of military importance in Puerto Rico, approved by the War Department on December 8, 1941, and the principal highway traffic routes of military importance in the Territory of Hawaii, approved by the War Department on December 20, 1941.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I present the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. I am moved to take this action at the request of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who happens to be absent at the moment.

Mr. McNARY. May I make an inquiry of the Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. Is this a complete report?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a complete report, and its adoption means the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 32, 113, and 114.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 24, and 115; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriations in this Act for the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses (including printing and binding) of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Com-

mission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CARTER GLASS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
JOE STARNES,

(except as to Senate amendment 24),

JOE HENDRICKS,
FRANCIS CASE,
(with certain reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 42, 76, 86, and 87.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 88, and 89; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$78,715"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,358"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$221,545"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$905,047"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$11,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and the amount made available by this paragraph shall include the distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk and the certification of persons eligible for work relief and surplus commodities, including personal services without regard to such 12 per centum limitation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$208,460"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 20, 34, 35, 36, 41, 71, 78, 90, and 91.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
CARTER GLASS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

GEORGE MAHON,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT THOMAS,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7041, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 22, 1942.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 34, 35, 36, 41, 71, and 78 to the bill (H. R. 7041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$7,609,840"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 90 and 91 to said bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment numbered 20.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move also that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 90 and 91.

The motion was agreed to.

ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO THE RUSSIANS

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate long, but I believe we would be remiss if we allowed this day to pass without the RECORD showing that we paused to pay tribute to the gallant way in which, for a year, the Government and the people of Russia have stood like a stone wall against the invading hordes of nazi-ism.

A year ago, when Hitler loosed his attack against the Russians, there was uncertainty in the minds of many people as to how long the Russian Government might be able to resist the colossal host which was hurled so ruthlessly against

them. There were some who thought that the Russian spirit was not capable of resisting so mighty an attack; yet those who entertained doubt, certainly those who had fear in their hearts, did not know the character and spirit of the Russians. They did not know the peculiar fidelity of the Russian people. They did not know the wisdom and the strength, and the foresight and the determination of Russia's gallant government and people.

It has now been made apparent to all the world that Russia has exhibited to our generation one of the most glorious defenses which has even been recorded upon the brilliant pages of history. Not only that, but they have done it uncomplainingly, they have done it manfully, they have done it nobly, so as to deserve the admiration and the gratitude of free men and women everywhere in the world. It is also appropriate to say that the attitude of cooperation with other powers and peoples of the earth which has been exhibited by the Russian Government and people augurs well for future freedom and free men.

We remember the remarkable address made in 1938 at the League of Nations Assembly by the then foreign minister of Russia, the present Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Maxim Litvinov. At that time Russia, through his eloquent words, appealed to the other nations of the world to support the principle of collective security. It was not the Russians who first forsook that principle. It was not the Russians who first forsook the League of Nations.

Notwithstanding the severity of the pressure against them, they have entered into agreements with their allies which indicate that the Russians are not only thinking about cooperation in winning the war, but they are ready to join hands with other good peoples and good governments everywhere in the winning and the preservation of the peace.

We all know that without the help of Russia there can be no stability on earth, and what with Russia standing side by side with Britain and China and the United States, and other free peoples and governments who shall survive the onslaughts of the worst the Nazis can command, there is hope of a better world than man has ever dreamed of coming to pass.

So today we pour gratitude from our hearts to the heroic people of Russia who have saved freedom not only for themselves but for mankind.

Who can measure the debt they are due from us all whose battles they have fought? The spirit of heroism is indestructible. Russia will never fall, nor will the citadel of human freedom, the ark of human goodness.

Russia and liberty forever.

CELEBRATION OF ONE THOUSAND AND TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ICELAND AS A DEMOCRACY

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, in yesterday's Washington Star there appeared a very interesting article by Frederick J. Haskin dealing with the little country and Government of Iceland. One thousand and twelve years ago a

small group of people emigrated from Norway and sailed for Iceland. They took with them the system of government they had in the country from which they came, and they established it in the new country to which they migrated. This year they are celebrating the one thousand and twelfth anniversary of a continuous parliamentary democratic form of government, the purest democracy of its kind in the world, and the oldest democratic form of government in the world, so far as continuous existence is concerned. I ask that Mr. Haskin's article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD DEMOCRACY

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

In a period of world upheaval, political, social, and economic, when governments are crumbling and the very pillars of democracy the world over are threatened, it is refreshing to think that this summer one nation—Iceland—will celebrate its one thousand and twelfth anniversary as a democratic state.

Iceland, as an attraction to newcomers, could well hang out a sign bearing these words: "No army, no navy, no jails, and no major crimes." If the would-be settler is interested in this small country's fiscal relations, Iceland keeps her budget balanced. These things augur well that Iceland has a workable democracy—a democracy that has stood for more than a thousand years and is stronger than ever.

It was in the summer of 930 A. D. that the oldest parliament still in existence opened for the transaction of business. And "opened" is right, for there were no man-made walls to surround it. The first meeting took place on a great cleft in a lava field, and its members were adventurous Norsemen who held no fear of the inclemencies of weather or the wrath of their fellow men. These pioneers in that memorable outdoor meeting laid the foundation for the Althing, a name which has persisted through the centuries to designate Iceland's highest law-making body. "Thing" is the old Norse verb "to talk," and "al" means "all." Thus, these early comers to Iceland set up a parliament in which could be discussed all things pertaining to the country's interest. Again that is democracy placed on a high and workable basis.

Iceland's Government, which was set up 600 years before Columbus discovered America, has undergone a few minor changes but remains today in principle of administration virtually the same as it was when first adopted in the open spaces. The Althing has 42 members, 14 of which constitute the upper house or senate and the remainder the lower house. The form of election varies somewhat from that of the United States in that some of the members of the senate are elected by the people and the remainder chosen by a joint vote of both the upper and lower assemblies. The process, however, constantly adds new leadership.

But while Iceland's democratic form of government and historic national assembly have survived more than 1,000 years, the country at one time lost its independence. That was in 1262 when the King of Norway, who had made previous attempts to do so, persuaded the Icelandic people to swear allegiance to him. In essence this removed from the Althing most of its governing power, but it remained in modified form chiefly as a court of law with judges who were chosen by the royal officials. In addition, it still retained some legislative power, exercised partly in conjunction with the King and

partly by itself. This arrangement continued unaltered in its main features when Iceland, together with Norway, came under the Danish King in 1350.

By the Peace of Keil in 1814, when the King of Denmark had to yield Norway, no change was made in the relationship of Iceland with Denmark. When the consultative chambers were established in Denmark in 1834, the Icelanders claimed equal rights for themselves and this was granted. Though the King of Denmark resigned absolute power in 1849, he still held rulership over Iceland because the constitutional law under which he relinquished full power did not apply there. The Icelanders renewing their struggle for independence became an independent state of Denmark in 1918, both countries having the same King. When the Germans occupied Denmark on April 9, 1940, Iceland's Althing immediately declared for complete independence and on May 16, 1941, union with Denmark was terminated officially.

Thus, through the centuries the people of Iceland have retained a spirit of independence based upon the ideals of the intrepid pioneers who exposed themselves in a bleak field in the summer of 930 to lay the foundation for a people and a government that still remain. If there is a lesson in this chain of events it is the fact that a democracy is never threatened because it is a democracy, but because of the greed and selfishness of those who would become masters over the masses.

Centuries old, Iceland in recent times has had a new meaning for the people of the Western Hemisphere. Fearing that it might fall into the hands of the Germans as a naval and air base, British forces landed there on May 10, 1940, in order to insure adequate defense of this important outpost. Then came July 7, 1941, when it was announced by President Roosevelt that, as Commander in Chief, he had issued orders to the Navy that all necessary steps be taken to insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States, as well as on seas between the United States and all other strategic outposts. By mutual agreement with Iceland, which included the promise not to interfere with Iceland's Government and to remove armed forces when the emergency is over, United States military forces landed there to supplement British forces, and also to enable transfer of some British troops.

Iceland is approximately the size of Ohio and has a population of more than 120,000 people. Lying just below the Arctic Circle, the island is not so icy as its name suggests, for temperatures in winter are higher than those in many areas in the temperate zones. The Gulf Stream, which normally flows around the island, has a great effect on the climate, but currents from the Arctic Ocean sometimes come down to the north coast and fill the fjords and bays with ice. There are no great extremes of cold or heat; and the mean temperature of Reykjavik, the capital, is 39.4 degrees.

Rich in literature and culture, possessing the oldest living language in Europe, claiming literacy for all normal adults, largely self-supporting, and with crime reduced to a minimum, Iceland after more than 10 centuries of democracy stands as a heartening beacon to those whose freedom is threatened.

PROPOSED WITHHOLDING OF NITROGEN

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, on the principle that it is generally considered more effective to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen rather than afterward, and perhaps more efficacious to comment on prospective Executive orders before they are issued rather than wait until they are put into effect, I desire briefly to call the attention of the Senate

to a situation which is of very great importance and interest to the farmers of my own State and to the farmers of other States who are in a similar position.

This is a situation which was called to my attention by a letter written on June 19 by Mr. F. V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, the largest farm organization in the State of Missouri, and one of the largest in the United States, as well as one of the largest business enterprises in our State. I shall read the letter into the Record, but before doing so let me say that I think it is a matter of universal recognition that one of the greatest difficulties in our domestic situation at the present time is the inclination on the part of bureaucrats and other Government officials to issue orders ostensibly for one purpose, but really to accomplish an entirely different purpose, indicating a lack of frankness with the American people, which has caused a great deal of confusion and much dissatisfaction.

There are instances of this on every side. We all know that we have a sugar-rationing system, which has caused hardship upon millions of individuals and families, particularly upon the producers and canners of fruits and berries and vegetables, and which is due to a fictitious shortage and the insistence on the part of Government officials on using sugar to make alcohol for munition purposes, rather than availing themselves of tremendous surpluses of wheat and corn and other grains which are on hand, and which could have been equally well used for the manufacture of alcohol for munition purposes.

We all know that there is a very large group of extremely influential governmental officials who are agitating constantly for a national system for rationing gasoline, even in sections of the country where there is no shortage of gasoline, and where there is no likely to be a shortage. Their insistence on rationing gasoline is for the purpose of achieving an entirely different objective, namely, the conservation of rubber.

We all know that it has been advocated that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation be authorized and permitted to dump huge surpluses of grain on the market, ostensibly for the purpose of providing feed, but in reality for the purpose of breaking the prices of agricultural commodities. So I say that when we see in the offing another prospective order, ostensibly designed to accomplish one objective, but really aiming at another, it behooves Congress to take notice of it before the order really goes into effect.

Mr. President, as I said, the Missouri Farmers Association is the largest agricultural association in the State of Missouri, larger, I think, than all others combined. It is one of the principal business enterprises in the whole State.

Mr. Heinkel, president of that association, says in his letter under date of June 19, 1942:

DEAR SENATOR CLARK: Ostensibly because of transportation difficulties, I understand there is to be a general reduction of 40 percent made in the use of nitrogen in mixed fertilizers. If this is necessary in order to

prosecute the war, the reduction should by all means be made.

However, we have information that someone in the Department of Agriculture contemplates recommending to the War Production Board that all nitrogen be withheld until next spring, and upon receipt of such recommendation, I understand the War Production Board will issue the order.

I cannot see any justification for holding our available supplies of nitrogen in storage until next spring when it had better be applied to the soil as soon as possible so that the growth of crops can be stimulated—such as in the case of small grains for fall and winter pasture—so that we will be in a better position to win the war.

It looks to me as if someone has ideas about using the war as an excuse to restrict the use of fertilizer this fall in order to curtail wheat acreage so as to help save the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs. This will be my deduction until further evidence is forthcoming.

If this ruling is made by the War Production Board at the instance of the United States Department of Agriculture, Missouri is going to be severely discriminated against in favor of other States, particularly the Southern States, where fertilizer is extensively used on cotton during the spring months and those sections where vegetable crops are important.

Seventy-five percent of the fertilizer sold in Missouri is used in the fall and 25 percent in the spring. Missouri farmers drill fertilizers not alone with wheat in the fall, but with winter barley and rye for pasture and feed. Legume crops such as lespedeza, which is used widely for hay and pasture the following summer, are, of course, benefited. Fertilizer is used here in the spring chiefly for oats and corn, with perhaps some for orchards. Very little is used by general farmers for vegetable crops—most of them use manure on vegetable gardens.

During 1940, for example, Missouri used 1,025 tons of nitrogen in pure form in commercial fertilizers. A 40-percent general reduction would leave around 600 tons for our State. Since about 400 tons of this would be used in the fall and 200 tons in the spring, this would mean, if all nitrogen were held for spring use, that Missouri farmers would be short on the deal by 400 tons, or 80 percent instead of 40 percent.

As to the much-publicized wheat surpluses, Missouri has been contributing very little to them. Most of the surplus has been produced in the western and spring-wheat areas where very little fertilizer is sown with wheat.

The 10-year average wheat yield for Missouri is 23,000,000 bushels. The 1941 wheat crop yielded only 18,000,000 bushels, 37 percent less than the 10-year average. The 1942 crop is now estimated at 10,000,000 bushels, 62 percent less than the 10-year average and the smallest crop since 1875.

About 50 percent of all fertilizer used in Missouri is of mixed content, which includes nitrogen, and about 75 percent of it, as mentioned, is used in the fall, but not all of it is drilled with wheat. Probably much more of it is used on other small grains for fall and winter pasture, for grass silage, and for hay purposes the following spring. And growth of these crops should be stimulated with fertilizer this fall in order to furnish feed for the greatest number of livestock in our history.

As stated at the outset, if it is actually imperative that all nitrogen be held over until spring, no patriotic citizen has a right to complain. But if the war is to be used as a mere pretext to curtail wheat acreage, and which by so doing would certainly curtail the yield of forage and grains needed to feed our huge livestock numbers at a time

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative business on tomorrow, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article in yesterday's Columbus Citizen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an account of Flag Day ceremonies in Montgomery, Ala., and an eloquent address by Hon. Chauncey Sparks, who was recently nominated by the Democratic Party as Governor of Alabama for a 4-year term beginning January 1, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TRIPLE A OPERATING EXPENSES

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, I refuted statements made in the press giving the impression that administration costs of the triple A, in Oregon, were entirely too high and out of proportion to the benefits. I inserted a table, showing the actual costs in Oregon.

The statements I made have reached Oregon and are commented on by a daily paper in the wheat-producing area, the East Oregonian, of Pendleton, also by the competent county chairman, Mr. A. R. Coppock, of the triple A, in Umatilla County, our greatest wheat-producing county.

I ask unanimous consent to include, with my remarks, the editorial from the East Oregonian of June 17, 1942, entitled "Byrd's Figures."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

POLL TAXES

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a reply to a letter from the C. I. O. which they have written to Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter received from Clyde G. Morrill, of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, in which is included a statement in support of H. R. 7216 and S. 2567.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this for the purpose of trying to finish up the large War Department bill tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT POLICY OF O. P. A.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, reports have been released recently to the newspapers to the effect that a Congress bloc seeks control of O. P. A. jobs, and that a curk on Henderson appointments will be asked in the appropriation bill now before the Appropriations Committee.

There is no foundation for such reports. The hearings on the bill have been completed and contain no reference to such limitation. No suggestion for any such provision has been made by any member of the committee at any time during the consideration of the bill.

The draft of the bill will be completed tomorrow, and while it is impossible, naturally, to predict its provisions in advance, I feel free to say that there is no possibility of any such provision's being incorporated in the bill when it reaches the House. Not a single member of the subcommittee favors such provision, and so far as I know no member of the Appropriations Committee itself wants such a limitation, and, in my opinion, the House would not support it.

In short, no member of the committee favors any change in the Administrator or has suggested Senate approval of his appointments, and the O. P. A. appropriation has been considered and reported in the shortest time physically possible since its receipt from the Bureau of the Budget. No credence is to be placed in any of the widely disseminated reports that the Committee on Appropriations has sought to curb the appointive power of the Administrator, has desired or suggested his resignation, or has delayed

consideration of the estimate or the appropriation in any way.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has just concluded a statement with reference to stories that have appeared in the paper with reference to the appropriation Budget estimate now being considered by the Subcommittee on Deficiencies. I do not know where the articles in the newspapers emanate from, but it looks to me as if they came from someone who was trying to put the heat on to have the appropriation considered on something other than its merits. There is not a word of truth in any of those articles.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CERTAIN EXTRA PAYMENTS TO JANITORS AND CUSTODIANS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 1622) to authorize payments to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the Selective Service System, which is on the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved May 10, 1916, as amended, or any other provision of law, janitors and custodians employed in the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to be paid additional compensation, computed at the regular rate of compensation received by them, for any services rendered, outside their usual hours of employment at either day or night sessions of such schools, during the period from October 16, 1940, to January 31, 1941, for local boards of the Selective Service System located in various public school buildings; and the appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 8, 1940, is hereby made available for such purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation, which has passed the Senate, is to authorize the

payments to janitors and custodians of public schools in the District of Columbia certain overtime which is payable to this class of workers for rendering service to local boards of the Selective Service System during the initial period of activity of such boards.

In order to accomplish the desired objective, it is necessary that the prohibition contained in our dual compensation act of May 10, 1916, be suspended. The proposed bill is intended to lift that prohibition and it applies to these school employees only for the period of the services that were rendered from October 16, 1940, to January 31, 1941. Not more than \$1,800 will be obligated or expended under this bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE EARLE CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2316) to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain and its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to provide for the placing, with appropriate ceremonies, in Gallinger Hospital, Washington, D. C., of a bust of the late George Earle Chamberlain, formerly a Senator from the State of Oregon, or a suitable bronze plaque bearing his name and a proper inscription, as a memorial to his efforts and achievements on behalf of Gallinger Hospital.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill, as indicated by its title, would be to provide for the placing of a suitable memorial to a late United States Senator from Oregon, George Earle Chamberlain, in Gallinger Hospital. This man was very active in bringing about its establishment. He worked for many years in an effort to secure a modern and adequate municipal hospital for the Nation's Capital.

The Senate believes that the memorial to Senator Chamberlain, which would be a plaque or a bronze bust on the grounds of Gallinger Municipal Hospital, is appropriate. Under section 2 of the bill as passed by the Senate not more than \$500 would be authorized or appropriated to the Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the legislation.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that the bill passes. Senator Chamberlain was not

only a very distinguished statesman but he was an illustrious Mississippian. He was born and reared in my State. Later he went to Oregon and served with distinction in the Senate for many years. He certainly deserves this recognition.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution to the subject matter. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXEMPTION OF CUSTODIAL EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF ACT APPROVED MAY 10, 1916

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6899) to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, with Senate amendments thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all after "Columbia" over to and including "thereto", in line 2, page 2.

Page 2, line 9, strike out "and for non-recreational purposes."

Page 2, line 14, after "compensation", insert "at a rate not in excess of the rate of pay received as an employee of the Board of Education."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the House that the Senate amendments, other than the provisions of the bill as it passed the House, would provide that the extra compensation shall not exceed the amount of the regular salary.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this completes the bills we have for today.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement,

see proceedings of the House of June 18, 1942.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a complete report and, if adopted, it will conclude, as far as the House is concerned, the independent offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943.

With respect to amendments 9, 11, and 13, for quite some time we have had a controversy over the setting up of a Board of Legal Examiners as a part of the Civil Service Commission. The item has been in and out of this appropriation bill and it has been rejected in connection with one of the supplemental defense appropriation bills. As the matter now stands, in this report the conferees agree to let the Civil Service Commission have \$80,000 to carry this Board through the fiscal year 1943, with the definite and distinct understanding that they will not ask for further appropriations unless there is substantive law setting up the Board of Legal Examiners. At the present time it is operating under authority contained in an Executive order. There is quite a wide difference of opinion as to whether it should or should not exist.

Amendment 24 relates to Dr. Goodwin Watson, who is an employee of the Federal Communications Commission. The House put in language preventing the payment of any funds for the salary of Dr. Goodwin Watson and the Senate struck out that language. The conferees have agreed to the Senate amendment.

Amendment 32 relates to travel expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and is not in controversy.

Amendments 113 and 114 relate to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Senate receded on those amendments and agreed to continue the language contained in the House bill.

Amendment 115 is an amendment wherein the Senate put in permissive authority for the Maritime Commission to use \$20,000,000 of their funds for the construction of barges for the transportation of oil and gasoline. The House conferees have receded, which permits that language to go in. It is permissive authority for the Maritime Commission to use some of this fund, if they wish to do so, for the purpose I have mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER] to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include therein two speeches, one delivered by Dr. Yap, the distinguished Filipino lecturer, and the other by James B. Fitzgerald, past department commander of the American Legion of Maryland?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to explain my position with reference to this supplemental conference report which, as the gentleman from Virginia has pointed out, covers five items and five items only, all the rest having been agreed to and disposed of.

I call your attention in passing to the fact that the report is signed by one House conferee "except as to Senate amendment 24," by another House conferee "with certain reservations," and that it is not signed at all by the senior Senator from Tennessee, Senator McKellar, by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], or by myself.

I declined to sign this report because, in my judgment, no evidence has been put forward warranting the yielding by the House conferees in two particulars. I refer first to the so-called Board of Legal Examiners and second to the matter of the retention of Dr. Goodwin Watson on the rolls of the Federal Communications Commission.

What is the general proposal surrounding the so-called Board of Legal Examiners? It is a very far-reaching proposal, as I see it.

It means that every lawyer now on the Federal rolls and who wants to stay there is subject to the decision of the Board. It means that every lawyer not on the rolls but desiring to become so is subject to the decision of this Board. It carries with it, in my judgment, very great power in terms of influencing the interpretation of the law and, therefore, policy throughout the Federal Government as a whole. It carries with it the danger that this or that particular law school or this or that particular legal approach will have preference to the exclusion of others.

To whom are we going to turn over this great power? The Board is composed of six Government officials, headed by Charles Fahy, present Solicitor General, formerly with the National Labor Relations Board. It includes also Mr. J. Q. Cannon, principal legal adviser of the Civil Service Commission; Mr. C. J. Durr, member of the F. C. C.; Mr. E. H. Foley, General Counsel of the Treasury Department; Mr. Abe Fortas, General Counsel of the National Power Policy Committee; and Mr. G. D. Reilly, a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

It also includes two professors, Prof. Paul R. Hayes, from Columbia, and Prof. T. Van Hecke, from North Carolina. It also includes two practicing lawyers, Mr. Marion Smith, of Georgia, and Mr. P. J. Wickser, of New York; and a secretary, Mr. Herbert Wechsler, also from Columbia University.

Who are these gentlemen? Almost all of them are busy men; almost all of them have full-time jobs with little or no time to devote to this important work. The bulk of the work, as I see it, must fall on the shoulders of the secretary, Mr. Wechsler.

Who is Mr. Wechsler? He has had some very fine connections in the past, but the record also indicates that he was

at one time a member of the legal advisory committee for the International Labor Defense, reliably said to be a legal arm of the Communist Party. It also indicates that he has been and was at the time of these hearings a member of the national board of the International Juridical Association, reliably said to be a strict Communist Party auxiliary organization.

Mr. Speaker, I very much question if this is the type of board to which we ought to turn over this important work, assuming that some such proposal as is now before us is ultimately to receive our approval.

How did the Board come into being? It came into being by Executive order after investigation by a Presidential committee, which divided three ways in its recommendations. It came into being over the initial opposition of the Civil Service Commission. And when the Congress was requested for funds in the first instance and denied them, if my information is correct, it was provided for pursuant to an order to the Civil Service Commission to go ahead and provide for it anyway out of funds which had been appropriated for other purposes.

The work of the Board to date is not encouraging from the standpoint of the purpose for which it was ostensibly set up. A very large portion of the younger men appointed have apparently come from the Harvard or Yale law schools. Appointments as a whole seem to bear little or no relation to population, the Western States being under their quotas, the State of New York having something like 200 percent of its fair share.

When the subcommittee in charge of this bill reported to the House in January, Mr. Speaker, it made the following statement, which I quote:

The committee has given this proposition careful study and is of the opinion that the proposed method of selection of attorneys for the Federal service should not be put into effect until a plan can be devised on which there will be less divergence of opinion. In substantiation of this view, attention is invited to the fact that a majority of the President's committee on civil service improvement was unable to agree on a plan, that there were three conflicting reports, and that the plan finally adopted was approved by only four members of the Committee of Eight. The committee takes the position that the program should be deferred and the Congress given an opportunity to consider the subject and enact specific legislation to provide a procedure.

This was my position in January, Mr. Speaker, and it is my position now. I think a legislative committee should consider the whole subject. It should consider both the merits of the proposal and the type of board that is best suited to administer any proposal that may be approved, substituting legislative decision for executive action.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield very briefly because I have only a few minutes.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Is it not a fact that now the Government agency is over-balanced to the extent that two-thirds of the members of the legal staffs come from three of the eastern schools, while

all the rest of the country has one-third, and, under this proposal, local boards would be instrumental in recommending attorneys for appointments?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot answer as to the two-thirds figure to which the gentleman refers. I think, however, if he will look at the data with respect to attorneys appointed since this Board was set up, he will find that what I have said in this connection is substantially correct, and it is not encouraging.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. How about the local boards making the recommendation?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the recommendations will all be passed upon by the set-up here in Washington.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a word as to Dr. Goodwin Watson.

Dr. Goodwin Watson is in charge of the foreign broadcasting reception of the Federal Communications Commission. He is in a key position. He is responsible for the interpretation of all foreign propaganda.

In the course of the House hearings, beginning at page 321, you will find that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] introduced page after page of evidence which, in the absence of refutation, indicates clearly that Dr. Watson is not fit for his present position; first, by reason of previous subversive affiliations; second, by reason of documented public statements indicating his lack of sympathy with our form of government, and his belief in totalitarian principles.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts 2 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The evidence introduced by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] was in the hands of Mr. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, for about a month before the committee took any action. Shortly before the committee did take action Mr. Fly was warned that some action might be taken, and was asked if there was anything to be said in this connection. Neither he nor Dr. Watson, apparently, chose to appear before the House committee.

They did appear before the Senate Committee, but their testimony there was so unconvincing that the Senate committee reported the bill to the floor of the Senate with the Starnes amendment included in exactly the form in which the House had adopted it. It was only when the bill reached the floor that the amendment was stricken from the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I do not like this type of legislation. I do not believe any of us like it. But I like even less to find on the rolls of the Federal Government in important positions, in times like these, those who, as a result of affiliations or public utterances, appear to be out of sympathy with our form of government. Some evidence at least should be presented if the House conferees are to abandon the position which the House has taken in the matter.

There has been no roll call on either of these questions in the other body, Mr. Speaker. I believe the House should reject this supplementary conference re-

port. I believe it should further insist on its position on both items. I hope it will be guided accordingly.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I shall take these few minutes to talk about this Board of Legal Examiners. It is a subject that concerns every Member of the House of Representatives, and if you study it more you will find that it concerns a great many people in your districts who are interested in the complexion of the lawyers in the employment of the Government.

As the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has said, the Board of Legal Examiners was set up under an Executive order, which carried out the recommendations of a Board that was asked by the President to make recommendations. The Board was divided in its recommendations. The civil service did not endorse the recommendation that was made at the outset. However, after the experience they have had with it during this past year, members of the Civil Service Commission have stated that they believe it offers a solution to the problem of the selection and appointment of attorneys. I talked with Mr. Flemming, who is a member of the Civil Service Commission, and he told me that he had changed some of his opinions as a result of seeing how the idea operates.

Personally I was not convinced by the general statement and impressions as to what had been or should be the result of passing on the attorneys by the Board of Legal Examiners. I asked several agencies for a break-down on the number of attorneys who had come from the States of the Union, the number of attorneys who had come from the several law schools. The figures are not exactly reassuring, but I think they point to a solution of the problem. They indicate what needs to be done. I shall ask permission to place the figures in the RECORD, including the civil-service table on percentages of population in the several States to indicate the percentage of the Federal attorneys that would be allocated to the different States, if we had a strict apportionment of attorneys on a basis of population. The several reports are too long to try to cover in 5 minutes. I believe that every Member of the House who is interested in the attorneys who have positions with the Federal Government, will find it of interest to study these figures.

The value of these figures is indicated in the appointments approved by the Board of Legal Examiners from July 1, 1941, through December 31, 1941. During that period approximately 1,300 appointments were made. That would be one attorney appointment for every 100,000 people in the United States.

During this period the State of New York has received 272 appointments, whereas on a strict apportionment basis the State of New York would have received approximately 10 percent or 129 appointments. The State of Illinois has received 102 appointments, whereas on a strict apportionment basis it would have received about 58, and so on. Not a very

good distribution. Not better and perhaps worse geographically than under the old system of straight politics.

The law-school figures are similarly enlightening, or possibly I should say similarly discouraging. During that same period, out of this 1,300 total, Harvard Law School appointees to the number of 218 were selected, and Yale Law School 86. Probably the most dangerous tendency in our Federal attorney appointments is the tendency to inbreeding. And it will be an unfortunate day for America when all our attorneys are forced to one mold of thought. We need freedom of legal thinking. The only test, the only guaranty of truth in ideas is the opportunity to check opinions with those of varying views. With this in mind, three cardinal principles should be set up by statutory law for the guidance of the Board of Legal Examiners.

First of all there should be an examination for anyone who gets into the pool from which attorneys are to be selected. It should be an examination to determine technical qualifications.

Second, there should be an apportionment on the basis of population. That would not leave it to one, two, or three, or a half dozen law schools to furnish the legal policy and thinking for the entire country.

Third, the Board of Legal Examiners should be broken down into State or regional boards of local examiners, so that the selections would funnel through the State or regional boards rather than through one central board in Washington. These three things, I believe, will do much to improve the selection of attorneys in the Federal service.

However, Mr. Speaker, and I must speak briefly, at the present time we are confronted as we are in many other activities of Government, with the practical problem that today the Federal Government must employ a large number of attorneys and must do it quickly. Most of the appointments today are duration appointments, and for that reason I have gone along with the conference report, which appropriates funds for the legal examiners, with a definite understanding that funds will not be granted another year unless statutory law is enacted for that purpose.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include the tables and statements to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter follows:

I. LETTER FROM MR. FLEMMING

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1942.

HON. FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: Over the telephone you requested certain information concerning attorney appointments in the Government service, particularly appointments since July 1, 1941, the date on which the Board of Legal Examiners started operations. I am sending you figures which, for the most part, carry the story from July 1, 1941, to April 25, 1942, the date on which certain compilations were completed by the Board. It is hoped that the date is sufficiently recent to serve your purposes. No important changes in appointments have occurred since April 25, and

therefore the current set of figures would be a slight expansion, fairly uniform all along the line.

I believe it is necessary to make a statement on the point of geographical distribution of appointments, insofar as such distribution relates to activities of the Board of Legal Examiners. As you know, the Board's future has been in an indeterminate state for several months. This fact has operated to deter the Board from embarking upon some of the more formal procedures contemplated in its basic program, specifically the recruiting of attorneys through competitive examination procedure. The Board concluded, and I think properly, that it would be unwise to engage on a national competitive recruiting program in the face of the uncertainty of the Board's own future. Pending determination of its own status on a permanent basis, the Board, by regulation, authorized the individual agencies of the Government to initiate their own attorney appointments. Persons so selected by the individual agencies are nominated to the Board of Legal Examiners, where their qualifications as individuals proposed for a specific job are adjudicated by careful appraisal of the experience and educational background, properly verified, and by oral examination where qualifications are not otherwise fully established.

Thus, the Board has had no direct participation in the matter of geographic or, in fact, scholastic distribution of appointees. It is quite probable that the program in which the Board has been engaged and the publicity which has been given to its work has resulted in focusing more attention in the Government legal service and, in all probability, a wider geographic distribution of appointments is taking place now over conditions of a year or 2 years ago. In addition to the foregoing, it is believed that the geographic distribution of attorneys represents some improvement over the traditional picture by reason of the number of regional offices established during the recent period.

From the outset, the Board of Legal Examiners has been on record as favoring a wider distribution of appointments in the legal service and, given an opportunity, will undertake to accomplish this result. Present emergency conditions require considerable flexibility in appointment procedures, and it may be that the Board will need a little time to work out the apportionment phases of its program. I would like to express the opinion, for whatever value you may put upon it, that taking current conditions into account, it would not be desirable to attempt a very rigid apportionment of attorney appointments or, for that matter, apportionment of eligibles on registers. The Commission's experience shows that competing employment, the inductions and enlistments into the armed forces, and other factors tend to make registers of eligibles highly unstable. Since practically all current appointments are for the duration of the emergency, and this applies to attorney appointments also, it is believed that at this time employing agencies should generally have as their mandate the attaining of the best qualified persons in the shortest possible time, and that these primary considerations should not be unduly restricted.

One of the specific features of the permanent program of the Board, and this is incorporated in its creating order, is the designation of appropriate regions or localities and appointment of regional or local boards of examiners, within or without the Federal service, to interview and examine applicants. Unquestionably, such a regional program would work in the direction of a more general geographic distribution of attorney appointees.

The information I am enclosing sets forth figures on (I) total attorney appointments;

(II) principal hiring agencies; (III) legal residences of attorneys appointed between July 1, 1941, and April 25, 1942; (IV) law schools of attorneys appointed between July 1, 1941, and April 25, 1942; (V) a statistical report on attorney appointments from the Office of Price Administration, giving data as of June 8, 1942. The information concerns the legal voting residences and law schools of all Office of Price Administration appointees. The appointees are divided into two groups: (1) departmental appointees who are employed in Washington, and (2) regional appointees, employed in offices throughout the country; (VI) a statistical report on attorney appointments in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department, including (1) legal residences of attorney appointees during the fiscal years 1937-41, (2) law schools of attorney appointees during the fiscal years 1937-41, (3) distribution of all attorneys in the Legal Division, Treasury Department, by legal residence as of October 31, 1941, and (4) distribution of all attorneys in the Legal Division, Treasury Department, by law schools as of October 31, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, Commissioner.

II. POPULATION PERCENTAGES FOR PURPOSES OF EMPLOYEE APPORTIONMENT

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C.

Each State is entitled to the same percentage of the total number of appointments in the apportioned service in Washington, D. C. that its population was of the total population of the States and Territories involved at the last census. A list of the percentages of the States and Territories is given below. (Percentages computed from Sixteenth Decennial Census, 1940.)

1. Alabama	2. 1132
2. Alaska	.0541
3. Arizona	.3724
4. Arkansas	1. 4541
5. California	5. 1525
6. Colorado	. 8379
7. Connecticut	1. 2750
8. Delaware	. 1988
9. District of Columbia	. 4946
10. Florida	1. 4154
11. Georgia	2. 3301
12. Hawaii	. 3158
13. Idaho	. 3915
14. Illinois	5. 8909
15. Indiana	2. 5569
16. Iowa	1. 8934
17. Kansas	1. 3435
18. Kentucky	2. 1227
19. Louisiana	1. 7633
20. Maine	. 6320
21. Maryland	1. 3585
22. Massachusetts	3. 2200
23. Michigan	3. 9207
24. Minnesota	2. 0829
25. Mississippi	1. 6290
26. Missouri	2. 8231
27. Montana	. 4173
28. Nebraska	. 9815
29. Nevada	. 0822
30. New Hampshire	. 3666
31. New Jersey	3. 1032
32. New Mexico	. 3967
33. New York	10. 0546
34. North Carolina	2. 6642
35. North Dakota	. 4788
36. Ohio	5. 1527
37. Oklahoma	1. 7428
38. Oregon	. 8128
39. Pennsylvania	7. 3849
40. Puerto Rico	1. 3943
41. Rhode Island	. 5321
42. South Carolina	1. 4171
43. South Dakota	. 4796
44. Tennessee	2. 1750
45. Texas	4. 7851

46. Utah	0. 4105
47. Vermont	. 2680
48. Virginia	1. 9975
49. Virgin Islands	. 0186
50. Washington	1. 2951
51. West Virginia	1. 4188
52. Wisconsin	2. 3404
53. Wyoming	. 1870

As the total number of appointments varies, the number to which any State or Territory is entitled will vary in the same ratio. Prepared by Service Record Division.

III. RECORD OF ATTORNEY APPOINTMENTS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF LEGAL EXAMINERS, JULY 1, 1941, THROUGH APR. 25, 1942

I. Total appointments

Period:	Number of appointments
July 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1941	512
January 1942	196
February 1942	222
March 1942	186
Apr. 1 through Apr. 25, 1942	175
Total	1,291

II. Principal hiring agencies, July 1, 1941, through Apr. 25, 1942

Agency:	Number of appointments ²
Office for Emergency Management	538
Department of Justice	147
War Department	79
National Labor Relations Board	73
Treasury Department	52
Department of Labor	47
War Production Board	47
Securities and Exchange Commission	40
Board of Economic Warfare	25
Federal Works Agency	20
Total	1,068

III. Legal residences of attorneys appointed between July 1, 1941, and Apr. 25, 1942

Names of States:	Number of appointments
Alabama	19
Arkansas	5
Arizona	3
California	95
Colorado	30
Connecticut	16
District of Columbia	40
Florida	16
Georgia	20
Idaho	5
Illinois	102
Indiana	15
Iowa	18
Kansas	9
Kentucky	9
Louisiana	7
Maine	5
Maryland	28
Massachusetts	64
Michigan	28
Minnesota	46
Mississippi	4
Missouri	42
Montana	3
Nebraska	13
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	38
New Mexico	4
New York	272
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	3
Ohio	65
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	5

¹These totals do not include War Department appointments.

²These totals do not include transfers of attorneys from other Government agencies.

³These totals do not include appointments made in March and April 1942.

Names of States—Con.	Number of appointments
Pennsylvania	69
Puerto Rico	2
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	6
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	14
Texas	42
Utah	7
Vermont	1
Virginia	32
Washington	9
West Virginia	14
Wisconsin	35
Wyoming	2
Total	1,291

IV. Law schools of attorneys appointed between July 1, 1941, and Apr. 25, 1942

School:	Number of appointees
Harvard	218
Yale	86
Columbia	75
Michigan	43
Georgetown	41
George Washington	40
Pennsylvania	37
Northwestern	35
Minnesota	34
Chicago	33
Wisconsin	28
New York University	23
Columbus	21
Fordham	21
National	21
California	21
Virginia	18
Texas	17
Stamford	13
Boston University	12
Cornell	12
Colorado	12
Iowa	12
Western Reserve	12
Brooklyn Law School	11
Missouri	11
Washington College of Law	11
Washington University	11
Alabama Law School	9
Duke	9
Southeastern	9
Cincinnati	9
Emory	8
New York Law School	8
Ohio State	8
St. Johns	8
Maryland	8
West Virginia	8
Kansas School of Law	7
University of California, Los Angeles	7
Indiana	7
Nebraska	7
Southern California	7
Westminster	7
Temple	6
Boston College	6
Florida	6
Catholic University	5
Chicago Kent	5
Creighton	5
Cumberland	5
Notre Dame	5
University of Alabama	5
Southern Methodist	5
University of Kansas	5
North Carolina	5
Pittsburgh	5
Washington and Lee	5
All others ⁴	163

1,291

⁴This total includes the graduates of 78 law schools each of which is the school of origin for less than 5 attorneys appointed in this period.

IV. APPOINTMENTS BY AGENCIES

UNITED STATES CIVIL
SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1942.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: You telephoned requesting me to make an attempt to get statistics from a few Government agencies other than Treasury and the Office of Price Administration indicating the distribution of attorney appointees on the basis of legal residence.

Enclosed are figures which I was able to get from some agencies today. There are a few more which were not yet available, but I expect will be tomorrow. I will send them along as soon as received.

Very truly yours,

J. Q. CANNON,

Assistant to the Chief Examiner.

[Enclosure.]

IV-A. EXAMINING DIVISION

Distribution by legal residence of attorneys
in four selected Government agencies

The following graph indicates the distribution by legal residence of persons presently occupying attorney positions in the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.¹ This information was tabulated from the Personnel Information Sheets (Form 3464) submitted to the Interdepartmental Placement Service of the United States Civil Service Commission by the employees of those agencies.

State	Securities and Exchange Commission	Inter- state Com- mission	Federal Trade Com- mission
Alabama.....	3	2	6
Arizona.....		1	1
Arkansas.....	3		2
California.....	15		9
Colorado.....	2		2
Connecticut.....	8	1	1
Delaware.....		1	
District of Columbia.....	13	5	10
Florida.....	3		6
Georgia.....	3	1	6
Idaho.....	1		1
Illinois.....	33	2	9
Indiana.....	3	5	11
Iowa.....	5	1	6
Kansas.....	3	2	2
Kentucky.....	1	4	9
Louisiana.....			3
Maryland.....	11	9	12
Massachusetts.....	12	6	5
Michigan.....	3	3	3
Minnesota.....	6	2	5
Mississippi.....		3	6
Missouri.....	3	2	2
Montana.....			3
Nebraska.....	5	3	
Nevada.....			1
New Hampshire.....	1		6
New Jersey.....	8		6
New York.....	87	6	16
North Carolina.....	3	1	11
North Dakota.....			3
Ohio.....	21	4	13
Oklahoma.....	4	1	6
Oregon.....	1		1
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	1		2
South Dakota.....		2	
Tennessee.....	5	1	11
Texas.....	10		7
Utah.....	1	1	5
Vermont.....	1		
Virginia.....	15	4	15
Washington.....	5	5	1
West Virginia.....	1	2	2
Wisconsin.....	5	3	4
Wyoming.....	1		
Total.....	312	88	228

¹ This memorandum deals only with 3 of 4 requested since the Federal Communications Commission did not submit personnel information sheets.

IV-B. OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—STATES
AND SCHOOLS OF APPOINTEES

These tables give the legal residences and law schools of all Office of Price Administration attorney appointees as of June 8, 1942. They are divided into two groups: Departmental appointees, who are employed in Washington, and regional appointees, who are employed in offices throughout the country.

The total number of appointments is as follows:

Departmental..... 352
Regional..... 389

Total..... 741

Legal voting residence—Departmental

State	Number	Percent
New York.....	88	25.00
Illinois.....	41	11.65
California.....	26	7.39
Minnesota.....	24	6.82
Pennsylvania.....	18	5.11
Ohio.....	18	5.11
Wisconsin.....	17	4.83
Massachusetts.....	13	3.69
Virginia.....	11	3.13
District of Columbia.....	10	2.84
Missouri.....	8	2.27
New Jersey.....	8	2.27
Texas.....	7	1.99
West Virginia.....	6	1.70
Colorado.....	5	1.42
Iowa.....	5	1.42
Connecticut.....	5	1.42
Michigan.....	4	1.14
Maryland.....	3	.85
Georgia.....	3	.85
Indiana.....	3	.85
Florida.....	3	.85
Tennessee.....	3	.85
Maine.....	2	.57
Washington.....	2	.57
Oregon.....	2	.57
Nebraska.....	2	.57
Kansas.....	2	.57
Montana.....	2	.57
Louisiana.....	2	.57
Rhode Island.....	2	.57
North Carolina.....	1	.28
Kentucky.....	1	.28
North Dakota.....	1	.28
Alabama.....	1	.28
Nevada.....	1	.28
Arizona.....	1	.28
Idaho.....	1	.28
Total attorneys.....	352	

Legal voting residence—Regional

State	Number	Percent
New York.....	52	13.37
California.....	43	11.05
Illinois.....	28	7.20
Massachusetts.....	26	6.69
Ohio.....	26	6.69
Missouri.....	21	5.40
Michigan.....	21	5.40
Texas.....	17	4.38
Georgia.....	15	3.86
Pennsylvania.....	14	3.60
Minnesota.....	13	3.34
Wisconsin.....	12	3.09
New Jersey.....	11	2.83
Colorado.....	9	2.31
Washington.....	9	2.31
Iowa.....	8	2.06
Maryland.....	7	1.80
Alabama.....	7	1.80
Oregon.....	4	1.03
Florida.....	3	.77
Tennessee.....	3	.77
Maine.....	3	.77
New Hampshire.....	3	.77
Indiana.....	3	.77
Delaware.....	2	.51
Utah.....	2	.51
Nebraska.....	2	.51
Vermont.....	2	.51
Arkansas.....	2	.51
Kentucky.....	2	.51
Oklahoma.....	2	.51
Connecticut.....	2	.51
Kansas.....	2	.51
Mississippi.....	2	.51
Rhode Island.....	2	.51
North Carolina.....	2	.51

Legal voting residence—Regional—Continued

State	Number	Percent
District of Columbia.....	1	0.26
Louisiana.....	1	.26
Idaho.....	1	.26
Virginia.....	1	.26
Wyoming.....	1	.26
New Mexico.....	1	.26
Montana.....	1	.26
Total attorneys.....	389	

Law schools—Departmental

Law school	Number	Percent
Harvard.....	72	20.45
Columbia.....	30	8.53
Yale.....	26	7.39
University of Chicago.....	22	6.24
University of Minnesota.....	20	5.67
University of Wisconsin.....	14	3.99
Northwestern.....	12	3.42
University of Michigan.....	10	2.85
University of Pennsylvania.....	10	2.85
University of California.....	10	2.85
New York University.....	9	2.57
George Washington University.....	6	1.71
Georgetown.....	5	1.42
Western Reserve.....	5	1.42
Cornell.....	5	1.42
University of Virginia.....	5	1.42
National University.....	5	1.42
Duke.....	4	1.14
University of Texas.....	4	1.14
Brooklyn University.....	4	1.14
West Virginia University.....	4	1.14
St. Johns University.....	4	1.14
Washington University, St. Louis.....	4	1.14
University of Iowa.....	3	.85
Hastings University.....	3	.85
University of Southern California.....	3	.85
Fordham University.....	2	.57
University of Missouri.....	2	.57
Boston University.....	2	.57
University of Colorado.....	2	.57
Marquette University.....	2	.57
Oxford University.....	3	.85
Stanford University.....	2	.57
Columbus.....	2	.57
University of Nebraska.....	2	.57
Chicago Kent College of Law.....	2	.57
Tulane University.....	2	.57
University of Cincinnati.....	2	.57
University of Tennessee.....	1	.28
Heidelberg University.....	1	.28
Buffalo University.....	1	.28
Woodrow Wilson University.....	1	.28
University of Florida.....	1	.28
University of Illinois.....	1	.28
Ohio State University.....	1	.28
University of Arizona.....	1	.28
Indiana University.....	1	.28
University of Pittsburgh.....	1	.28
University of Mississippi.....	1	.28
University of Oregon.....	1	.28
Notre Dame.....	1	.28
Howard.....	1	.28
Washington and Lee University.....	1	.28
Catholic University.....	1	.28
University of Washington.....	1	.28
Dickinson Law School.....	1	.28
University of North Dakota.....	1	.28
John Marshall School of Law.....	1	.28
University of Alabama.....	1	.28
Washington College of Law.....	1	.28
University of South Dakota.....	1	.28
Kansas University.....	1	.28
No formal legal education.....	4	1.14
Total attorneys.....	352	

Law schools—Regional

Law school	Number	Percent
Harvard.....	62	15.93
University of Michigan.....	24	6.16
Columbia.....	16	4.10
University of California.....	15	4.10
Yale.....	13	3.34
New York University.....	13	3.34
University of Minnesota.....	12	3.09
University of Wisconsin.....	12	3.09
Western Reserve.....	12	3.09
University of Pennsylvania.....	11	2.83
Northwestern.....	11	2.83
Cornell.....	8	2.06
University of Washington.....	8	2.06
University of Texas.....	7	1.80
Boston University.....	7	1.80
Emory University.....	7	1.80

Law schools—Regional—Continued

Law school	Number	Percent
University of Chicago.....	6	1.53
Stanford University.....	6	1.53
Washington University, St. Louis.....	6	1.53
University of Missouri.....	5	1.29
Ohio State University.....	5	1.29
Vanderbilt University.....	4	1.03
University of Virginia.....	4	1.03
George Washington University.....	4	1.03
University of Southern California.....	4	1.03
University of Iowa.....	4	1.03
St. Louis University.....	3	.77
Westminster College of Law.....	3	.77
Wayne University.....	3	.77
University of Colorado.....	3	.77
Fordham University.....	3	.77
Duke University.....	3	.77
Washington and Lee University.....	3	.77
University of Kansas.....	3	.77
University of Atlanta.....	3	.77
Brooklyn University.....	3	.77
University of Indiana.....	3	.77
Temple University.....	2	.51
Washington College of Law.....	2	.51
University of Maryland.....	2	.51
University of Santa Clara.....	2	.51
Dickinson Law School.....	2	.51
Chicago Kent College of Law.....	2	.51
University of Cincinnati.....	2	.51
Southern Methodist University.....	2	.51
University of Kansas City.....	2	.51
Georgetown University.....	2	.51
University of Denver.....	2	.51
Lebanon College of Law.....	2	.51
Baylor College of Law.....	1	.26
University of Buffalo.....	1	.26
Kings College, London.....	1	.26
Creighton University.....	1	.26
University of North Dakota.....	1	.26
Cumberland University.....	1	.26
University of Mississippi.....	1	.26
Detroit University.....	1	.26
Albany University.....	1	.26
John Marshall.....	1	.26
University of Arkansas.....	1	.26
Loyola.....	1	.26
University of Florida.....	1	.26
University of Utah.....	1	.26
Tulane.....	1	.26
Northeastern.....	1	.26
Hastings.....	1	.26
St. Johns University.....	1	.26
San Antonio University.....	1	.26
De Paul University.....	1	.26
University of Alabama.....	1	.26
Southwestern.....	1	.26
Youngstown.....	1	.26
St. Lawrence.....	1	.26
Wilmington University.....	1	.26
University of Baltimore.....	1	.26
Montana State University.....	1	.26
University of Louisville.....	1	.26
Willamette University.....	1	.26
Newark University.....	1	.26
Suffolk.....	1	.26
Valparaiso.....	1	.26
University of Nebraska.....	1	.26
No formal legal education.....	12	3.09
Total attorneys.....	389	

IV-C.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Attorneys by legal residence, District of Columbia and field as of Mar. 31, 1942

State:	
Alabama.....	9
Arizona.....	2
Arkansas.....	6
California.....	10
Colorado.....	7
Connecticut.....	3
Delaware.....	2
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	10
Idaho.....	1
Illinois.....	14
Indiana.....	3
Iowa.....	11
Kansas.....	8
Kentucky.....	7
Louisiana.....	3
Maine.....	3
Maryland.....	6
Massachusetts.....	9
Michigan.....	3
Minnesota.....	6
Mississippi.....	4
Missouri.....	13
Montana.....	5
Nebraska.....	5

State:

Nevada.....	
New Hampshire.....	
New Jersey.....	3
New Mexico.....	1
New York.....	29
North Carolina.....	11
North Dakota.....	2
Ohio.....	7
Oklahoma.....	5
Oregon.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	15
Rhode Island.....	
South Carolina.....	9
South Dakota.....	4
Tennessee.....	10
Texas.....	19
Utah.....	3

State:

Vermont.....	
Virginia.....	14
Washington.....	3
West Virginia.....	4
Wisconsin.....	6
Wyoming.....	5
District of Columbia.....	9
Alaska.....	
Canal Zone.....	
Hawaii.....	2
Philippine Islands.....	
Puerto Rico.....	2
Other Territories.....	
Foreign countries.....	
Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	317

IV-D.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Distribution of attorneys by legal residence

State	Attorneys				Attorneys on military furlough		
	Departmental	Field	Total	Percent	Departmental	Field	Total
Alabama.....	1	3	4	2.4		1	1
Arizona.....		1	1	.6			
Arkansas.....		1	1	.6			
California.....	2	5	7	4.3		2	2
Colorado.....	1	2	3	1.8			
Connecticut.....		1	1	.6			
Delaware.....							
Washington, D. C.....	4	1	5	3.0	1		1
Florida.....	1	1	2	1.2		1	1
Georgia.....	1	4	5	3.0			
Idaho.....	1		1	.6			
Illinois.....	3	8	11	6.6		2	2
Indiana.....		2	2	1.2	1		1
Iowa.....		3	3	1.8			
Kansas.....		2	2	1.2			
Kentucky.....	1	2	3	1.8		1	1
Louisiana.....	1	1	2	1.2		2	2
Maine.....	1		1	.6			
Maryland.....							
Massachusetts.....	6	5	11	6.6			
Michigan.....	1		1	.6			
Minnesota.....	2	2	4	2.4			
Mississippi.....		1	1	.6			
Missouri.....		3	3	1.8		1	1
Montana.....		1	1	.6			
Nebraska.....	2	2	4	2.4	1		1
Nevada.....		1	1	.6			
New Hampshire.....	1		1	.6			
New Jersey.....	2	2	4	2.4	1		1
New Mexico.....							
New York.....	18	11	29	17.5			
North Carolina.....	3	4	7	4.3			
North Dakota.....	1	1	2	1.2			
Ohio.....	2	6	8	4.8			
Oklahoma.....	1	1	2	1.2			
Oregon.....	1	1	2	1.2	1		1
Pennsylvania.....	2	5	7	4.3	1		1
Rhode Island.....		2	2	1.2			
South Carolina.....	2	1	3	1.8		1	1
South Dakota.....		1	1	.6			
Tennessee.....	1	5	6	3.6			
Texas.....	1	3	4	2.4	1	2	3
Utah.....	2		2	1.2			
Vermont.....							
Virginia.....	1	1	2	1.2	1	1	2
Washington.....	2		2	1.2			
West Virginia.....	1		1	.6			
Wisconsin.....	5		5	3.0		1	1
Wyoming.....							
Alaska.....							
Hawaii.....							
Puerto Rico.....		1	1	.6			
Total.....	71	95	166	100.0	8	15	23

Law schools attended by attorneys

	Active	Military furlough
Alabama University.....	4	
Arizona University.....	1	
Boston College.....	3	
California University.....	3	2
Chicago University.....	5	
Chicago Kent College.....	1	
Colorado College.....	3	
Columbia University.....	16	
Creighton University.....	1	
Cumberland University.....	1	
Dallas Law School.....		1
DePaul Law School.....		1
Duke University.....	1	1
Emory University.....	8	1
Florida University.....		1
Fordham University.....	4	

Law schools attended by attorneys—Con.

	Active	Military furlough
Georgetown Law School.....	8	
George Washington Law School.....	7	
Georgia University.....	1	
Harvard Law School.....	20	3
Indiana University.....	1	
Iowa University.....	2	
Jefferson School of Law.....	1	
Kentucky University.....	1	1
Michigan University.....	4	
Minnesota University.....	3	
Mississippi University.....	1	
Montana University.....	4	
National University.....	2	
Nebraska University.....	1	
New Jersey Law School.....	4	
New York University.....	2	

Law schools attended by attorneys—Con.

	Active	Military furlough
North Carolina University.....	2	-----
Northwestern University.....	4	1
Notre Dame University.....	1	-----
Ohio University.....	4	-----
Oregon University.....	1	-----
Oklahoma University.....	1	-----
Pennsylvania University.....	3	-----
Philadelphia College of Law.....	1	-----
Puerto Rico University.....	1	-----
St. John University.....	1	-----
St. Louis College of Law.....	3	-----
St. Paul College of Law.....	2	-----

Law schools attended by attorneys—Con.

	Active	Military furlough
South Carolina University.....	3	1
South Dakota University.....	1	-----
South Texas Law School.....	1	-----
South Western University.....	-----	1
Suffolk University.....	2	-----
Syracuse University.....	1	-----
Temple University.....	2	-----
Texas State Teachers' College Law School.....	1	-----
Texas University.....	2	2
Tulane University.....	3	2
Virginia University.....	2	2

Law schools attended by attorneys—Con.

	Active	Military furlough
Wake Forest College.....	2	-----
Washington College of Law.....	2	-----
Western Reserve.....	1	-----
Washington University.....	2	-----
Washington University, St. Louis.....	-----	1
William and Mary, College of.....	-----	-----
Wisconsin University.....	6	1
Yale University.....	2	-----
Youngstown University.....	1	-----
Total.....	166	23

IV-E.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—STATES AND SCHOOLS OF ATTORNEY APPOINTEES

NOTE.—The following table is of special interest because it gives the break-down over a period of years and thus a comparison with pre-Board of Examiner days is afforded:

Distribution of attorneys appointed in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department during the fiscal years 1937–41, by legal residence

State	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	48	100	59	100	46	100	25	100	79	100
Alabama.....	3	6.3	2	3.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
California.....	1	2.1	1	1.7	1	2.2	1	4.0	4	5.1
Colorado.....	6	12.5	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	8.0	3	3.8
District of Columbia.....	1	2.1	9	15.3	6	13.0	-----	-----	9	11.4
Florida.....	1	2.1	1	1.7	-----	-----	1	4.0	2	2.5
Georgia.....	2	4.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	2	4.2	3	5.1	3	6.5	1	4.0	6	7.6
Indiana.....	1	2.1	1	1.7	2	4.3	-----	-----	1	1.3
Iowa.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	8.0	2	2.5
Kansas.....	2	4.2	1	1.7	1	2.2	1	4.0	1	1.3
Kentucky.....	-----	-----	2	3.4	2	4.3	-----	-----	2	2.5
Maine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	3	6.3	2	3.4	3	6.5	1	4.0	5	6.3
Massachusetts.....	2	4.2	1	1.7	2	4.3	-----	-----	2	2.5
Michigan.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	1	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	2	4.2	2	3.4	1	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	1	2.1	2	3.4	1	2.2	1	4.0	1	1.3
Missouri.....	1	2.1	2	3.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
Nebraska.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2.5
Nevada.....	-----	-----	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	2	4.2	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
New York.....	5	10.4	10	16.9	4	8.7	7	28.0	14	17.7
North Carolina.....	3	6.3	2	3.4	1	2.2	-----	-----	3	3.8
North Dakota.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	2	4.2	3	5.1	2	4.3	1	4.0	2	2.5
Oklahoma.....	1	2.1	1	1.7	-----	-----	2	8.0	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	2	4.2	-----	-----	3	6.5	1	4.0	3	3.8
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	1	1.7	3	6.5	1	4.0	1	1.3
South Dakota.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
Tennessee.....	-----	-----	4	6.8	1	2.2	1	4.0	-----	-----
Texas.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	10.9	-----	-----	4	5.1
Utah.....	-----	-----	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1	2.1	3	5.1	2	4.3	-----	-----	3	3.8
Washington.....	1	2.1	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
Wisconsin.....	-----	-----	1	1.7	1	2.2	2	8.0	4	5.1

The following States were not represented: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Distribution of attorneys appointed in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department during the fiscal years 1937–41, by law school

Law school	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	48	100	59	100	46	100	25	100	79	100
Alabama, University of.....	2	4.3	2	3.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baltimore, University of.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boston University.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
Brooklyn Law School.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
California, University of.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.3
Catholic University.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4.3	-----	-----
Chicago, University of.....	2	4.3	2	3.6	1	2.3	2	8.7	4	5.2
Cincinnati, University of.....	1	2.1	1	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
University of Colorado.....	-----	-----	1	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Columbia University.....	2	4.3	4	7.1	4	9.1	2	8.7	5	6.5
Columbus University.....	1	2.1	1	1.8	1	2.3	-----	-----	2	2.6
Cornell University.....	2	4.3	-----	-----	2	4.5	1	4.3	1	1.3
Cumberland University.....	1	2.1	1	1.8	1	2.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Denver, University of.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Duke University.....	-----	-----	1	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Emory University.....	1	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida, University of.....	1	2.1	1	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fordham University.....	-----	-----	3	5.4	-----	-----	1	4.3	-----	-----
Georgetown University.....	4	8.5	4	7.1	2	4.5	1	4.3	3	3.9
George Washington University.....	2	4.3	7	12.5	1	2.3	1	4.3	4	5.2
Harvard University.....	6	12.5	5	8.9	5	11.4	2	8.7	14	18.2
Indiana University.....	-----	-----	1	1.8	1	2.3	-----	-----	1	1.3
Iowa, University of.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2.3	-----	-----	2	2.6
Kansas City Law School.....	-----	-----	1	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Distribution of attorneys appointed in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department during the fiscal years 1937-41, by law school—Continued

Law school	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kansas, University of	1	2.1					1	4.3		
Kentucky, University of			1	1.8	1	2.3			1	1.3
Loyola University ¹									2	2.6
Maryland, University of			2	3.6	3	6.8	1	4.3	2	2.6
Michigan, University of	3	6.4	1	1.8	1	2.3			1	1.3
Minnesota, University of	2	4.3	1	1.8	1	2.3			1	1.3
Mississippi, University of			2	3.6						
Montana, University of									1	1.3
National University	1	2.1			4	9.1	1	4.3		
Nebraska, University of									1	1.3
New College, Oxford, England					1	2.3				
New York Law School	1	2.1							2	2.6
New York University									1	1.3
North Carolina, University of	2	4.3	1	1.8					2	2.6
Northwestern University	1	2.1			2	4.5	1	4.3		
Notre Dame, University of					1	2.3				
Ohio State University	1	2.1	1	1.8	1	2.3	1	4.3		
Oklahoma, University of							1	4.3		
Oxford University, England	1	2.1								
Pennsylvania, University of			1	1.8	2	4.5	1	4.3	2	2.6
St. John's College Law School	1	2.1							1	1.3
South Carolina, University of							1	4.3	1	1.3
South Dakota, University of									1	1.3
Southeastern University	1	2.1							1	1.3
Southern California, University of									1	1.3
Stanford University	1	2.1	1	1.8						
Suffolk Law School			1	1.8						
Syracuse University									1	1.3
Tennessee, University of			2	3.6						
Texas, University of					4	9.1			4	5.2
Virginia, University of	1	2.1	2	3.6	1	2.3			1	1.3
Washburn College School of Law			1	1.8						
Washington and Lee University			1	1.8						
Washington College of Law	1	2.1							2	2.6
Washington, University of ²									1	1.3
Washington University ³	1	2.1								
Western Reserve University			1	1.8					1	1.3
Wisconsin, University of	1	2.1	1	1.8	1	2.3	1	4.3	4	5.2
Yale University	1		1	1.8	1	2.3	3	13.0	4	5.2
No law degree ⁴	1		3		2		2		1	
Not stated ⁴									1	

¹ Chicago, Ill.

² Washington State.

³ St. Louis, Mo.

⁴ Not included in calculating percentages.

Distribution of attorneys in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department as of Oct. 31, 1941, by legal residence

State	Number	Percent
Total	482	100
Alabama	6	1.2
Arizona	4	.8
Arkansas	4	.8
California	17	3.5
Colorado	3	.6
Connecticut	5	1.0
District of Columbia	57	11.8
Florida	9	1.9
Georgia	5	1.0
Illinois	23	4.8
Indiana	10	2.1
Iowa	6	1.2
Kansas	14	2.9
Kentucky	12	2.5
Louisiana	1	.2
Maine	1	.2
Maryland	37	7.7
Massachusetts	16	3.3
Michigan	7	1.5
Minnesota	6	1.2
Mississippi	6	1.2
Missouri	9	1.9
Montana	3	.6
Nebraska	5	1.0
Nevada	1	.2
New Jersey	11	2.3
New York	63	13.1
North Carolina	12	2.5
North Dakota	2	.4
Ohio	18	3.7
Oklahoma	4	.8
Oregon	1	.2
Pennsylvania	20	4.1
Rhode Island	1	.2
South Carolina	6	1.2
South Dakota	2	.4
Tennessee	8	1.7
Texas	16	3.3
Utah	5	1.0
Virginia	25	5.2
Washington	5	1.0
West Virginia	5	1.0
Wisconsin	11	2.3

The following States were not represented: Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Vermont, Wyoming.

Distribution of attorneys in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department as of Oct. 31, 1941, by law school

Law school	Number	Percent
Total	482	100
Alabama, University of	3	.7
Arizona, University of	3	.7
Atlanta University	1	.2
Baltimore, University of	1	.2
Boston University	4	.9
Brooklyn Law School	1	.2
Buffalo, University of	2	.4
California, University of	1	.2
Catholic University	3	.7
Chattanooga, University of	1	.2
Chicago, University of	13	2.8
Cincinnati, University of	6	1.1
Colorado, University of	1	.2
Columbia University	19	4.1
Columbus University	14	3.1
Cornell University	4	.9
Cumberland University	2	.4
De Paul University	1	.2
Duke University	1	.2
Emory University	1	.2
Florida, University of	2	.4
Fordham University	5	1.1
Georgetown University	51	11.1
George Washington University	52	11.4
Georgia, University of	1	.2
Harvard University	31	6.8
Illinois, University of	1	.2
Indiana University	5	1.1
Iowa, University of	4	.9
John B. Stetson University	1	.2
John Marshall Law School	2	.4
Kansas, University of	7	1.5
Kentucky, University of	2	.4
Loyola University, Chicago	1	.2
Los Angeles College of Law	1	.2
Maryland, University of	13	2.8
Miami, University of	1	.2
Michigan, University of	11	2.4
Minnesota, University of	5	1.1
Mississippi, University of	3	.7
Missouri, University of	3	.7
Montana, University of	3	.7
National University	52	11.4
Nebraska, University of	3	.7
New College, Oxford, England	1	.2
New York Law School	2	.4
New York University	2	.4
North Carolina, University of	4	.9
Northwestern University	6	1.3

Distribution of attorneys in the Legal Division of the Treasury Department as of Oct. 31, 1941, by law school—Continued

Law school	Number	Percent
Notre Dame, University of	1	0.2
Ohio State University	4	.9
Oklahoma, University of	1	.2
Oregon University	1	.2
Pennsylvania, University of	5	1.1
Pittsburgh, University of	1	.2
St. John's College Law School	1	.2
South Carolina, University of	3	.7
South Dakota, University of	1	.2
Southeastern University	13	2.8
Southwestern University, Los Angeles	1	.2
Stanford University	1	.2
Suffolk Law School	1	.2
Syracuse University	4	.9
Temple University	1	.2
Tennessee, University of	3	.7
Texas, University of	8	1.7
Tulane University of Louisiana	1	.2
Utah, University of	1	.2
Valparaiso University	1	.2
Vanderbilt University	1	.2
Virginia, University of	5	1.1
Washburn College School of Law	3	.7
Washington College of Law	10	2.2
Washington and Lee University	3	.7
Washington, University of, Washington	2	.4
Washington University, Missouri	1	.2
West Virginia University	1	.2
Wisconsin, University of	10	2.2
Western Reserve University	4	.9
Yale University	9	2.0
No law degree	24	

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me to ask a question of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman has spoken upon the subject of legal exam-

iners. What does he say about this position for Dr. Watson?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The facts are, with the Watson case, as I read the testimony given in the Senate hearings, I am frank to state that if it had been up to me, I would not have employed Dr. Watson in the first place, but I believe that if we had brought that issue back to the House, it would have precipitated a debate that would be damaging to the war effort under present conditions. Therefore, I have gone along with the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I think that one of the worst things for the war effort that is going on just now is the employment of people who are not fit for their jobs. I think that such a man as Watson never should have been employed by the Government. I could not vote to approve it. With reference to these lawyers there never has been a time in the history of the Government when so many incompetent lawyers have been employed, and I think largely as a result of this performance and the Civil Service Commission, they are a menace to the war effort. They delay it beyond measure. They create situations that require thousands and thousands of liaison officers, employed in every connection. It is time we stopped it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, in recent months the Congress has been very caustically criticized by the press, commentators, and columnists, and insofar as that criticism relates to the delegation of functions to some agency without guide lines, it occurs to me it is well founded. There is going to be a revulsion in the country one of these days. We invite criticism, we invite castigation, if we delegate power without guide lines, without direction of any kind to the point where an executive agency of the Government is controlled only within the limits of its own discretion in making the selection of Government personnel. That is particularly true of the issue before us today.

Here is a board of legal examiners which was created by Executive order, created after a committee which the President had appointed had disagreed as to a plan. There were eight members of the committee. A celebrated engineer, Gano Dunn; Robert E. Wood, of Sears, Roebuck; Justice Frankfurter, and Justice Murphy, and four others served on the committee. That committee did not agree. They submitted three plans, A, B, and C. Four agreed on plan A, three agreed on plan B, and Justice Murphy submitted plan C which was a modification of the civil service procedure with some amendments.

Here is an agency created by Executive order, and it proposes not only to qualify all the new lawyers who may come into the Government, but those who are in the Government today. I assume we have about 7,500 attorneys working for the Federal Government.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-six have been selected in the last 10 months. Here is a board of legal examiners which proposes to do this: To secure recommendations from regional boards, who will be employed on a per diem basis. Those recommendations come to Washington. Here will be a board consisting of 26 people altogether, including clerical help, who will finally pass on an attorney's qualifications. All names in the country go on a register. Soon, you are going to hear about an unranked register. They all go on together. They get no score. There will be no 99.5 or 72.6, or anything else. They will all be on the register, unranked. Then the gentlemen who make the selection will sit down and determine without any limitation, who shall serve the Government in the field of legal work. One of the examiners could object to you on the ground that your political views or your political philosophy was not acceptable to him. He might object on the ground that your pants were not pressed or your hair not combed, or that your tie was not on straight. You will say that is fantastic, yet it lies within the power of the Board to do so. I have a 3-page affidavit that a young lad brought to my office one morning last week in which he makes six charges against a certain examining committee. He charges that they are unfair; that they are prejudicial; that they talked about a lot of extraneous matters. He was examined by a classmate of his who graduated out of Georgetown, but who did not have too bright a scholastic reputation in class anyway. But up on the board sits his classmate and passes on this boy who has served in the General Accounting Office for 5 years. He says, "You do not measure up."

That is what is going to happen on an unranked register. Are you willing to delegate that power? I am not. It occurs to me this is the time for substantive legislation on this subject by the Congress. Let the Board of Legal Examiners administer it, but let the Congress set down the directives for the administration of this authority.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman believe we can pick attorneys for the various types of duties for which attorneys are required, purely from their rank on an examination sheet? Does not the gentleman think it is necessary to consider personality and individuality for the particular type of legal work that is expected?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not. I think that first of all we should set down qualifications for the examiners, which is very, very important, and then set up a general type of examination, and what weight shall be attached to certain experience. Those are the lines within which such administrative board should operate. But today on the basis of the unranked register, they can range the whole field, and the most brilliant lawyer in the country may not have a chance with somebody else if it is not within the wisdom

of the Board of Legal Examiners to give him a designation.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. We have heard criticism made that one absolute requirement in this service, certainly in some governmental services, is that the applicant must have a degree from a law school.

Under such a situation a lawyer who has been successful in practice for 10 or 15 years would be excluded, whereas somebody who had just come from the halls of a legal institution could be accepted. Am I not correct?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There are lawyers in the Government today who do not have a degree from an accredited or any other kind of school, as a matter of fact, but who got by the bar examination, and are rendering competent service, but the Board of Legal Examiners will be empowered to pass on every incumbent lawyer and may if they wish—certainly it is within their discretion—remove them. We hope, of course, we will not go that far; they could, of course, go that far.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman from Illinois did not categorically answer the question of the gentleman from Texas. There is, of course, no policy that particular types of lawyers would be excluded specifically. There would be no such policy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is exactly correct, but I will say over again that if we are going to delegate duties and functions of this kind we should lay down certain restrictions, we should lay down certain rules, we should lay down certain regulations within which the authority could be applied.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I wonder why no legislative authority has been enacted? I notice that the Executive order is over a year old. What is to prevent the enactment of proper legislative standards to guide this administrative body?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman expresses my view. In the first place, it is not necessary; in the next there is no such hurry that we could not take some time and let this matter go over until the Civil Service Committee of the House could bring in a bill which would set down the limitations I have indicated in my remarks.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would not this be true, that if we approve this appropriation without comment the matter will drift along; whereas if this item is pruned down there might be a little more pressure to proceed to have a legislative examination of this very important question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. We state in the report that it must not be considered as giving permanent status to this agency, that this next fiscal year they shall have \$30,000 for the administering of these functions to which we have consistently

objected. I do not object to the creation of some efficient agency for qualifying lawyers but I do object to an agency which is not created by law and which is not supplied with certain definite standards to which it shall adhere in performing its task. Moreover, there is no requirement that such a board abide by the rule relative to apportionment of lawyers among the various States so that within its discretion an undue number can be selected from a few States or localities.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in agreement with this conference report with one exception. I endorse what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGLESWORTH] had to say with reference to the Board of Legal Examiners. I think there should have been more unanimity of opinion of those responsible for its administration before we put it into operation. I believe further the Civil Service Committees of the House and the Senate should have considered this subject and recommended the Congress should pass substantive legislation before we undertook so radical a departure from our established civil-service procedure. My purpose in taking the floor at this time, however, was to address myself to a certain trend which distresses me very much indeed. This trend is toward the appointment of too many, all too many, men and women in the huge enmeshing bureaucracy which now almost throttles the administrative force of this Government who are not in sympathy with our system of government, our system of society, and with our traditional way of life. I measure these words. Dr. Goodwin Watson is merely a symbol of those forces. No one likes to single out one individual and make him an object of legislation. I can speak without fear of giving offense for I offered the amendment which forbade the payment of any funds for the compensation of Dr. Goodwin Watson and it was adopted by my colleagues in the full committee. It passed the House without a dissenting vote. I stated in the full committee that I had no sympathy with such procedure, but it was the only way I knew how to protest effectively against an abuse of administrative authority in appointing men and women to positions of responsibility in this Government of ours who had no faith in the efficacy of our system of government and our way of life but who sought to change it by whatever means were at hand into a socialistic regime. Dr. Goodwin Watson is an amiable gentleman, an ordained Methodist minister, a professor at Columbia—if that be a mark of distinction—a man who served in the Navy in World War No. 1, a man whose record I have gone over most carefully. Dr. Goodwin Watson was charged with having been publicly associated with 13 or more Communist-front or Communist-controlled organizations. I had a conference of an hour or more with him after the House had acted on this matter. That conference was marked by restraint

and amiability on both sides. The good doctor admitted that he had been publicly associated with a number of these organizations.

He made no denial that these documents which were introduced in the committee records, and here are four folders, which is only a part of the history of Goodwin Watson, contained his basic philosophy of life, of government, and of society. Dr. Goodwin Watson has publicly stated that there should be Government ownership, control, and operation of the newspapers and the radios of this country. He has publicly praised the system of government in the Soviet Union. He has been one of those responsible for the promulgation of the program of New America, an organization dedicated to the purpose of the destruction of the capitalistic system and the substitution of a planned economy affecting the life of every citizen of this Republic. He further is associated with and endorses the statement of the aims of New America when it says these ends cannot be accomplished by gradual means.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 7 additional minutes.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to the fact there will be a report to the Congress of the United States by the Department of Justice before June 30, 1942, with reference to the investigation which has been made of some 1,123 individuals who are employed or have been employed by the Federal Government, of whom it is alleged they have been publicly associated with, or connected with, subversive organizations. The investigation was made under authority of Public 135 of this Congress, which set aside or earmarked a certain sum of money for such an investigation.

These names were furnished to the Attorney General of the United States by the chairman of the Special Committee Investigating Un-American Activities. I here now repeat what I stated almost 2 months ago at the national executive committee meeting of the American Legion at Indianapolis, Ind., namely, the result of that investigation will be in the main a beautiful coat of calcimine for most of these individuals. The interdepartmental committee, which was set up to review these cases will, upon the records submitted to them, apply a double coat to the findings of the administrative heads of the Government agencies and bureaus by whom these individuals are employed.

I want to give you the facts in this matter. These people have been investigated by the F. B. I., which has made a factual report to the various administrative agencies as a result of its investigation. The F. B. I. was confined in its investigation as to the membership or the association of these respective members with Communist, Nazi, or Fascist front organizations, and to those alone. Now, get this: No conclusions were drawn by the F. B. I. and no recommendations were made by the F. B. I.

The F. B. I. report will be made to the various departmental heads, who in turn call the person who has been investigated and say, "Here is the record. What have you to say?" Of course, there will be an admission on the part of many, if not all, of them that they did contribute a certain sum of money; they did join some organization, but they did it without any subversive intent. The departmental head will probably take a very lenient attitude toward these people, and relatively few of them are likely to be dismissed or resign. Sad to relate, some few departmental heads have been associated with some of these front organizations. Since relatively few Federal employees are likely to be dismissed, I predict some "self-styled liberal," with quotation marks around "self-styled," either from the city of New York or from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will take the floor and say the F. B. I. has exonerated these parties from any connection whatsoever with these Communist-front organizations, when, as a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth. Some administrative head will state that "I, John Doe, head of such-and-such Federal agency, following an investigation by the F. B. I., find that no administrative action is necessary." Such action and such statements will not give the House nor the Congress the facts, because in practically every case the F. B. I. has found or will find these people did belong to those organizations. Furthermore, these "self-styled liberals" and bureau heads will not tell the people and the Congress the fact the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not make any recommendations nor draw any conclusions, but only submitted factual statements. Therefore there will in reality be no exoneration, contrary to what may appear in the press and what may appear in these administrative reports concerning the investigation by the F. B. I.

I happen to know the Civil Service Commission has made recommendations that certain of these employees be discharged from the Federal Government and have had those recommendations overridden. It is an unusual and unfortunate situation when it becomes necessary for the legislative body of the Government to set aside money to conduct an investigation of this character. Regardless of intellectual ability and standing of these self-styled liberals, radicals, and Marxian-minded individuals who hold Government positions in these various agencies and bureaus, regardless of how well fitted they may be to do a particular job, the yardstick the Congress and the American people should apply to Federal employees is this: Not only what your particular ability is but also whether or not you are loyal and faithful to the Government you have sworn to uphold and to defend.

Mr. Speaker, there should be a national policy with reference to dealing with this subject. This special committee should continue to investigate and to expose the activities and trend of subversive agents and propaganda, whether in or out of the Government bureaus and departments, but I think it is up to the departmental heads to take action in each individual

case. The yardstick which should be applied is the ability and the loyalty of the individual to our way of life and to our system of government. With 130,000,000 people in this country, more than 98 percent of whom believe in our way of life and in our system of government, there should not be one single individual in the employ of a Federal agency who does not believe wholeheartedly in our system of government, has resolved to stand by it, uphold it, and make it a more efficient instrument for the promotion of the happiness, liberty, and welfare of our people. If there is any question concerning the loyalty of the individual, he should be summarily dismissed from the Government service. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I certainly subscribe with a whole heart to the test and standard the gentleman from Alabama suggests, namely, the standard of whether or not a person is loyal to the American constitutional form of government. I do not believe anyone not so loyal should be employed by the Government. I think, however, that the House is on very, very dangerous ground indeed when it goes beyond that to the point of passing judgment on a person because of what that person's particular economic or social or political beliefs may be, provided only that that person definitely and all the way through is ready to abide by the democratic rules of the game and never to seek to accomplish any purposes by any other method except those rules.

I think there is another question also. I do not believe that people who are far out of sympathy with the general policies of the Government which the people have elected to office should be as a matter of policy employed, but I also believe that it is a very dangerous practice on the part of the National Legislature to neglect laying down general rules and standards, which we might do to a better extent than we have done yet, I agree, and then instead to judge the cases of individual people and to decide that those particular people, whether or not there is definite proof against them, are not fit people.

I cannot speak with great feeling about the instant case. But I do think that one or two things in fairness and justice ought to be brought out.

In the first place, Dr. Watson has submitted, as I understand, to the committees a statement on the part of Dean Russell of Columbia University, who will, I think, be regarded by the average person as a very eminent man. Dean Russell's statement is to the effect that in cases where Communists attempted to do certain things in connection with the university that Dr. Watson in all cases supported him against them.

In the next place, I think it fair to say that Dr. Watson came to see me and talked to me at great length, as he did to the gentleman from Alabama, and I understood him to make the statement that he had not had any definite connection with the organizations which

were named, with one exception, that his name had been used by them but that he had not had any definite connection with them. I do not subscribe for one single moment to some of the things that Dr. Watson wrote in the past, and I want to make that very plain indeed, but his statement to me was to the effect that he is committed to the democratic constitutional form of government, that he is loyal to it absolutely, and that he seeks no other thing than that.

I asked him this question. I said, "My own thinking has gone through some evolution. I want to ask you this question. I want to ask you whether you do not believe that even though certain economic advantages might be gained in certain instances by an extension of governmental power and control, there may be attendant therewith certain losses from the standpoint of the development of people personally which are too great a price to pay for such purely economic end?" He said he did believe that, and he told me that his views as expressed in some of his earlier writings were no longer held by him. I felt that he was telling the truth.

At the very least, it seems to me that this is a case where a man comes now and professes, apparently with great earnestness, his loyalty, and I think that the House should take that into consideration, certainly, when it is considering these matters.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, most legislation when finally passed is the result of a compromise of views. It is not often that we get bills out and carry them through the mill from the beginning of the hearings in the committee to final passage and find that one particular idea or school of thought completely wins out all around. The democratic process is a composite of the views of a lot of different people all put together.

When the independent offices appropriation bill was sent to conference it had 123 amendments in it. Many of them were controversial. We had an amendment with respect to the Tennessee Valley Authority put in by the Senate that was extremely difficult to handle. The Senate finally yielded and agreed to the House views on the subject.

The bill is boiled down now to where, of the 123 amendments, practically with respect to only 2 of them has anyone any question to raise. One is the amendment relating to Dr. Goodwin Watson, who is an employee of the Federal Communications Commission. The other relates to the Board of Legal Examiners.

I do not know Dr. Watson. I have never seen him and never talked to him. Many other Members have seen him and talked to him. When we had this bill before the subcommittee the gentleman from Alabama laid before the committee some of the speeches and sayings and writings of Dr. Goodwin Watson. The attention of the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission was called to those statements. He left town and

for some reason or other they were never answered in the committee.

Before the bill came to the floor of the House and, as I recall, while the full committee was considering it, an amendment was offered and adopted providing that none of the funds in that act should be used to pay the salary of Dr. Goodwin Watson.

I do not believe I need to assure the House how I feel about employing persons in the Government who are not fit to serve it. I have been burned in the public square in New York along with my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] because of our efforts to clean out Communists and racketeers from the W. P. A. In fact, I think I have been burned in two or three different places. I believe in that respect I hold a record on it. I have not changed my ideas about it.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is proud of the fact that he has been burned by that gang?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Exactly so; yes. I have preserved those pictures of Woodrum and Taber hanging in the public square, and particularly the crowd of people who are gleefully enjoying the execution.

Let me say to you, however, that we are living in a changing world. Times are changing very fast. Economic and political views are changing. Although we must be scrupulously careful that unfit people do not serve the Government, I cannot think of a more dangerous procedure to adopt or to permit to be adopted regularly than to undertake to have a legislative body, after listening to one or two impassioned speeches, write into a bill either an approval or a disapproval of a man's political and economic views.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Is not this the difficulty? We cannot very well arrange to give a man a fair trial on the floor of this House when we attempt to invade the judicial function, and when we attempt to do the hiring or firing in individual cases, we may be trespassing on the executive function. The constitutional division of powers has some very practical aspects.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. And we should confine ourselves to setting up legislative standards for Government employment, and to enforcing the application of those standards by constitutional methods?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the gentleman has stated the matter correctly.

Now I do not subscribe for a moment to some of those matters or most of the matters to which the gentleman from Alabama has referred. Hearings were had before the Senate committee and Dr. Watson has talked to many of our colleagues. The attention of the Federal Communications Commission has been brought to this case. I do not for a moment think it is a case where the Congress, as a matter of legislation, should undertake to pass upon the economic and

political views of this man. I have no doubt whatsoever, if he is unfit for the public service, that in his case, as has happened in other cases, he will find his way out of the service. I do say, and I say it regretfully, that it oftentimes seems to be too easy for people of this kind to get into the service. It is a good idea to call the attention of the Departments to them, but I repeat that it is an extremely dangerous procedure for us to undertake to take up in the well of this House, with 10 or 15 minutes of debate, and pass, as a matter of legislation, approval or disapproval of a man's economic views.

I do not think there is any man here or anywhere else who has ever contended that Dr. Goodwin Watson is an active Communist or has ever been an active Communist, that they do not like, as none of us have liked, some of the economic and political views which he has expressed and which he says now, frankly, he does not adhere to. However, passing from that the Senate struck out the language prohibiting that salary, and the House acceded to the action of the Senate.

The other matter about which there has been discussion is with respect to the Board of Legal Examiners. It seemed desirable, and I do think now that it is desirable, that there should be a more careful method of selecting attorneys who are to go into the Government service. I have seen, as I think most of you have seen, some of the most ridiculous situations where lawyers, as well as physicians, have been selected for public service simply because their names were at the top of the civil-service register. I recall very distinctly in my own district that they set up a new veterans' hospital and there was a physician there who had been engaged in work when the hospital was first set up. He was doing the work and understood it. He had made the necessary examinations and was a specialist in that particular line, and everybody wanted him. The institution wanted him, and the veterans wanted him, because he understood their cases. But when they got the civil-service register his name was fifth or sixth on the list, and they took a young man from a different part of the country just out of a medical school, who did not know anything at all about the work. I think the Government official ought to have some measure of discretion in selecting the man who is going to be his attorney. If you have an important case to be tried and a man is going to represent you in that case, you want to have something to say about who that attorney is going to be. You are not so much concerned about whether he got a few points more than some other fellow in a legal examination. I believe the chief of a big agency, like the Office of Price Administration or the War Production Board or the Federal Communications Commission, if they need a lawyer for a certain thing, ought to have some measure of discretion in selecting the man who is not only legally qualified but is also temperamentally qualified for that particular type of work. I have never for a moment thought that a rated register is the logi-

cal or the sensible way in which to pick professional people for special jobs.

This Board of Legal Examiners was set up by Executive order after a committee, composed of Mr. Justice Stanley Reed, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, Mr. Justice Murphy, Attorney General Jackson, Mr. William MacReynolds, Mr. Leonard D. White, Mr. Robert D. Wood, and Mr. Gano Dunn, a special committee appointed by the President, had gone over the situation, had rejected several plans for a board of legal examiners, and, finally, one of them was adopted, which is now in effect and has been for some time. Our committee has never looked with much favor on it because we did not like some of its operations, and we have kept it out of the bill. Here we compromise the matter by giving them enough money to run them for the next fiscal year, telling them at the same time that if the board is to continue, we want them to come to the Congress and have the matter passed on by the legislative committee and by the Congress. I submit that is a reasonable and logical compromise.

I hope very much the conference report will be agreed to as we have brought it in. It is not 100 percent, as I would like to see it, but I believe it is a good compromise job and will permit us to wind up one important piece of legislation before the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman means, of course, by his statement with respect to legislative authority for this Board, that it ought to be authorized by legislation like the other departments and bureaus are.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. MAY. Until that is done, the committee will withhold further appropriations?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 53, and noes 47.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE E. WALDO

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I regret to announce to the House that a telegram has just been received from Pasadena, Calif., announcing the death of Hon. George E. Waldo, a member of the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses. Mr. Waldo represented Kings County, Brooklyn. He was a staunch Republican

and rendered conspicuous service while he was in Congress. I dare say there are very few men in this body now who were serving at the time that he was here.

George Ernest Waldo attended the public schools of Scotland, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He was for 2 years a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., class of 1872; studied law in New York City, was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1876, and practiced law in New York City and later in Ulysses, Nebr. He returned from Nebraska to New York City in 1889, became a member of the New York Assembly in 1896, commissioner of records of Kings County, N. Y., 1899-1904. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900. Later he was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses of the United States. He decided not to run for reelection in 1908, returned to New York City and resumed the practice of law. It was in 1913 that he moved to Los Angeles, Calif., and later located in Pasadena, Calif., where he died on June 16 of this year, at the age of 91. Those relatives who survive this distinguished legislator may well feel proud of his fine record.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 7041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and for other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 15, 1942.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1943 passed the House a few weeks ago and went to the Senate, where some minor amendments were made. Those changes, with few exceptions, have been worked out in conference. The conference report comes to the floor with the approval of a great majority of the House conferees. I do not believe any particular statement need be made to the House in regard to the conference report, unless someone desires to ask a question about it.

I yield now to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have anything further to say than what the chairman of the subcommittee has said. The conference report is unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 23, line 23, strike out "\$7,602,240" and insert "\$7,589,840."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement of the amendment of the Senate No. 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by the said amendment insert "\$7,609,840."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34: Line 3, page 33, insert "Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended, shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1942, to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia when employed by any of the executive departments or independent establishments of the United States Government."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 35 and 36 be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 35: Page 33, strike out lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, as follows:

"No part of the appropriations made for the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia on the date of the approval of this act."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 36: Page 33, insert in place of the matter stricken out in lines 9 to 14, inclusive, the following:

"The children of officers and men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and children of other employees of the United States stationed outside the District of Columbia shall be admitted to the public schools without payment of tuition."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 41: Page 37, line 10, insert "The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as the Commissioners may require of said superintendent sums of money not exceeding \$500 at one time to be used for the expense of conducting its activities under the trust fund created by the act of April 29, 1942, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within 1 month on itemized vouchers properly approved."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 71: Page 61, line 13, insert the following: "Provided further, That all auditing, disbursing, and accounting for funds administered through the Public Assistance Division of the Board of Public Welfare, including all employees engaged in such work and records relating thereto, shall be under the supervision and control of the Auditor of the District of Columbia."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 78: On page 64, line 22, insert:

"NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

"For aid and support of the National Library for the Blind, located at 1126 Twenty-first Street NW., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$5,000."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 90: On page 100, line 7, insert:

"SEC. 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3678 of the Revised Statutes, in any case in which the Senate or the House of Representatives by resolution has authorized, or hereafter authorizes, any of its committees to make an investigation relating to the activities of any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government, or relating to matters within the jurisdiction of any such department or agency, and the resolution providing for such investigation, or a supplemental resolution, either authorizes such committee to request the use of personnel of any such department or agency, or contains a provision under which the head of any such department or agency is requested to detail or assign to the committee such personnel (including legal assistants, experts, and investigators) as the committee may deem necessary, the compensation of any person detailed or assigned to the committee pursuant to any such request shall be paid out of the appropriations available to the department or agency by which such person was employed prior to the time of the passage of such resolution."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 91: Page 101, line 1, strike out "12" and insert "13."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 91.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I would like to ask a question with reference to three items on page 34. The first item deals with the temporary construction of an 8-room addition to Benning School. The same language in connection with Van Ness School, and the same language in connection with Hillside Road School. When you speak of temporary buildings or temporary additions, does that mean that those additions will be built of frame material, wood construction, or will the exterior be brick with temporary interior construction?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct in assuming that the buildings will be purely of a temporary character. The Superintendent of Schools informed the committee that it was not possible to get priorities on the type of material necessary to build permanent school buildings.

Mr. HOLMES. What I had more reference to was the exterior construction. Will that be of brick or frame?

Mr. MAHON. I am sure that the exterior construction of these buildings will not be of such a permanent type as brick. I am not advised on the matter, however, to say to the gentleman that the buildings will be of any particular material.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. I feel that the chairman of the subcommittee has certainly performed a real service in refusing to accept the Senate amendment relative to the detailing of help to select committees of the House and Senate by the executive branch of the Government. That amendment had no place in this bill. It had absolutely nothing to do with the government of the District of Columbia; but, in order to get around a decision of the Comptroller General, the Senate added the amendment. It was to take care of one special employee who had been detailed to a Senate committee. That matter has been adjusted to the satisfaction of that Senate committee and the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay Warren.

By reason of the decision of the Comptroller General, with which I am in full sympathy, it is going to be necessary, if select committees are to get certain help from the executive branch of the Government, to pass legislation.

My purpose in rising now is to say that I propose to have a meeting of the Committee on Accounts at 10:30 Wednesday to take up this question. Any Member of Congress who is interested in the subject will have a right to appear before the committee.

While in the end it is not going to cost the Government any additional money, still it will show an increase in the amount necessary for the contingent fund of both the House and Senate. I will qualify that statement in this way. It will not cost the Government any more money provided the executive branch does not use the amount we advance for reimbursement purposes to hire more help. One thing is certain; the proper way is to handle this question by a bill

[PUBLIC LAW 630—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 450—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6430]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the office of the President, including the Secretary to the President, two additional secretaries to the President and six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$226,210: *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be deemed necessary.

Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The White House Office, including stationery, record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor, special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in the discretion of the President, \$50,000.

For printing and binding, \$2,700.

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official entertainment expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely, \$30,000.

Total, The White House Office proper, \$308,910.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion, the Executive Mansion greenhouses,

including reconstruction, and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$145,570.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the Budget, streetcar fares, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, purchase, including exchange of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,450,000.

For printing and binding, \$52,000.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$175,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation; and the payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Bureau, \$480,000.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the National Resources Planning Board, to perform the functions transferred to said Board on July 1, 1939, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses not to exceed \$50,000; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$534,422: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any

functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board.

For printing and binding, \$40,000.

National defense activities: For expenses necessary for the planning activities of the National Resources Planning Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; purchase of office equipment and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the amount involved in any case does not exceed \$50, and not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to said section 3709, or classification laws, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for printing and binding.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$1,075,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

For printing and binding, \$18,730.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall not be supplemented by funds from any source aggregating in excess of \$600,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Total, Executive Office of the President, \$1,394,632.

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization of \$25,000,000 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated

portion of the said contract authorization is hereby continued in effect until June 30, 1943, and the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943, including all the conditions and provisions applicable thereto, except that the date specified for the submission of the report to Congress is hereby extended to January 10, 1944.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; \$50,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the Com-

mission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel established by the Act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134), including witness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, \$172,530.

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

For necessary expenses of the Board of Tax Appeals as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of typewriters, lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, \$550,037.

For all printing and binding for the Board of Tax Appeals, \$32,000.

Total, Board of Tax Appeals, \$582,037.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$7,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; not to exceed \$130,356 for traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and including actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of members of the Board of Legal Examiners serving as such while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed

\$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Commission for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; special-delivery stamps; \$5,500,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to expend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial services pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable: *Provided further*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district managers: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriations in this Act for the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses (including printing and binding) of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

Prevention of pernicious political activities: For necessary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, except as otherwise provided, \$182,500.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed \$412,020; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and printing and binding, \$7,446,128.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$105,258,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

Total, Civil Service Commission, \$119,788,628.

THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources, after July 1, 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, of the "Conversion of Inhabited Alleys Fund", established pursuant to such Act shall also be covered into the Treasury.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For seven Commissioners, and for other authorized expenditures of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President of the United States, July 7, 1936, including personal services, traveling expenses not to exceed \$52,110, contract steno-

graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, including purchase and exchange of instruments, which may be purchased without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25; improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed fourteen), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, \$2,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, \$23,600.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses, including not to exceed \$112,140 for traveling expenses, necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense, including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission", is available; including not to exceed thirty-six passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements in this Act with respect to citizenship, where persons qualified to perform such work are not available, and printing and binding, \$2,655,159.

Total, Federal Communications Commission, \$4,678,759.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by section 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939, \$241,575 is hereby made available to the Federal Loan Agency for all the general administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$4,000); lawbooks, other books of reference and periodicals; purchase (including exchange in part payment) of office equipment and purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile at

\$1,500 for the use of the Administrator and the rental of garage therefor, and the maintenance, operation, or repair thereof; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically authorized by the Administrator of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serving while away from their home, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act for administrative expenses of the Federal Loan Agency and the agencies under its supervision named herein shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$200,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for the fiscal year 1943 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses not exceeding \$200,000 in the aggregate including not exceeding a total equal to \$2.50 per year per contract (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1943, by the Authority, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$200,000 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 6581 of February 2, 1934, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act approved January 31, 1935, as amended by the Act of September 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 792), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for all

administrative expenses of the bank, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; not to exceed \$25,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For the administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment, when specifically authorized by the Board, of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; use of the services and facilities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and all other necessary administrative expenses, \$1,375,000, payable from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other sources for the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under said Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations

of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That such sum shall be so apportioned and distributed by the Board over the fiscal year 1943, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to (1) constitute the total amount that will be required for such expenses during such fiscal year and (2) prevent expenditures which will necessitate making additional sums available for such expenses during such year; and a failure to comply with the requirements of this proviso shall be deemed to be a violation by each member of the Board, and by any other person responsible for such failure, of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$14,621,499 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration, as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f) title I of the National Housing Act as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the defense housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$854,998 for travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serving; while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,

protection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$90,000 of the sum herein authorized shall be expended in the District of Columbia for purposes of the Public Relations and Education Division.

Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for administrative expenses as authorized under the heading, Administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, established by title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$2,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically authorized by the Board of Trustees; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said title IV; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions under said title IV shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732).

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$13,500,000 of the funds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, established by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; not to exceed \$600,000 for travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$3,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corporation when specifically authorized by the Board of Directors; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal home-loan banks, and Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468).

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$10,311,292 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), not to exceed \$207,000; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property

belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended (15 U. S. C. 601-617).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes" (52 Stat. 1215), including not to exceed \$166,500 for traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; supplies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$2,000,000; of which amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes" (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; supplies and office equipment; services; scientific instruments; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; \$203,140, of which amount not to exceed \$184,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

In all, salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission, \$2,203,140.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power Commission to perform additional functions or activities in connection with the national security and defense, including activities under the provisions of the Federal Power Act and activities directed by the Presi-

dent under the authority of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, such expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission", are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national security and defense, from other appropriations available to it.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, \$42,000.

Total, Federal Power Commission, \$2,764,395.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For five Commissioners, and for all other authorized expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including secretary to the Commission and other personal services, contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals, not to exceed \$124,380 for traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Trade Commission, for newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$50,250.

Total, Federal Trade Commission, \$2,050,250.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per annum, and other expenses of said office, including printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, and periodicals; preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of the Agency: not to exceed \$10,000 for the employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the

Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws, \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,000, as itemized in the Budget schedules for the fiscal year 1943 under the Office of the Administrator, of funds available to the constituent units of the Federal Works Agency, may be transferred to this appropriation for the purposes thereof: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal Works Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative functions of said constituent units; but no such transfer of additional funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Works Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia.

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; not to exceed \$135,000 for traveling expenses, and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance; expenses necessary to wind up the affairs of the United States Housing Corporation and effect its dissolution; \$1,100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$600,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$356,070 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation, including personal services employed therefor, of completed Federal buildings (including Marcus Hook), the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$3,413,275: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; not exceeding \$91,290 for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the purchase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$19,656,500: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in advance.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles and gas masks for

the protection of public property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, \$3,140,675: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for contracts for telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that joint service is economical and in the interests of the Government, and any Government activity receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be made for service paid for in advance.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$32,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$60,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of \$20,000,000, which is the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by section 1 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and \$40,000,000, which is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for carrying out the provisions of said Act, including the replacement of not to exceed one such vehicle for the use of the Commissioner, Public Roads Administration, at a cost, including the exchange value of the vehicle to be replaced, of not to exceed \$1,200: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1943, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1943 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; for necessary expenses (not exceeding \$9,000) of attendance at meetings

and conferences of highway departments, associations, organizations, and other agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway between the United States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 868).

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, \$16,700,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 634).

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

The unexpended balance of \$89,839.23 of the appropriation made by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427), for constructing the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, in the State of Virginia, is hereby made available for expenditure by the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of acquiring such additional lands adjacent to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway as he may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of the memorial character of said highway.

Total Public Roads Administration, \$82,700,000.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Administration, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1, 1943".

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$4,277,132 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority, established by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401) shall be available for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said Act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses not to exceed \$243,993; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; reproducing, photographing, and labor-saving devices and office appliances: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this paragraph the amount used by the Authority for personal services in connection with tenant selection and community relations activities shall not exceed \$120,000: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be used for informational service functions: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses of providing construction advisers and their staffs at the sites of non-Federal projects, and of paying the accrued annual leave of such construction advisers and their staffs (including annual leave accrued prior to the enactment of this Act), in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the Authority from such receipts shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and so much of all such receipts (including such receipts prior to the enactment of this Act) as is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this proviso, shall be immediately and continuously available until June 30, 1944.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$13,000,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to

any public-housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The Federal Works Administrator or other official designated by him may exchange motor-propelled vehicles, scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving office devices, and accessories in whole or in part payment for vehicles, scientific apparatus, instruments, labor-saving devices, and accessories.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

Foreign-service pay adjustment of officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified therein, \$1,350,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For Comptroller General, Assistant Comptroller General, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$16,326,490, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to destroy and dispose of stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture after the said stamps have been paid by the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and audited by the General Accounting Office, either in the field or at the seat of government.

Contingent expenses: For traveling expenses not to exceed \$145,845, materials, supplies, equipment, and services; procurement and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals, typewriters, calculating machines, and other office appliances, including their development, repairs, and maintenance, including one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and miscellaneous items, \$481,795, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be immediately available.

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$112,000, of which amount not to exceed \$12,000 shall be immediately available.

Total, General Accounting Office, \$16,920,285.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For eleven Commissioners, secretary, and for other authorized expenditures necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings, traveling expenses not to exceed \$85,358, and contract stenographic reporting services, \$2,898,528, of which amount not to exceed \$2,565,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and not to exceed \$133,249 for traveling expenses, \$835,247, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses, \$510,955, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling expenses, \$133,780, of which amount not to exceed \$32,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their

locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and for traveling expenses, \$475,000, of which amount not to exceed \$71,915 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and not to exceed \$22,302 for traveling expenses, \$649,927.

Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expenditures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Commerce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses not to exceed \$189,000; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed thirty-one), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$3,565,240: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Commission, and not to exceed \$5,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

In all, salaries and expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$9,068,677.

For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks shall be credited to this appropriation, \$203,200.

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$52,650 for traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities, \$232,315, of which amount not to exceed \$87,500 shall be immediately available.

Total, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$9,504,192.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, including the necessary laboratory and technical assistants; contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and in the preparation of special reports; not to exceed \$59,328 for traveling expenses of members and employees, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance upon meetings of technical and professional societies; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; office supplies and other miscellaneous expenses, including technical periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; personal services in the field and not to exceed \$274,273 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; in all, \$8,986,736.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$25,000.

Construction and equipment: For continuing construction and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, California, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Aircraft engine research laboratory: For continuing construction and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, \$7,071,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended.

Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$19,082,736.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 19, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 231); the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301); the Act of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat.

1062); the Act of August 5, 1939 (44 U. S. C. 351); and the Act of September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958); including personal services in the District of Columbia; supplies and equipment, including scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$4,400 for travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus and labor-saving devices; repairs to equipment; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$1,032,725.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$12,400.

Total, The National Archives, \$1,045,125.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital", approved May 29, 1930; personal services, including real estate and other technical services, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Commission and not exceeding those usual for similar services and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; travel expenses; expenses of surveys and searching of titles, purchase of options, and all other costs incident to the acquisition of land, operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles for official use, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, and to be immediately available for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For five Commissioners, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, and for other authorized expenditures of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$270,000 for travel expenses, including the expense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work

of the Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase, including exchange, of one, and operation, maintenance, and repair of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase of rubber gloves; and other necessary expenses; \$4,850,000.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$60,000.

Total, Securities and Exchange Commission, \$4,910,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public, Numbered 783); including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, lawbooks, periodicals; newspapers (not to exceed \$2,700); books of reference; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of \$25,000); and purchase and exchange, and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding, \$34,745,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of the work; and including also the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized by law.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of the general administrative office; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains; for maintenance of

the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safekeeping of collections; and for administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; uniforms for guards, supplies and equipment, preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, supplying of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephone service, repairs and alterations of buildings, shops, sheds, and approaches, and other necessary expenses, \$394,334.

Preservation of collections: For continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including personal services, traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Museum when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, purchasing and supplying, repairing and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, postage stamps, and foreign postal cards, and all other necessary expenses and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications, and not exceeding \$4,000 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$646,206.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Smithsonian Institution, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except the National Gallery of Art, \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such Act) not to exceed \$400,865; traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art, when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery; streetcar fares; supplies; equipment including labor-saving machines and devices and the rental, repair, and exchange thereof; periodicals, newspapers, law-books (not to exceed \$150), and books of reference; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed \$11,000 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and mainte-

nance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

Total, Smithsonian Institution, \$1,670,405, of which amount not to exceed \$1,310,369 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices, the purchase and exchange of professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), \$853,200, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$15,000.

Total, Tariff Commission, \$868,200.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", approved May 18, 1933, as amended by the Act approved August 31, 1935, and by the Act approved July 26, 1939 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee River within the pool of this project); Cherokee Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam: a dam on the south fork of the Holston River; a dam on the Watauga River; and an additional unit at the Sheffield steam plant; the construction of a system of public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River; and the beginning of construction immediately of a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and

other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, purchase as provided by section 6 of the Act approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 527), maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$615,236, and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$136,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and any unexpended balance on June 30, 1942, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1942", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1943 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943", to remain available until June 30, 1943, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1942": *Provided further*, That purchases may be made by the Authority during the fiscal year 1943 without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be essential for defense purposes.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

To increase the construction fund established by the "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", \$980,080,000, of which not to exceed \$9,956,734 shall be available for administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including the following: Personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings concerned with work of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$6,000 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services, including telephone, telegraph, radio, and teletype services; purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use; typewriting and adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; expenses (not exceeding \$60,000) for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; necessary expenses (not exceeding \$6,000) incident to the education and training of personnel of the Commission detailed at institutions for scientific education and research as authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939; compensation as authorized by said Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; allowances for living

quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and including not to exceed \$255,000 for the employment, on a contract or fee basis, of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of special services, including accounting, legal, actuarial, and statistical services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That the sum of not less than \$20,000,000 from the said construction fund shall be available for the construction of towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, fuels, and other commodities over the inland or coastal waters of the United States: *Provided*, That the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out the activities and functions which the Commission is authorized to perform under title III of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 247): *Provided further*, That the said construction fund shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942: *Provided further*, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and Acts prior thereto, for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby increased by \$90,000,000.

STATE MARINE SCHOOL ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911

To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$60,416.66, of which amount \$10,416.66 shall be available immediately; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121; Public Law 191, Seventy-seventh Congress); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, \$100,000; in all, \$360,416.66.

Total, United States Maritime Commission, \$980,440,416.66.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$110,909,088: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided*

further, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more than two passenger automobiles for general administrative use of the central office in the District of Columbia; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use

by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$138,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$445,000,000, to be immediately available.

For military and naval insurance accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$12,821,000.

National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, \$27,770,000, to be immediately available.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until expended and of which amount not to exceed \$500,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j): *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$601,195,088: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available

for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 2. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 5. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 6. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50, but this limitation shall not apply to the Office of Government Reports and the Selective Service System: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943".

Approved, June 27, 1942.



